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AN ACT
entitled an act more effectually to provide for recovery in suits at common law.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That hereafter any party, plaintiff or defendant, in any action at law pending in any court or county court in this State, wishing a discovery of the adverse party, to be used in evidence at trial of such action, may file written interrogatories to such party, and call upon him to answer them in solemn form on his oath or affirmation, and if in such interrogatories being filed, it shall appear otherwise, that answer to such interrogatories, will material evidence in the cause, and that the interrogatories themselves are pertinent, and such as the adverse party would be bound to answer upon a bill of discovery, in a court of chancery, the court shall, upon such interrogatories, and shall make an order compelling the adverse party to answer the same in and in solemn form on his oath or affirmation, and answer to such interrogatories, being so given, shall be evidence to the trial of the cause, in the same manner and to the same purpose and effect as if the same had been procured upon a bill in chancery for discovery. And if the party from whom interrogatories shall be so procured, shall in any way neglect or refuse to answer the same, or shall in any way evade the same, or shall in any way fail to answer the same in manner aforesaid, or shall answer the same in any other manner, or shall in any way fail to answer the same in open court, or it may continue the cause open more direct and explicit answers, or if the party to whom such interrogatories shall be so procured, be defendant in the action, it may set aside the plea or pleas, and give judgment against him, as if he had been found guilty, or if the plaintiff may order his suit to be dismissed with costs, as shall in the discretion of the court be deemed most just and proper. Provided, nothing herein contained shall preclude any party to such action, from exhibiting his bill in chancery, for discovery against any adverse party as heretofore, if he shall elect to do so, but any party having elected to file such interrogatories, shall not be allowed afterwards to exhibit a bill in chancery for discovery, during the same term of court.

The Age of Cotton.—A writer in the January number of the American Monthly Magazine, in an article of sportive and half in earnest, denominates the present the "Age of Cotton." This age he says has commenced, and from the stupendous movements of performance of its opening years, we may attempt to form an idea of the mighty revolution it is destined to effect in the social, intellectual, moral and physical condition of the world. "The material source of the world," he says, "is destined to be cotton, in the production of this sovereign North American article, the virtual monopoly. The delusion is that North America is to be the sovereign of the world, and apparently that in reality." The rapid growth of the present immense trade, in cotton, is unparalleled in the commercial history of the world. In 1793 the whole amount of cotton exported from this country to England was 200,000 pounds. In 1836 it amounted to the enormous quantity of 239,999,999 of pounds—worth \$3,999,999 of dollars.

LOUIS JOSEPH PAPINEAU.

This individual who for some years past has occupied the most conspicuous position in Canadian affairs, is still in the prime of life, being about 47 years of age. He is a notary by profession, and possesses a handsome fortune, as there is no country in the world where litigation is so violent and lucrative to its ministers as in Lower Canada. Mr. Papineau is well informed for a Canadian—his is a fair orator, being more a declaimer than a reasoner—passionate invective conveyed in a fluent torrent of words, is his reason and his facts and being intensely convinced of the justice holiness of his cause, and that Great Britain is determined to oppress his colony, and the energies of his mind have been devoted, since 1825, to an indiscriminate and uncompromising hostility to every measure of every provincial administration. He is a man of ungovernable passions in every thing relating to politics, and holds every thing British or American in utter abhorrence.

Mr. P. has one failing which incapacitates him from being so dangerous to the government as he might be—and that is a want of personal courage. He is a loud-tongued and zealous assenter of the rights of the House of Assembly, and a bold and unmeasured denouncer of the government and its administrators. He has charged Lord Dalhousie, Lord Aylmer, and Lord Gosford, with almost every political crime and personal corruption, that public or private men can be guilty of; but when he has assailed individuals in society in like manner, and they have called him to account and demanded satisfaction, he has invariably explained away his charges, or refused the reparation required. In the late affair at St. Charles, he removed to a place of safety when that fort was menaced by the troops; and with all the zeal and energy of Catalina, he will never jeopardize his bodily safety like that haughty and bold-spirited revolutionist.

N. Y. Herald.

From the Buffalo Journal Jan. 17.

THE BRITISH THREAT—NOT EXECUTED.

—Day before yesterday, the British authorities anchored three armed schooners off the head of Grand Island. They were visited by the Collector, as stated yesterday, and they avowed their orders were to fire upon and bring to the steambark Barcelona, if she attempted to pass up the river, from Schollosser to Buffalo. This avowal of the old "right of search" roused some feeling. General Scott, it is said out-doors, sent by his aid, Lieut. Tallcott, a letter on board, stating that the Barcelona, being an American bottom, and under the American flag, could not be subjected to such search; and that if she was fired upon, he should employ such means as were in his power in repelling such attack. In pursuance of this view, Gen. S. ordered the Artillery on duty in this city, with their pack, (so many at least as was deemed necessary,) down the river, to the shore opposite the armed schooners. The steambark, yesterday morning, came up, and passing the schooners, came too at the lower end of Snaw Island, by reason of a head wind. Soon after this, the British flotilla weighted and stood up the river to Waterloo, on the other side—thus again placing themselves above the steambark, when she would have to pass them on her way to this city.

Toward night the head wind lulled so that the boat could stem the current; and she proceeded on her way up. The United States Revenue Cutter, Capt. Dobbin, which arrived here yesterday, with her full complement of guns (she has usually of late carried but a single one,) at this time reached the scene. She passed down the current until abreast of the British schooners, when she let go her anchor—leaving the Barcelona to pass up on the American side of her. The Artillery, under General Scott, had meanwhile moved along on shore, keeping abreast of the boat, which under these circumstances, was not molested.

The four ordinary secrets of human life—early rising, exercise, personal cleanliness, and the rising from the table with the stomach unoppressed. There may be sorrow in spite of these, but they will be less with them, and nobody can be truly comfortable without them.

Newspaper Debts.—The conduct of some who call themselves honorable men, in regard to debts of this description, is infamous, and means are sometimes resorted to for evading their payments, which are shameful. When a man, after regularly receiving a Newspaper for years, pleads that he only intended to take it for one year; or when another pleads the statute of limitations in bar of a just claim, we feel disposed to gazette these bankrupts in integrity, and expose them to the scorn of honest people. There is no description of Newspapers, and it is for any man who is able to pay, to hesitate to discharge his account, when presented.

Raleigh Register.

Salt Manufacture in New York.—The Commercial Advertiser makes the following synopsis of the annual report of the superintendent and inspector of Salt in Onondaga County. It appears that the quantity of salt manufactured during the year was 21,288 bushels; of which 1,124,672 bushels were made at Salina; 556,287 bushels at Syracuse; 406,097 at Liverpool; and 272,232 bushels at Geddes. The manufacturers in the County is 199, of which 78 are at Salina, 19 at Syracuse, 57 at Liverpool, and 16 at Geddes. During the year three new manufactures were erected at Salina, three at Syracuse, two at Geddes, and at Liverpool, containing altogether 850 kettles. During the year \$129,677 26 for duties were collected, of which \$115,681 83 were paid into the State treasury.

TO YOUNG MEN.

It is one of the glories of this highly favored land in which we live, that the door is open for the humblest and poorest of her sons to become useful and respectable in society. The poor may become rich, and the most ignorant may obtain such an education as will fit them for useful business and consequent respectability. There is not a farmer's son nor an apprenticed mechanic, but what may, by self-improvement and application, store his mind by useful reading to become both useful and respectable in society. One hour in a day employed in reading will in the course of a few years, enable him to stand side by side with one-half of his fellow men who have had the best opportunities of receiving an ordinary, if not a liberal education. How many young men of good natural talents have been neglected by their parents or guardians in regard to their education! They have scarcely had the rudiments of their mother tongue; but might, by a little application, surmount all those adverse circumstances, and become ornaments of the state or the church.

From the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

Daring Adventure.—Great alarm prevailed in the city this morning about 3 o'clock, in consequence of a successful and bold attempt on the part of some 100 or 150 reckless adventurers, to take possession of the steambark General Brady, unquestionably for one of the parties concerned in the Canadian war. The boat was in charge of a military guard, she having been pressed into the service of the State, but the guard being unable to defend her, the alarm bells were rung, the military assembled, and immediate steps were taken to recover her.

It is due to the civil watch to state, that owing to the fact of their being on duty in parts of the town, not from the wharf at which the Gen. Brady lay, they could not assemble early enough, and in sufficient numbers, to prevent her seizure. When the alarm was generally given, the boat had got beyond the

reach of force. The desperadoes greatly outnumbered the guard; the boat was taken with but little resistance. Several shots were fired by the guard, but with what effect we cannot say.

Prussic Acid in the Blood.—The following startling fact is stated in Dr. Sigmond's lectures on Materia Medica. However extraordinary it may seem, it has been proved by actual experiment, that the proximate principles of Prussic Acid actually are present in our bodies, and may, under some circumstances, be developed.

"This very poison, a small quantity of which, pure and concentrated, killed professor Scheringer, at Vienna, when diffused upon his naked arm, may be said to exist within us, and circulate in our frames. It can not only be obtained from us with the greatest facility after death, but is formed in certain diseases of the fluids of the body. The blue stain which is imparted to linen from blood in a state of decomposition, owes its color to this deadly poison."

A private letter from St. Petersburg mentions the following occurrence, which took place there a few months ago, and excited a good deal of amusement. The Emperor was driving along in his cauch, when he met with a young Russian, a merchant, who was a most ineffectual fop. Amused with the novelty of his appearance, he drove up to him, and invited him into his carriage. The dandy, feeling highly flattered by the Emperor's notice, immediately accepted the invitation, and was driven off to the palace, where he was exhibited to the Empress, for her amusement, as if he had been a dancing dog or a monkey. This treatment had such an effect upon the nerves of the Russian, that it was several days before he recovered from the shock. — *Dell's Weekly Messenger.*

Melancholy.—Rumors have been very current here for several days, and from so many sources that we have little doubt of their truth, that on Monday or Tuesday of last week, the lives of from ten to fifteen boys and young men were lost by drowning in Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass. The report is, that a large number of boys were skating upon a pond in the upper part of the town, that they started upon a race from one side of the pond to the other; and being reaching the farther side, (the ice from the recent warm weather having become thin and rotten,) the forward ones broke in, and those behind being under full headway, could not turn quick enough to avoid going in also, and thus nearly all the company found watery graves. Accounts vary as to the number lost, from ten to twenty. We shall probably hear further by the next papers from that county. — *Litchfield Enquirer.*

Speaking of the election of Bank Directors.—The Editor of the Florence Gazette, who has been a member of the Legislature, observes:

"We are not wedded to our own opinions as to the best mode of electing Bank Directors, being fully prepared and willing to hear the views of all and then to adopt the best suggestions, and being well satisfied that elections by the Legislature should no longer be tolerated. We repeat it again, that the election of Bank Directors as conducted by the Legislature, is a disgrace to the State, and we can not believe the people if made acquainted with every thing, will suffer it any longer. Every consideration of public interest, State pride, and preservation of the public faith, imperatively demand a reform."

From the Mobile Advertiser.

From Florida.—We learn from a slip from the Savannah Georgian, dated the 17th, that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. between the forces under Gen. Jesup and a party of Indians, on the Lochia Hatchee, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on part of our troops, of nine killed and thirty wounded. Gen. Jesup is, among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound in the face. The Indians' loss was not ascertained though supposed to be trifling. Many cattle, ponies and hogs, with other property, fell into the hands of our troops. The Tennessee Volunteers who were in this engagement, are represented to have behaved well.

Gen. Jesup fought across a creek, and after the action discovered that his force was more than sufficient to have surrounded their position, which did not cover more than ten acres of ground. They had holes morticed in the trees, pickets set up and palmetoes set up so as to cover them and form blinds, and had cleared away the hammocks on the side Jesup attacked them, which exposed his men altogether without their seeing the enemy.

The Irregularity of the Mails.—We dislike to write an article upon this hackneyed subject, or to complain of what we fear will not soon be remedied. But the Mails of late have been so deficient as to cause the intelligent of all parties to complain, and never were complaints more just.

For the last two months, the mails due from the North have arrived, some once a week, and others two weeks after they were due. When the late heavy rains came, on we did not expect them regularly, knowing that many of the smaller streams between the Ohio and Columbus were impassable. But after the rain had subsided, and the creeks became passable, we could perceive no good cause for their further delay. The mystery, however, is now solved. We were informed yesterday that a small house beyond Line Creek, about twenty-five miles from this, is nearly filled with newspaper bags, and while they have been lying there, the stage from the East, which should have brought them, has frequently come in filled with passengers! If such be the fact, and we have not any just reason to doubt it, the contractors on the

route deserve to be severely fished and deprived of a further privilege of receiving the funds of the Government for the transportation of one of the principal mails in the country, at their leisure. We trust that the Postmaster General will look into it.

Mont. Adv.

PUBLIC LANDS.

To the Editors of the Globe.

The last twenty years of my life have passed in the wilds and prairies of our northwestern territories. I have seen an uninhabited wilderness, of hundreds of miles in extent, changed, as if by magic, into a populous country, beautified by fields, cottages and villages. I have sought the causes of this change, and have found them. They are to be found in the encouragement which the hardy pioneer has received from our free and well administered Government—in the pre-emption laws, which have from time to time been pressed by our National Legislature—in the complete disregard of that old and nullified statute, which declared every citizen a trespasser who should possess sufficient courage, enterprise, and hardihood to push beyond the verge of civilization, and make his home in the solitary wilds of our distant possessions—thus forming a rallying point to the more timid, and an inducement to those who came after him in search of good lands. I had thought gentlemen, that politicians had ceased to question the benefits of our pre-emption laws; that their justice and propriety were acknowledged on all hands; and, entertaining these impressions, you may imagine with what surprise I this day listened to the opposition of some of our oldest Senators to a further extension to our hardy settlers, of the privileges conferred by those laws. And, gentlemen, I was not more surprised at the opposition to our pre-emption laws, as to their effect, which the Senators who opposed them manifested. The distinguished Senator from Kentucky, (the honorable H. Clay,) declared, in broad terms, that the pre-emption laws were improper, unjust to the whole people, and inequitable; that they were the cause of countless frauds, boundless corruption, and numerous wicked combinations and conspiracies to buy up the public land at a price less than its value. The honorable Senator, however, did not attempt to show how the pre-emption laws had produced these results. That there have been a few cases, in which a claimant, under the pre-emption laws, has improperly or fraudulently obtained a quarter section will not be denied. But it is a great error to suppose that the cases are numerous. In the land district which I reside, and in which the lands have been in market since the month of October, 1834, there have been but two entries under the pre-emption laws in which fraud is alleged. Indeed, it would be easy, I think, to convince the Senator from Ken. that the tendency of the pre-emption laws is, to prevent combinations and conspiracies of a very dangerous nature. Where is the use or necessity of combinations among the settlers who claim and purchase their quarter sections under the pre-emption laws? Having the privilege of purchasing before the public sales, the pre-emptor fears no combination against his claim, and requires none for its protection. Refuse to our hardy settlers the privileges heretofore granted them, and you create a necessity for combinations among them. Their homes!—But, (said an honorable Senator) by these pre-emption laws we hold out an inducement to those desperate squatters, to penetrate our extensive possessions, and select the best lands for themselves, whilst the honest man who respects the public property, is kept back by the inferior portions. At this day such an argument is ridiculous, for no man acknowledges that he has been kept back by such considerations. These "best lands" and "advantageous positions," to which the honorable Senator alluded, would never have been discovered and occupied but for the enterprise, the toil and sufferings of the hardy settlers.

I say to those Senators who oppose the further extension of our pre-emption laws, that they are mistaken, both as to the character of the claims of the settlers on our public lands, and the effect of the laws. Let them visit our wilderness possessions, and look at the labors and sufferings of the settlers, (squatters, if that term sounds better to them) in traversing the country to examine its advantages, in building their huts, making their fields, and thus developing that which would otherwise have remained for years, unobserved and unavailable, and a sense of justice and sound policy will dictate to them a retraction of their present views.

If the Hon. H. Clay would, conciliate the New England people by his hostility to pre-emption laws, he will fail in his object. The old men of New England begin to find that the benefits of liberal legislation, in respect to our public land, are partaken of by their hardy and enterprising boys who are daily hastening to the "land of milk and honey."

NORTHWEST.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 26th, 1838.

The chair announced a communication from the War Department, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant, transmitting a report from the Colonel of Ordnance, in reference to the correspondence relative to the lead mine; and

On motion of Mr. Young, the report and documents were referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clay of Alabama presented the joint memorial of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in reference to the improvement of the navigation of the Tennessee river, asking for an appropriation for further improvements; referred to Committee on Commerce.

Also, a joint memorial from the same, on the subject of losses sustained from Creek Indian depredations in the year 1836 and 1837; referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a remonstrance from the same, against the execution of a contract for the transfer of certain Creek reservations; referred to the same Committee.

Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, to which had been referred the memorials of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, and of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company reported bills for their relief, which were severally read, and ordered to their second readings.

Mr. W. from the same committee, to which had been referred the bill from the House making par-

hostilities for the year 1837; and the bill from the House making an appropriation for the protection of the Northern frontier, reported them severally without amendment; and the same having been, by general consent, severally considered in Committee of the Whole, were read the second and third time, and passed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY. PRE-EMPTIONS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The bill to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the Publiclands, was taken up, as the unfinished business.

Mr. Webster said he would call the attention of the chairman of the committee to a subject not necessarily connected with the bill but of great importance. It was the propriety of making some provision in the bill to settle questions arising at the General Land Office, and the local land offices, with respect to the mode of finally deciding on disputed land titles. He would suggest to the chairman of the committee (Mr. Walker,) whether a provision should not be made to give to the courts of the United States, in the States, competent jurisdiction over all disputed land titles, arising not only under the pre-emption laws, but in all other cases. He thought if the circuit or district courts were authorized to entertain jurisdiction over the matter at home, a great deal of trouble would be saved, both here and there; and the advantage of uniformity in practice and decision would be obtained. He did not deem it essential to the bill, which he supposed, constituted as the Senate was, must pass; but he threw out these suggestions to the chairman of the committee for his consideration while the bill was pending. Under the bill, some such provisions being necessary, it would be as well to be introduced now as at a future time.

Mr. Walker replied that he would like to take more time to consider this suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts, particularly as that gentleman seemed to think that this jurisdiction should extend not only to pre-emption claims, but to other cases arising out of disputed land titles. He could not say whether it would be better to provide for such cases by a general law. He had not made up his mind fully on the subject yet. One of the difficulties which presented themselves to him was, the expense which would be incurred by carrying conflicting cases before the United States courts. The parties in general were poor, residing at a distance from the courts; they would be compelled to procure strictly legal evidence on the various points to be determined by the courts, and to employ lawyers, all of which would involve an expense too heavy for the majority of them to bear; and in many cases the entire value of the quarter section would be swept away by this expensive mode of litigation. Now he had no objection to a provision extending this jurisdiction with the consent of parties; but to compel one party to go before these courts without the consent of the other, would involve heavy cost which he would hesitate long before he would consent to impose on them. He should also have no objection to an appeal in the last resort, to either of the United States courts, where either party was dissatisfied with the decision of the General Land Office. He threw out these suggestions to the Senator from Massachusetts, and probably might hereafter consent to some provisions, sufficiently matured and guarded, that would meet the views of the gentleman.

Mr. Webster observed that his object was general—to give a direct power to the courts of the United States to entertain a jurisdiction over all disputed cases whatever. The gentleman's greatest objection appeared to be founded on the expense to be incurred by carrying those cases before the United States courts. Now, the inquiry was, was there any existing mode short of judicature by which these conflicting cases could be settled? Here were two conflicting cases. A and B dispute the right to a patent, and the President decides in favor of A. Now, did that end the case? No, surely! It must be made the subject of private litigation; and the only difference was, if the two parties were inhabitants of the same State, they might avail themselves of the State courts. Now, all the objections as to expense, distance, and legal strictness of evidence, existed as well with regard to the State courts as to the circuit and district courts, and it was as easy to try the cases in the latter as in the former.

Mr. Clay of Alabama did not know what views he might entertain with respect to the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, were it made in a distinct form; but he trusted that it would not, at all events, be made as an amendment to embarrass the bill under discussion. The proposition was new one, and some views with respect to it which had been taken by the chairman of the committee were worthy of the deliberate consideration of the Senate. He referred to the great expense attending this mode of litigation, as presenting the strongest objections. He himself was not aware that there was any objection to the jurisdiction of the State courts over the disputed land cases; all of them had chancery jurisdiction, as well as law; and although there might not be the same uniformity of process and decision in them as there was in the United States courts, yet they, without doubt, dispensed justice as speedily and as cheap. There was another view taken of this question. Suppose both parties were residents of the same State, as would most generally be the case, and no question involving the constitutionality or validity of a law of the United States, could jurisdiction, in such cases, be given to the circuit courts of the United States? He, Mr. C. was not prepared himself, to say; conclusively, what might be his opinion on that subject. His attention, he said, had not for some time past been directed to such questions, and, without giving an opinion, he threw out the suggestion for the consideration of the Senator from Massachusetts.

At all events, though he had not given due consideration to the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts, he trusted that it would not be incorporated into a bill intended to secure their homes and improvements to the meritorious and industrious cultivators of the public domain. If the Senator believed that a provision of this nature was important, he hoped he would introduce it in a separate bill, and he for one, pledged himself, to give it the most attentive consideration. There seemed to him, however, to be no such great difficulty about the matter. These cases were ordinarily determined as the last resort, by the Commissioner of the General Land Office with the aid of the Solicitor of the Department, and with a reference in the cases of difficulty to the Attorney General. No great complaints of this mode of decision had ever been made, at least, very few, Mr. C. said in his State. Whenever difficulties occurred, the practice of the Commissioner of the General Land Office was to suspend

in Canada. The members of the American West Indian Association, who have embarked in the French laws, an extradition of the French laws, the French language, the substitution of English, and the union of the two.

Jan. 2.—A detachment of the artillery, under the command of Lieut. Brady, agent, yesterday, at which, for St. Sebastian, 500 barrels of powder and other munitions of war were on board for the protection of that port. Orders have also been received for companies of artillery to hold them in readiness to embark for Canada via New York.

Jan. 2.—It is understood, that in addition to the troops yesterday mentioned as being destined for Cuba, eight hundred of the Grenadier Guards, and the same number of the Coldstream Guards, received orders yesterday morning to embark in readiness to embark the same place, it is supposed in the course of the week.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 1, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce HUGH K. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

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

State of Alabama, at Montgomery, at a meeting held on the 24th Jan. determined to confine the accounts during the present year to Bills of exchange, drawn on actual shipments of Cotton. The reason assigned for so doing is that the Bank may be prepared as early as other banks in the country to resume specie payments.

learn from the Memphis Gazette, that the Messrs. Jones, (four in number) charged with the order of Col. Ward, an account of which was published in our paper some weeks since, have been arrested by a party of men in Hempstead county, Arkansas. The party it is said stimulated the reward of 4000 dollars armed themselves, came up with them within two miles of the Gas line. The Messrs. Jones offered no resistance and were ironed by their captors, brought to and imprisoned in the Memphis jail.

is rumored, says the Western Georgian, of Feb. 24th, that Gen. Nelson was killed in a recent engagement in Florida—also that John Ridge was shot in Arkansas while addressing a council of his countrymen; and that John Ross had committed suicide. No such rumors so far as we have learned have reached this section in any shape, and it is more than probable they will turn out to be unfounded.

The latest advices from Liverpool, represent a small decline in Cotton, it is not thought however that it will be permanent.

It has been out of our power to give any further information this week, with respect to the postponement of the land sales at Mardisville, which were postponed, will take place on the 12th inst. We have occupied a considerable portion of to-day's paper with the debate in the Senate on the 26th inst. on the pre-emption bill. To this, we hope these of our readers who are not immediately interested will not object, inasmuch as it is a subject of general interest—besides we have many worthy persons who are deeply interested in every thing said on the subject. We have conversed with a gentleman who has seen the bill as it finally passed the Senate, with the amendments of Messrs. White and Crittenden, but it has not reached us as any of our exchange papers. In the proceedings of the house as late as the 5th Feb. we see no mention of the pre-emption bill being taken up.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A bill for the increase of the army of the United States passed the Senate on Thursday without dissenting voice. The substance of its provisions is as follows: Section 1 adds 58 privates to each of the companies of artillery and infantry, and gives a sergeant major to each company of every army in the public service.

Section 2 adds to the corps of engineers one lieutenant colonel, two majors, six captains, six first and second lieutenants.

Section 4 organizes the topographical engineers, to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, and ten first and second lieutenants.

Section 7 authorizes the appointment of four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank of major, and four with the rank of captain of cavalry.

Section 9 adds to the quartermaster's department two assistant quartermasters generals, with the rank of colonel, two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, eight assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain, all cavalry rank.

Section 10: The commissariat of subsistence to receive an addition of five officers, to wit: a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, and three majors.

Section 12 adds to the ordnance two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Section 14 fixed the price of the army ration, when not received in kind, at 25 cents, and allows an additional ration to all line and staff officers, for every five years service.

Section 15 equalizes the pay of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with that of the marines, the effect of which is to add about a dollar a month to their pay.

Section 16 repeals the law which abolished bounties and premiums, and five years' enlistments, and restores the enlistment branch of the service to what it was previous to 1835.

Section 18 makes provision for the employment of chaplains at military posts, with the approval of the secretary of war.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8th, 1838.

The most interesting matter which occurred to-day in the House, was the discussion on the Senate Bill, reported by the Committee on the Judiciary, for continuing the suits brought by and against the late Bank of the United States, prior to March 4th, 1838, when the corporate capacities of the Bank expired.

Mr. Adams moved the re-commitment of the Bill, with instructions so to amend it as to provide for the commencement of suits after the 4th of March. Mr. A. remarked upon the large amount, six millions, of the notes of the late Bank now in circulation in the United States.

Mr. Lewis said he had intended to move the appointment of a Receiver for the Bank of the United States, inasmuch as the new one, had abused its trust. It had issued a flood of the bills of the old Bank, for the redemption of which no one was responsible.

The people, he said had taken the alarm on this subject, and would not be easy. Mr. Garland advocated the bill as merely intended to prevent the abatement of the suits brought against the Bank of the U. States, after 4th March next. The Charter of the old bank made no provision for any suits after the next fourth of March, which would be two years after the expiration of the Charter. Legislation was therefore, absolutely due in the case. This Bill was due to the creditors of the late Bank and to the ends of justice. In regard to the issue of spurious notes, the subject was before a Committee, and it ought not to embarrass this Bill. The whole banking question ought not to be connected with this Bill. Mr. Adams went out of his way to remark upon the local banking system, and the bank excitement at the East. Mr. Garland, in reply, said he was inclined to think that a light was breaking there which would soon find its way to this House, and have a favorable influence on the discussion of the fiscal question soon to come before us. Mr. G. vindicated himself from all suspicion of friendship for the U. S. Bank, but he was willing to render it strict justice. Mr. Tooley was opposed to any Bill giving an advantage to the Bank of the U. S., before any thing had been done towards checking its spurious circulation. Mr. Robertson said he attended the Committee of the Judiciary this morning, and the whole of the five present were in favor of taking up the Bill immediately. Mr. Bond explained that the Bill was for the benefit, not so much of the old Bank, as of its Assignees and the public. The old Bank had sold out the whole concerns of its branches to various corporations. Mr. Cambreleng was afraid of the Bill, and thought it ought to pass; but as but five members of the Committee were present when it was reported, he thought it ought to go back to them. He had, no doubt they would report it unanimously.

MESSRS. CLAIBORNE AND GHOLSON.—We cannot view the treatment of these gentlemen by the House of Representatives in any other light as an act of oppression and injustice. When they presented themselves as members of that body in September last, a full investigation of their claims was made by a Committee, which reported in their favor; that report was discussed for several weeks, and after mature deliberation, the House decided that they were duly elected members of the whole twenty-fifth Congress. Now without any additional facts, this decision is reversed, and these gentlemen unfairly deprived of their just rights. What would be thought of a court of justice which should act in this manner? Would not every

one say that such judges should be impeached and disgraced, for not examining the matter promptly in the first place, or for seeing corruptly in the second? What security would any one have if such were to be tolerated? There would be no end to litigation, no security for life or property, if our judicial tribunals were permitted to reverse their decision at pleasure. In our opinion Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson had acquired rights by the decision of the House in September, of which it had no power to deprive them, and we consider the vote whereby they have been ousted from their seats as an act of high handed oppression and palpable injustice, and one calling loudly for the prompt condemnation of the honest of every party. —Nashville Union.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was engaged nearly all the 12th inst. in the discussion of the Sub-Treasury bill. Mr. Niles, of Connecticut occupied the floor. Various petitions and memorials were presented among the former about fifty against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, one of which was signed by 4000 Boston ladies.

The House spent the whole day in debating a resolution offered by Mr. Wise, proposing the appointment of a select committee to inquire into a charge of corruption against a member of Congress, preferred by an anonymous letter-writer.

In the Senate, on the 13th after the presentation of memorials and petitions, Mr. Niles continued his speech on the Sub-Treasury bill, and spoke until the hour of adjournment.

The House again spent the whole day in the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution, and various amendments offered to it. The Spy in Washington, "Adams Mathew L. Davis was then called to the bar of the House and sworn, when he stated that the member to whom he alluded did not belong to that House. And here, we suppose, this farce will end, at least in the House of Representatives.

It is stated by the Baltimore Republican that Mr. Ruggles, of the Senate, is the person implicated. Mr. Davis is the Washington correspondent of the New York Enquirer, and we have little doubt that his accusation will prove to be another of the thousand slander set afloat against the democratic members of Congress by the whig letter-writers.

STUDY.

There are men of sound heads who appear to have studied nothing, because they themselves have not studied. They have not studied— they studied, however, and they studied well. As they did not study designed, they did not think of taking lessons from any master, and they had the best of all masters, nature. Nature caused them to analyse the things they studied, and the little they do know well. Instinct, which is so sure a guide, taste, which judges so well, and which however judges in the moment that it feels; talents, which themselves nothing but taste, where it produces what it is the judge of; all the faculties are the work of nature, which by causing us to analyse without consciousness, seems to wish to hide from us every thing we owe her. Nature inspires the man of genius, she is the muse whom he invokes, when he does not know whence the thoughts that arise in him proceed. They are heavy heads which have studied a great deal, and they pretend to such method, but they only reason the worse for it; because when a method is not good, the closer you follow it, the more you are led astray. Your vague notions, and words void of signification, for principles; you make for yourself a scientific jargon, in which you see, evidence, and yet you do not really know what you see, think, or say. You will only be able to analyse your thoughts as far as they will be themselves the work of analysis.

It is therefore I repeat it, through analysis and through analysis alone, we ought to instruct ourselves. It is the simplest way, because it is the most natural, and we shall see that it is, besides, the shortest. Analysis has made all discoveries—through it we shall find again all that has been found—and what is called the method of invention, is nothing else but analysis. —Condillac.

VALUE OF A LARGE FORTUNE.—Died on the 3rd ult., at Norfolk, Va., Mr. PETER SINGLETON, at the age of 33. At the age of 21, he entered into the possession of an estate of three hundred thousand dollars. In two or three years the race course and the gaming table had swept away his large estate, and he was left penniless. He soon became unfitted for any other society than that which is to be found in the lowest resorts of drunkenness, and on the day of his death he was conveyed by private charity, in a state of insensibility, to the almshouse.

From the Mobile Register of the 17th. **REMARKS.**

The continued inclement weather operates much against business. A fair business has however been done—the demand for supplies for upcountry have increased, and a better business will doubtless be done next week. Prices for most kinds of provisions continue without any material alteration.

CORON.—The business in this Article this week falls short of that of two previous

weeks, by several thousand bales, owing we believe in the first place, to the continued advance of freights, secondly to bad weather and lastly to the unfavorable advices from Europe, which are to the 1st of January, and states the market to be inanimate, and a decline of 1-4d, at Liverpool the prices at Havre are, however, fully sustained; but sales were quite limited. These advices have produced a decline of a 1-2 cents in our own market. Sales during the week have amounted to about ten thousand bales, at prices varying from 9 1-2 to 11 3-4 Receipts 16, 835. Exports, 14, 311.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Good and fine 12 a -
Good fair 11 a 1 1/4
Fair 10 a 10 1/4
Middling 8 1-2 a 9
Inferior and Ordinary, 6 a 8

COFFEE.—We continue our quotation for good Havana at 12 1-2, 13 cents. There is no other description in market.

FISH.—There has been something doing in mackerel this week. Prices remain as last quoted \$5.50 a \$11.

FLOUR.—The supply of this article continues fair, and the demand about equal thereto. Prices vary from \$7.50 a \$8, for good Western. Sales of Northern at \$11.

MOLASSES.—We quote at 34 cents, with but little demand. Stock increasing.

PROVISIONS.—There has been some demand for almost every article under this head. The receipts of Mess. Pork continues light, the stock is consequently diminished, we quote sales at \$18. Prime nominal at \$14.

BACON.—The supply of very good is small. Sales to some extent of the quantity in market, have been made at 13 a 13 1-2 cents, for Hams, 9 1-2 for Middlesings and 8 1-2 cents for Shoulders.

SALT.—We continue to quote at \$2 25 a 2 37.

SUGARS.—There is no change in this article, good brown new crop 7 1-2c.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

St. Clair County.
TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known, some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceivable, and one 2 year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.
Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck. March 1st 1838.

The thorough bred Janus Stallion BILLY BARLOW.

WILL stand at my stable one mile south of Alexandria, on the road leading to Talladega and will render service at \$15 the season, paid at the end of the season; ten dollars the single visit paid at the time of service, and 20 dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare parted with, which forfeits the insurance. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June, 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

PEDIGREE.

BILLY BARLOW is a beautiful Red Sorrel, four years old next June, upwards of fourteen hands three inches high. He is eminently superior in all those parts contributory to strength and action, his head clean and bony, his neck issues boldly and is well arched, his shoulders are long and strong and well placed, his arms are large and indicate great muscular power and perhaps larger than any other horse of his height and age on the continent, sway short, line very capacious and strong, cuppling strong turn of the hock beautiful with great muscle, and the hind quarters both in length and strength admirable; his legs are of fine bone and sinew, with a beautiful taper and fine hoofs; accurate conformation and great symmetry are his characteristics. You see at a glance that he possesses the essential parts necessary to constitute the real fleet quarter horse. He is without a blemish or imperfection, with both eyes full and strong.

Billy Barlow was raised by James Williams of Hawkins county E. Tenn. He was sired by Ewell Moor's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Britain's celebrated quarter horse old Brimmer, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire side was Ewell Moor's old Bucy race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee, she by old Bucy of West Tennessee, and her dam by Gen. Martin's Nestor, and he by Mousetrapp. The grand dam of Moor's Bucy mare was out of a Janus and Farnot mare, and her great grand dam by the Imported Farnot; his dam was sired by Col. Britain's old Brimmer, the sire of Moor's Brimmer making him a double Brimmer; his grand dam on his dam's side was old Milton, great grand by old Quicksilver, thus combining more of Janus blood than perhaps any horse living. February 26, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD.

The beautiful Virginia Bred Horse. WILL stand the ensuing season one half of his other half of his time at Ladiga, on Tarapine creek, at ten dollars the season, to be paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and fifteen dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or mare parted with. The season will commence the 10th of March and end the 20th of June.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

His pedigree I have never been able to get in full. He was sired in Virginia it is said by one of Old Archie's Colts, his dam by Bedford out of a Herod mare.

As I have not his pedigree in full, I do not wish to deceive any person in the horse. He will show for himself. He is four years old this Spring, upwards of 5 feet 2 inches high, a beautiful bay, black main and tail; his body is long and round, head clean, neck long and well arched, issuing boldly, beautiful limbs—he moves as though he disdained the earth he walked on. He is at this time in East Tennessee, those wishing to raise fine stock, would do well to wait and see all the horses that are presented and then select the horse they like best. February 24, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

LEVIATHAN, JR.

IMPORTED LEVIATHAN. WILL stand the present season, now commenced, at Wm. T. Givens's stable, 8 miles west of Jacksonville, Ala. at twenty dollars the season, payable by the 25th of Dec. next, for the payment of which a note will be required in every instance. Thirty dollars to insure, payable when the fact is ascertained, or the mare is transferred.

Leviathan, Jr.

Is a rich chestnut sorrel, (the exact color of his sire,) beautifully marked with rich mahogany colored spots, (the marks, also, of the old horse,) and, like his sire he has a small star in his forehead. He was five years old on the 15th of February, inst. and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 inches under the standard. His rich, fine, silken coat of hair, of itself bespeaks a paternity of no mean origin. He is of a fine length, gay & lofty carriage, and tho' just out of his minority, presents a noble appearance, and is most commanding in his deportment. Taking into view the color, form, size & action of Leviathan, Jr., and more particularly the unrivalled popularity of the Leviathan family as racers, it will perhaps be matter of surprise that his services should be offered at so cheap a rate.

PEDIGREE.

He was got, as has already been seen by the imported Leviathan, about whom it would be disparaging to the intelligence of those who take an interest in blooded stock to speak more at large. He breeds large, and his colts are said to be of a fine racing form. He has proved himself to be a sure foot getter. Marcs will be taken care of for \$175 per week.

He was purchased at 2 years old by his present owner, of Gen. J. A. Mabry. I have the certificate of J. A. Mabry and J. D. Seph. They represent his dam as a very fine mare, by the race horse Gratal, by some called Florizel; grand dam by Jolly Rodger.

H. L. GIVENS.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.—Hawkins County. I do certify that I run Hugh L. Givens's Leviathan horse over the Bean's Station track in 1836, in two sweep-stake races, three entries, and distanced the field both days; then run him a match race against John McGhee's Hephstion stud colt, dam by Jimmy Kent, and beat him under a hard pull Given under my hand this 30th Feb. 1837.

EWEEL MOORE.

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there are no other horses on the turf in the western country so successful as racers, so much sought after, and so fashionable, as the Leviathans. Examine the sporting annals from the time they were first old enough to carry a Jockey round the race track and it will be seen that in at least four cases out of five they are winners, notwithstanding they are competitors in almost every field where the purse is worth contending for. Where can be found so many of the descendants of any horse commanding such high prices? A long list could be furnished. A few at present will suffice. We know of three selling, each for a thousand dollars—two fillies, each, for fifteen hundred; one for three thousand, and another for five thousand dollars. Three sold at the sale of the breeder of Young Leviathan at his sale, one stud for six thousand four hundred, one filly for three thousand five hundred, and one for eighteen hundred.

But, it is not only as racers, possessing both bottom and speed, that they are so valuable—having fine size and durability, they are desirable for the saddle and for harness. Let no person who has a tolerable good mare say, he cannot afford to pay \$20 for the chance of a colt. They should recollect that a good blooded horse even tho' he be untried as a racer, is much easier sold at a much higher price, than one of cold blood—and when they can put it down to quick time, a thousand dollars is a very small sum for such an one. Independent of the consideration of improving the appearance and quality of our stock of horses, it is sound economy to pay a little more and breed from those of good blood. An opportunity is now presented of making the experiment. Try it, do a good deal for yourself and something for the country.

H. L. GIVENS.

February 24, 1838—21
Gee & Standefer,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Gunter's Landing,
Marshall County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by steamers Guide & Haraway, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among which are the following:

- 50 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky.
- 14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
- 15 do do do Gin.
- 5 Sweet Wine.
- 20 Casks Cheese.
- 24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
- 6 Bbls. Crackers.
- 6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
- 12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers generally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank. March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Attention Benton Rangers! 2ND Company of Benton Rangers, you will be and appear, in the Town of Jacksonville, at 1 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 10th of March next armed and equipped as the law directs, by order of Capt. T. M. Likens.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD.

March 11 1837. 2t
Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Skinner, dec. are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are also hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.
Feb. 24, 1838.

Administrator's Sale. There will be sold at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday the 17th March, 1838, the personal property of James Skinner, dec. among which are some Medicines and Surgical Instruments, household furniture &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.
Feb. 24, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS. THE Undersigned having rented Clark & Peter's Ware-House in the town of Wetumpka, propose to

Store and Ship Cotton. Receive and Forward Goods, and to attend to all business committed to care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the place from its situation on the wharf, by which drayage is saved on cotton, and being separate from all other buildings that might endanger from fire, and as much personal attention as can be given, hope to share public patronage.
S. & J. LEEPER.

POETRY.

For the Republican.
TO DR. J. J. V.
Give me my harp to thee I'll sing
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cacece ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the frowns bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of love;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort him,
Thus hope survives through darkness yet
The heirs of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
O'er scenes of deep repented deeds
O'er graves of dear departed friends.
Ah, faintly paints those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth to man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school boy days, days when we felt
Only what christian hearts may feel.
O Doctor Doctor then it was
In union our young hearts beat,
Nor dream'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter down'd the sweet.

O'er days that passed at poplar springs,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay,
But like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
'Tis swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science' face,
To glance her soul enkindling eyes,
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden eels of fortune's gem,
Are glittering in her meteor ray;
An adverse storm sweeps over them
Its cloudy skirts and where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promis'd grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still feels a hungry void left,
That sighs for what it had before.

Feb. 25th, 1838. J. D. C.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune.—Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well; five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro to convey us to main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master; and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with fiercer intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the chill damps of death can quench its blaze.—The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caraccas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun: it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Carthagena, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signaled myself by

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Caracca, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers?—They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, 'Set the Spaniards adrift!—Land them on the desert island!' Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows: they told half a score towards the fulfillment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him stumbling into eternity? No, no! I roused him: he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven soul burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; on her knees she besought me to spare! Oh, spare my father! You loved me once!—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had aught of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenged? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a tithe of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner; but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining ore dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of those seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherein to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse.—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favor when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl! Ha! that pang: death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush—Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me! I have bearded him a thousand times—why do I shrink so now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Oh, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch, seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His distorted features gradually relaxed; the wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers douse their plumes and ornaments. No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolhardiness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though Lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon or Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N. Y. Eve. Star

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient:—"I once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me if I was not afraid.—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?"—"Afraid of me," I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him; and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me this hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—Medical and Surgical Jour.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse,
FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsieur Tanson, grand dam by Sotoros. This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsieur Tanson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsieur Tanson, dam by Sotoros.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,
RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville a certain Sorrel Pony, about three years old, black main and tail two hind feet white appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk. C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

New-York, Paris and London.

FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs

sues the Tailoring Business in its various branches.

Having made a permanent contract with one

(first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that

those who may favor him with their patronage,

his trade done at short notice and in the most fashionable style—superior to any thing he has done

heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly

three times a year.

J. N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice

to the Painting business, between the ages of

14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to

gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS

Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala.

he will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb,

Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional

services to the citizens of the above named counties,

and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable

attention to business, to merit the confidence of the

public, and meet the approbation of those who

may entrust him with business. He pledges himself

that business committed to his management, shall be

promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—St.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands

in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale, low

and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and

quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser.

On some lands good Indian Improvements

and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton

and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west

of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road,

at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co.,

Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,

General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—St.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jack-

sonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his profes-

sional services to the public. He will regularly

attend the several courts in the counties of St.

Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega,

and Benton. All business entrusted to his man-

agement, shall be attended to with punctual-

ity.

His office is in Jacksonville.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly ex-

ecuted, & 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 no-

tice, & on reasonable terms.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
Feb. 8, 1838.—St.

500 Laborers Wanted, at the
ABICOOCHA GOLD MINES. Ran-

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

JOHN GOODEN
Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of Charles

Gillaspie, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

R. E. SAURIE, Administrator.
Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—St.

Widow's Sale of
TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MON-

day in March NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms

will be accommodating and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months;

One fourth in twelve months;

One fourth in eighteen months;

And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for Health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, and, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1838.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Clerk.
February 15, 1838.—St.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive a

ward. **WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.**
Feb. 1, 1838.—St. W. W. & Co.

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

horse, white up to the knees, about 15 hands high, six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind, bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.
Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

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

BRYANT McCLEADON,
CLAIBORN SKINNER.
Feb. 12th, 1838.—St.

Administrators Notice.
All persons indebted to the estate of James

Denaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—St.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.
THE undersigned respectfully in-

forms the public that he has commenced the above business at

Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase on the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY,
and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

By REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

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.—St.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—St.

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

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Turner, deceased, will please come forward and make payment. His individual and partnership claims against Turner & Ellison are closed. All persons having claims against the estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON,
Nov. 16, 1837.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA
Benton, Orphan's Court.

THIS day came Horatio, Griffin and John K. Sterling, Administrators of the accounts and vouchers for final settlement of the administration of said estate, in accordance with the order of the Court, that they be given in the Jacksonville Republican, for the purpose of settling all persons interested in said estate, on the first Monday of March next, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, and vouchers should not be allowed, after the 6th, 1838.

A true Copy from the Minutes.
M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.
January 15, 1838.—St.

Administrator's Notice.
All persons having claims against the

estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff
And Administrator, by order of the Orphan's Court, Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—St.

DOCTOR
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a

generous public; in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to successfully to the diseases of this climate, prompt and assiduous attention to business, and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B.—He has devoted great attention to male diseases; and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office, recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 13, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doct. William Williamson, for several years, with pleasure recommend him as a successful practitioner of medicine, and a qualified to attend to the various duties of a

physician.

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, M. D. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk's and Abram Meador, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. D. Jesse Mitchell, Clerk of Samuel T. Phipps.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
WILL be sold on the first day of March

before the Court House door in the town of Wedowee in the county of Randolph, Ala. following property, (viz): Lot of Land fenced section C. D. No. 14, township No. 22 and range No. 13 East, in the Coosa Land District—Lot on as the property of Daniel McClelland to satisfy Attachments issued from Justice Court, levied on by a Constable in favor of B. F. Tipton and one in favor of R. Alexander, and one in favor of William Moore, levied on by the Sheriff of R. C. Sale within the usual hours—the 15th day of January, 1838.

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.
January 15, 1838.—St.

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

A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 29, 1837.—St.

Jacksonville Female Academy.
THE academy will commence its spring session under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
J. FORNEY, Secretary.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—St.

NOTICE.
Whereas a vacancy has been made in the

office of justice of the peace for this beat, by the resignation of C. Lewis—therefore notice is hereby given that an election will be held in the town of Jacksonville, on Saturday the 24th day of February instant to elect a justice of the peace for said beat.

Feb. 9th, 1838. J. H. WHITE,
Captain of said beat.

Notice.
To the Public Generally.

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

WM. HOWARD,
above three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

PL. II. No. 8.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1838.

Whole No. 60

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. E. GRANT.
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears must be paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

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

LAW OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT.

To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments.

Whereas, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons of good credit, original attachments, shall be as now provided for by law. For remedy whereof.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened,* That the condition of all bonds executed by persons suing out original attachments shall and is hereby declared to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful or vexatious suing out of such attachment, as the same is now provided for by law to be found in Alkin's Digest, section three, under the title of attachments.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter, whenever an original attachment shall be issued for, or upon any of the causes now provided by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner that attachments are or may be by law, authorizing the officer to levy on goods, chattels, or effects; and it shall also be lawful in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishees, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, good, chattels, and effects; provided that all summons of garnishment shall be issued in the manner now provided by law.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Section 4. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out an original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the same, is or are citizens of this State: *Provided,* that whenever an attachment shall be issued in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment shall be abated on motion.

Section 5. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter it shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue, the goods upon which the attachment issued: *Provided,* however, that whenever an original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant therein, may at any time commence suit against the plaintiff suing out the same, and recover any damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Section 6. *And be it further enacted,* That hereafter, no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to reply upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring to reply upon any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken, in virtue or pursuant of any attachment, shall be permitted to reply the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security, in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, as condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels, or effects to the proper officer, to satisfy such recovery as may be had in such judgment as may be rendered in favor of the plaintiff in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer levying such attachment; and if, at any time, after the final decision in such attachment, of any cause, in which any such reply bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail, or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer, to deliver up any personal property or effects so replied it shall be the duty of such officer to return the said reply bond forfeited; whereupon the said bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may issue thereon against all the obligors to said bond; or any or either of them for the amount of the judgment actually received by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost thereon: *Provided,* that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such reply bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Section 7. *And be it further enacted,* That on the rendition of a judgment by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff, as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of said plaintiff, in his or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his, her or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court, at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereof, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishees as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Section 8. *And be it further enacted,* That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendants or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be about to remove his, her or their property out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath being also made of the amount of said debt, and that the attachment is not prayed to be sued out for the purpose of vexing or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor entering into bond with security, to be approved of by such officer to the defendant or defendants or any of them, as the case may be, in double the amount or sum sworn to, conditioned to pay the said defendant or defendants or any of them, all such damages and costs as he, she or they may sustain by the wrongful suing out an attachment, forthwith to issue an attachment in favor of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant or defendant, directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, returnable to said court in which suit had been originally commenced as aforesaid, which said attachment shall be issued, executed and returned as near as may be in the same manner as original attachments, and the said affidavit and bond and attachment when returned shall be filed with the papers in the original suit and constitute a part thereof, and the plaintiff in the suit may proceed to judgment as in other cases and the original suit shall not be delayed.

Section 9. *And be it further enacted,* That any property which may be attached under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, may be replevied as in other cases, by execution against the defendant or defendants, if any property replevied shall not be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy holding such execution within ten days after the demand made thereof, the principal or any security in the bond given on replevying said property, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff or his deputy, to certify the same to the clerk issuing such execution, it shall be the duty of the principal and securities in said replevying bond for the whole amount of the plaintiff's judgment, with costs, to which he may be entitled, and when judgment shall be rendered, execution may be issued in the usual way, which shall first be levied on the property attached if to be had; and then upon any other property of the defendant and defendants, until a sufficient amount be levied upon to pay the entire amount of the execution, including costs.

Section 10. *And be it further enacted,* That when an attachment shall be issued under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effect of the defendant or defendants in his or her hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Section 11. *And be it further enacted,* That judicial attachments may be issued in cases instituted by petition and summons as well as in cases instituted by writs of *capias ad respondendum*; whenever the summons shall be returned *non est* in such cases, and every case of judicial attachment, the proceedings thereon subsequent to the issuance of the writ of attachment, shall be the same as may be by the parties, plaintiff and defendant, as or may be required in cases of original attachment, and the same may be levied by garnishment on effects in the hands of debtors of the defendant, as well as on any of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements precisely as original attachments; and the goods and chattels levied on may be replevied by bond and security as provided for above, which bond, if the property replevied be not delivered to satisfy the judgment as aforesaid, shall have the same effect as in cases of original attachment, and ex- and securities or either of them as aforesaid.

Section 12. *And be it further enacted,* That all original or judicial attachments and summonses of garnishment may be issued directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, and they may be levied or served in any county of the State, and when necessary, as many branches thereof may be issued in the same case as may be necessary to cover the effects or property of the party defendant in any counties of the State. Approved December 23, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, (TEXAS), Dec. 25.
We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift, in the form of a Telegraph Extra, which, although to most of our patrons unexpected, we are confident will not be unacceptable, as however different it may be from ordinary gifts of the kind, we feel proud in reflecting on the tumult of joy which it will awaken in the bosom of the brave.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Capt. Rodriguez has just arrived in this city; he states on the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, a heavy firing of musketry was heard in the direction of Concepcion, and instantly afterwards a large body of Mexican cavalry charged upon the part of Bexar near the public square. Colonels Karnes and Wells immediately collected their soldiers into a body, amounting to about a hundred and twenty men; and received them with the most determined courage. Just as the combat commenced he was despatched by Karnes to Houston while he was thus engaged, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and a heavy firing appeared to be kept up in all parts of the place, he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square; he attempted to get in to receive the despatches from Karnes; but being unable to do this he waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to learn the event of the contest, but firing still continued even at that time; he concluded to set out and convey the intelligence to this place. Before he left the city the enemy had brought up their two cannons and commenced discharging, then upon the quarter occupied by our troops; he could distinctly hear our soldiers huzza at each discharge, as if in defiance and exultation; he therefore infers that they occupied a strong position. He states that long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distinct roar of the cannon. The firing near Concepcion had ceased before he left; there were only forty or fifty of our soldiers engaged in that quarter. He thinks that they were either captured or retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all of their spies except one, or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, were captured by the enemy. The intelligence may be relied on. We forbear comment until further intelligence shall have been received. We shall only say, fellow citizens prepare yourselves for possibly this engagement has marked "Telcel on the walls of Mexico."

GENERAL ORDER.

Adj. Gen's Office, T. M.
Houston, Dec. 25, 1837.

The Brigadier Generals of the militia of the republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalion and regiments in accordance with the law. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed Majors of cavalry and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as Adjutant General in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government.

By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, commanding.

H. M'LEOD, Adj. Gen.

From the Savannah Georgian Feb. 7.

FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated

Fort Fanning, E. F. Jan. 23.

Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Waccussy swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Vol. untaries fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 300. One Chief named Chickachoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The fighting wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bull dogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded.—Killed, Lieut. Jennings.—Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambruster slightly; serj. maj. Jones badly; assistant surgeon Moses Sheffall of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Mosely slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground. When Dr. Sheffall was wounded he ordered the men to leave him. Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

FROM FLORIDA.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Mills from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Lache Hatchie, in which the Indians were defeated; though with the loss on the part of our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face. Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A.

3d. artillery, one private, company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely) company D. 3d. artillery; one private, (severely) company C. do; two privates, (one severely, one slightly), company H. do.

Of the 3d. dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead,) and 15 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2.)—9 wounded—30.

—*—*—*

We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

Another Outrage.—In an affray in Hot Spring county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that some months since, a convention of business men assembled at Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly, we think, mechanics and manufacturers. The full of important information. Among other things, which are worthy of the most serious consideration by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, in the land. Let the statements be read attentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's good sense:

"From a statement made on oath of the condition of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the Auditor General of the State, in December last, that many of them were issuing ten paper dollars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and some of them thirty to one."

The memorial continues: "The consequence of this is, that the price of all provisions has more than doubled, and that the wages of labor have advanced, in some cases, though not by any means to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the possibility of our manufacturing even for ourselves, to say nothing of what we might perform for exportation, were we free from the bankers' tax! Our markets are glutted with goods of every kind, manufactured principally from foreign countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to those in the world, are out of employment, without the means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers of Europe, which latter have taken the specie our farmers ought to have had, and would now have possessed, had it not been for the paper money left in their hands. Our ships and seamen are out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are seen in our ports; and that the whole community are sorely oppressed by the vitiated paper system that extends every where and devours every thing in our country!"

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Mississippi Contested Election was brought to a close last night. Mr. Howard's amendment declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker! The vote stood, yeas 117, nays 117, a tie; and the Speaker promptly voted in the affirmative. The result was awaited with intense interest, both by the House and the auditory, and the announcement created some feeling, which on the part of the winning side, was manifested by applause. Mr. Howard followed up this amendment by another, directing the Speaker to communicate both resolutions to the Governor of Mississippi, in order that a new election may be held. Mr. Wise made a very excited speech in opposition to this, as did also Mr. Williams, of Kentucky. Mr. Roan replied, and, after a scene of much excitement and confusion, during which repeated attempts were made to adjourn, Mr. Prentiss demanded a hearing. He entered his solemn protest against the decision of the House, and declared that he would not be bound by it; and that in his opinion, the people of Mississippi would not respect it. He would, he said, neither resign nor compromise his rights, and those of his constituents, but, if God spared his life, he would come before the House next session and demand his seat, in the belief that the House would then reverse the unconstitutional decision. Mr. Howard's second amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended, were concurred in. Of the South-Carolina delegation, the following members voted in the affirmative on Mr. Howard's first amendment: Messrs. Campbell, Legare, Rhett and Richardson; and, in the negative, Messrs. Clowney, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens and Thompson.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill to cede the public lands

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious consideration in both Houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions:

First.—That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year.

Second.—That the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly.—That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth.—This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth.—That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants thereafter made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise stated that he was proud to be the bearer of annunciation of the House, from Mr. Prentiss, that he would not receive any pay until the rights of Mississippi were recognized. He said, however, that he should vote for the resolution, believing, as he did, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were as much members of the House as he was himself. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, and the general appropriation bill; the first of which was reported, and the other remains in the Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives occupied the floor for the whole day.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

February 13, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that the public sales of land, advertised to take place at the following times and places, by proclamations of the President of the United States, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1837, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

At Mardisville, on the 12th day of March next.

At Montgomery, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

At Sparta, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

At St. Stephens, on Monday the 19th day of March next.

At Cahawba, on Monday the 2d day of April next.

At Tuscaloosa, on Monday the 16th day of April next.

At Huntsville, on Monday the 9th day of April next.

IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

At Choctawhatchee, on Monday the 14th day of May next.

At Columbus, on Monday the 7th day of May next—are postponed until further notice.

By order of the President of the United States;

JAS. WHITCOMB.

Commissioner.

JANUARY 18, 1838.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, and the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking Congress to grant relief to such settlers on the Public Land as were deprived of their right of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by reason of the location of Indian reservations on their improvements, have had the subject under consideration, and instruct me to report:

That it is stated that the class of settlers, for whom relief is asked, removed into the country ceded by the Creek and Choctaw Indians, in some instances before, and others after, these treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

citizens of the country. That, at the passage of the said pre-emption law, they were clearly embraced within its provisions, having lived upon and cultivated at the time required by that act.

These individuals, as your committee believe, were equally meritorious with the other more fortunate settlers who secured their right of pre-emption. They contributed, as much, or even more, than most of the original settlers to the general improvement of the country, giving additional value to the neighboring public land. Like other emigrants into a new country, they expended their means (which with this class are generally limited) in opening their plantations, building houses making roads, &c., under a confident expectation that their homes would be secured to them as they had been to others under like circumstances. In this however, they have been disappointed; and instead of securing the places they had improved at so much labor and expense, as it was the intention of Congress to allow them to do, by the act aforesaid, their plantations have been located upon by Indian reserves, and they forced with their families from their improvements, either by the Indians or the more cruel and relentless speculators who purchased the reservations from the Indians. Under these circumstances, they appeal to the Congress of the United States directly, and through the Legislature of their own State, for relief. Your Committee believe their claim may be sustained, not only upon principles of true policy, but strict right.

If it were necessary in the present inquiry for the committee to show that the policy so long pursued by Congress, in granting to the actual settlers on the public lands a right to enter their improvements at the Government price, it is believed that the arguments are not wanting to establish the proposition. They do not, however, consider it as at all involved in the present investigation. The claims of the individuals asking relief rest upon even higher grounds; as far as their case is concerned, the pre-emption policy has been adopted and recognized, but by events unforeseen at the time, they have been deprived of the benefits of the law without any fault of their own. The right to enter the land they had improved, at the Government price, has been granted, by the act of 1834, to all settlers who resided upon and cultivated public land in 1833. Their individuals who now ask relief come completely within the language of the act. They resided upon and had possession of the public land at the passage of the act, and cultivated the preceding year. They were ready to establish their right by proof, and pay the minimum price, and in many instances offered to do so at the proper land office. Under this view of the subject, your committee cannot conceive how a stronger claim to relief can be made, out independent of all arguments derived from former precedents which appear to have been established by Congress under similar circumstances. Your committee do not believe that the cases are very numerous which can come within the description of those for which relief is asked. But yet it is a fact, generally understood, that in the location of the reservations under the Indian treaties, the most valuable improvements have been taken, and thereby the most industrious and frugal class of the early settlers of the country, for whose protection the pre-emption law was passed, have been deprived of all benefits under it.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that all persons entitled to pre-emption under the act of 1834, which have been located upon by such claims, be allowed to enter a like quantity of other lands in lieu thereof at the minimum price; or to enter one quarter section of any of the public lands, which have been in market, by paying the same of office, and report a bill accordingly.

BLASPHEMY AND OUTRAGE.
The country has suffered deep mortification from the repeated occurrences in Congress of scenes which degraded the bar-room of a tavern. The shameful violence and blasphemy with which certain Opposition members insulted a committee of the House during the last winter, has now found its way into the House itself. There is scarcely a day that insult is not offered to the House, or a violation of its decorum committed by the vulgar audacity of some one of the Federal party. The presumption of this party has broken all bounds, under the idea that the dragging in and out of Congress has tamed the spirit of the Democracy of the country, and that Federalism owes the assumed conquests it has been celebrating to the thimble-scraps of its banks, enforced by the swaggering insolence of its Press-GANG, and the bravado and bling-gate of its attorney-orators. Indeed, Federalism begins to grow again, as it did in the time of the black cockade.

At the close of the contest for the seats occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, Federal frenzy was excited to the highest pitch. When the SPEAKER discharged his duty, and gave the casting vote to leave the

the House, the members of the Federal party, in some instances before, and others after, these treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

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POETRY.

For the Republican.

To DR. J. V.
Give me my harp to the song
The pleasures of departed days,
Let them with dying cadence ring
Soft mingling music's melting lays,
Were they not like the zephyr's wing
That steals the flower's bloom away,
Or pleasing dreams whence joys spring
That cease to throb at break of day.

The fragrant breath of life were they,
And like the odorous sighs of love;
More bliss ideal conveyed away
Than full possession e'er could prove.
But now although the sun is set,
The moon is left to comfort night,
Thus hope survives through darkness yet
The heirs of the morrow's light.

Reflection clad in sable weeds,
Her course in silence sometimes bends;
O'er scenes of deep departed deeds
O'er graves of dear departed friends.
Ah, faintly paints those features o'er,
And shapes that form benign again,
Whose hand engaged with friendly power
To guide my wayward youth to man.

But now I rove to scenes that melt
The philosophic heart of steel,
To school boy days, days when we felt
Only what christian hearts may feel.
O Doctor Doctor then it was
In unison our young hearts beat,
Nor dream'd we then of what since has,
With floods of bitter down'd the sweet.

O'er days that passed at poplar spring,
The pensive muse still loves to stray;
When circled in the marble ring,
Our objects of ambition lay.
But like the ring that leaves the stone
When cast upon the watery plain,
'Tis swelled till earth's maridian zone,
Those objects scarcely now contain.

Though wildered in the classic maze,
Still raptured with the mystic prize;
We tore the veil from science' face,
To glance her soul exulting eyes.
View'd by the ardent eye of hope,
The face of manhood seems divine;
When dazling through youth's telescope
A thousand fancied graces shine.

The golden eels of fortune's gem,
Are glittering in her meteor ray;
And adverse storm sweeps over them
Its cloudy skirts and where are they?
The golden stalks majestic raise
Their heads and wave the promis'd grain;
Some neighboring mildew taints the breeze,
And spreads around the blasting stain.

Alas how changed the general view,
From what I once desired to see;
How far in size and shape and hue,
From what hope pointed out to me.
The heart of treasures once bereft,
Though fortune offer all her store,
Still feels a hungry void left,
I hat sighs for what it had before.

J. D. C.
Feb. 25th, 1838.

LAST DAYS OF A PIRATE.

I was born in Wales. At the age of 15, years I lost parents, friends and fortune.—Thrown on my own resources, I came to the West Indies, and succeeded, after a time, in obtaining the situation of overseer to Gonzales, the governor of St. Ann. He was a proud and haughty Spaniard, whom I disliked, for I had not yet learned to hate, and I should soon have left his services but for a being whom he called his daughter; the fairest—but what matters it how fair she was! I loved her—loved with all the pure affections of my soul—and she loved me. Well, five years passed away. At length I gained her consent to leave the island, and unite her destinies with mine—for the stern Spaniard would as soon have bestowed his daughter on a slave as on me. I obtained a boat and the assistance of a negro to convey us to main, when the black villain betrayed us to his master, and on the point of embarking we found ourselves surrounded by soldiers and slaves, who, by the governor's order, stripped me to the skin—yes, there before the gaze of hundreds—and worse, before her for whom I only cared to live, I was stripped and flogged by a negro! Oh, how my heart was crushed! My spirit was broken, but not subdued. There, kneeling on the sand, the blood streaming from my lacerated shoulders, I swore never to rest satisfied until I had washed out the foul disgrace in the heart's blood of a hundred Spaniards. I have performed my oath.

Twenty long years have sped away since that accursed hour, and the revengeful flame then kindled in my soul has ever burned with increasing intensity, while each new victim served as fuel to the raging fire, and naught but the chill damps of death can quench its blaze.—The governor sent me to Chagres as a prisoner; and to obtain my liberty, or rather my release from a filthy dungeon, I entered into the military services of the Spaniards. The revolution which had broken out in Caraccas had now become general along the main; the patriots were every where in arms, and I soon found means to join them, but not without first sheathing my knife in the hearts of my colonel and two sentinels.

Here my hatred to the Spaniards soon rendered me conspicuous and obtained for me the command of a small party, with which I prosecuted a guerilla warfare in the interior, but was finally taken, manacled, and marched, barefoot and wounded, across the isthmus to Panama, with scarcely a rag to protect me from the scorching sun; it was almost insupportable. I complained of my head, and the merciless villains gave me a paper cap; and lest the wind should blow it from off my head, they fastened it to my scalp with boiling pitch. But the desire of the revenge supported me beneath all their tortures. I again escaped, and at length found myself at the siege of Carthagena, in the command of a gun-boat. Here I signalized myself by

many a deed of blood, and after the capture of the place obtained a captain's commission, and the command of a gun brig. I was ordered to convey several of the Spanish nobility, with their property, to the island of Carocca, and accordingly set sail but steered my course directly for St. Ann.—On the passage I called my crew together; informed them that we had on board upwards of two millions of dollars belonging to the Spaniards, who were our natural enemies, and inquired if they were disposed to let so fine a prize slip thus easily through their fingers? They caught greedily at the bait, and with one voice exclaimed, "Set the Spaniards adrift!—Land them on the desert island!" Having thus obtained their consent to an act which equally implicated all, I resolved on my future course, and took my measures accordingly. That night, while the passengers were asleep in their berths, I despatched them successively, with my own hand, and launched them through the cabin windows: they told half a score towards the fulfilment of my oath. We arrived at St. Ann, and anchored off the island at night. I immediately landed with a boat's crew of chosen ruffians, and proceeded undiscovered to the house of Gonzales.

On the way we met his son, a lad of some sixteen years, whom I compelled to conduct me to his father's bedside, where I found him buried in the arms of sleep. There, he lay, the object of my soul's most bitter hatred! Did I strike him then? Did I send him slumbering into eternity? No, no! I roused him: he saw me stand smiling over him with my dagger at his throat, and his craven son burst with terror from his glaring eyes. Oh! what a delicious moment was that to me! He spoke no word, but gagged and bound, I had him speedily on board, whilst my crew sacked & set fire to the town, the hateful scene of my early degradation. Yet was there one bitter pang to be endured; but 'twas only for a moment. Ere I left the island, the daughter of Gonzales came; she whom I loved so well; on her knees she besought me to spare! oh, spare my father! You loved me once—Aye, but I love no longer; revenge has absorbed my soul; there is no room for love; away! I saw her no more. As for the governor, I had him whipped until he implored me in mercy to plunge my dagger in his heart. No such mercy for him: the scourge was plied while he had aught of feeling left, and then we gave him to the sharks. Why do you shrink as if in horror? Think you I was an iota more than revenge? He was but one of the doomed hundred. Well, for this act I was outlawed by the government, and commenced a cruise upon my own account. The few remaining hours of my life would not suffice to tell a title of my adventures, perils, and escapes. Three times I have been a prisoner: but stratagem or gold was ever potent to loosen bolts and bars.

Once I was tried for my life at N. O. but the glittering of shining ore dimmed the eye-sight of my judges, and they could discover no spot of blood upon my hands. Five years I roved, the terror of these seas; but now, what all the art and power of man have failed to do, the never ceasing tumults of a guilty mind have done—cut short my mad career. Long since I felt the hand of death upon me, and like the wounded tiger, that seeks some gloomy den wherein to die, hither I came, without associate or friend but this little creole nurse.—Chance has made us acquainted. I have confided to you the outlines of my history; it will serve as a tale to while away a tedious hour, and make your hearers stare. And now, grant me one favor when I am dead; living, I ask none; bury me in the sea full twenty fathoms deep. I have done. Give me some drink—my mouth is parched—my brain is on a whirl!—Ha! that pang: death is here; I feel it about my heart. Well, why should I live? & yet to die with such a load of guilt—hush—hush! Speak not to me; I know you would say—but 'tis all in vain. What's death to me! I have beard him a thousand times—why do I shrink so now! A heavy mist comes gathering over my sight. Who are these? Off, off! why do you let them come so close?—With a desperate effort he raised himself upon his couch—seized with a convulsive grasp my hand; gazed on me for a moment with a terrified and ghastly glare, and then fell back exhausted on his pillow. His wild expression of his eye slowly assumed a placid look, and something like a smile played about his lips—the pirate was no more.

A Good Suggestion. The slaughter of our officers by the recent ambush in Florida is what always happens in Indian warfare. Our officers know they are marks for the unerring rifle of the savage, who, lying close and concealed among the hammocks, never fires without having his object sure. Why do not our officers douse their plumes and ornaments. No one doubts their gallantry, and it is foolhardiness to expose their lives thus uselessly, by strong distinguishing marks from their men. Though Lord Nelson would ostentatiously wear the fatal star on the deck of the Victory, neither Napoleon or Wellington ever appeared in any costume more ornamented than the plain gray frock and unplumed hat.—N. Y. Eve. Star.

Insanity.—The following is an instance of moral power exercised over a patient.—I once, says Dr. Trail, went into a room

where there was a patient disposed to be violent.—He immediately fastened the door, but at this I was not disconcerted, for the governor was on the outside with a key which would open it. I sat down by him on the bed, when he asked me, if I was not afraid.—"Afraid," I replied, "of what?"—"Afraid of me." I have the strength of ten men in each arm!" I smiled, and told him that strong as he was I had a spell which could master him; and that, if I pleased, I could tie a knot upon him, and throw him out of the window. The extravagance of this boast evidently astonished him. He gave me his hand, and told the governor that Dr. Trail was a wonderful man and had "immortal strength."—Medical and Surgical Jour.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse.

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.
I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

WE the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON,
RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Oliver Miller, Living in the neighborhood of Gaylesville, a certain Sorrel Pony about three years old flax main and tail two hind feet White appraised to Twenty two Dollars and fifty cents this 29th Dec. 1837.

JNO. S. WILSON, Clerk C. C.

Jan. 25, 1838.—3t.

NEW YORK, Paris and London FASHIONS.

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

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS
Jan. 18, 1838.

THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

LIVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big Spring or Land Port, in Russell Co., Alabama.

THOMAS R. MINGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—4t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

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.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Cornelius Box, a certain Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, no marks or brands, about 15 1/2 hands high, supposed to be about eight years old—appraised to ninety dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

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

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

Administrator's Notice.

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

R. L. SAWRIE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

Widow's Sale of TOWN LOTS.

WILL be sold on the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH NEXT in the Town of Wedowee, Randolph County, Alabama, the unsold Lots belonging to said town, the terms will be accommodating and as follows:

One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in six months;

One fourth in twelve months;

One fourth in eighteen months;

And one fourth in two years, and the purchaser failing to pay either instalment in three months from the time it falls due to forfeit the Lot and all the money that may be paid thereon.

Wedowee is situated about three miles from the Tallapoosa River, on a beautiful creek, on which is a good Saw Mill now in complete operation, convenient to the town, and it is believed that for Health it is not surpassed by any town in the State, and many of the Lots to be sold are as good business lots as any in the town, and are of beautiful situations for private families, &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners Court of said County, this 5th, February, 1838.

JEFFERSON FALKNER, Co. Cl'k.

February 15, 1838.—3t.

THOSE of our patrons who have not yet made payment will please call and do so immediately if convenient. Mr. J. D. Porter, our Agent will with great pleasure receive any cash offered during the absence of Mr. Wood.

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

N. B. SUPERFINE FLOUR FOR SALE.

Feb. 1, 1838.—3t.

W. W. & Co.

STOP THE THEFT.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse with a Star in his forehead, and a white hind foot, about six years old, last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

Feb. 15, 1838.—3t.

CAUTION.

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

BRYANT McCLENDON,
CLAIBORN SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—3t.

Administrators Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James McDonald, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILLER, Administrator.

Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY,
and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

By REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS.

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

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

HOKE & ABERNATHY.

December 21, 1837.—4t.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON ROAD.

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

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

Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Turner & Ellison, deceased, will please come forward and make payment. His personal and partnership concern of Turner & Ellison are closed. All persons having claims against said estate will please present them.

ZACHARIAH ELLISON,
B. D. TURNER.

Nov. 16, 1837.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
Benton County.

THIS day came Horatio Griffin and John K. Sterling, Administrators of the accounts and vouchers for final settlement ordered by the Court, that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican, to all persons interested in said estate, to appear at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday of March next, to show cause, if any they have, why said accounts and vouchers should not be allowed.

A true Copy from the Minutes.

January 31, 1838.—6t.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Administrator.

And Administrator by order of the Court, Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public; and he hopes to be able to successfully treat the various diseases of the human system. He has been in the States of Carolina and Georgia, and he hopes to be able to promptly and successfully attend to the various diseases of the human system.

He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, with pleasure recommend him as a successful practitioner of medicine, and a qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Elias Peall, M. D. Leroy Patton, J. P. Lucas, C. K. S. and Abram Mendenhall, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Jones, Jesse Mitchell, C. K. S. Samuel T. Pharis.

I do with pleasure concur in the above notice.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—5m.

SHERIFF SALE.

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

WILLIS WOOD, Sheriff.

January 18, 1838.—3t.

Administrators Notice.

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

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4—6t.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual rate of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

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

Feb. 9th, 1838. J. H. WHITE,
Captain of said beat.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

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

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above this three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.

Sockapoy, February 6, 1838.—3m.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up by James Boyd on the 29th Dec. 1837, a certain Chesnut Sorrel Horse, about five years old, a star on her forehead, and before, about fifteen and a half hands high—appraised to seventy-five dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

Feb. 8, 1838.—3t.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

PL. H. No. 8.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1838.

Whole No. 60

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All advertisements are paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrangements are made for the next. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising

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

LAW OF ALABAMA

AN ACT

To explain and amend the laws in relation to Attachments.

Whereas, doubts have been arisen, as to what the condition of bonds required to be given by persons, in or out of the State, shall be as now provided for by law. For remedy whereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That the condition of all bonds executed by persons, suing out original attachments, shall and is hereby declared to be to prosecute such attachment with effect and pay the defendant all such damages as he or she may sustain by the wrongful or vexatious suing out of such attachment, as the same is now provided for by law to be found in Aikin's Digest, section three, under the title of attachments.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That hereafter whenever an original attachment shall be issued for or upon any of the causes now provided for by law, it shall be lawful to levy the same upon any land belonging to the defendant in such attachment by the officer whose duty it may be to levy or execute the same in the same manner that attachments are or may be by law, authorizing to be levied on goods, chattels or effects; and it shall also be lawful, in the execution of any attachment, to summon any person or persons as garnishees, as well as to levy said attachment on lands, goods, chattels and effects, provided that all summons of garnishment shall be issued in the manner now provided for by law.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter it shall not be necessary for any original or judicial attachment to be levied or executed in the presence of one or more credible persons of the neighborhood, but it shall be lawful for any officer to execute the same without the presence of any other person.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be necessary hereafter for any person suing out any original attachment to state in the affidavit made upon such attachment, that the plaintiff or plaintiffs in the same, is or are citizens of this State: Provided, that whenever any attachment shall be issued, in favor of any one not authorized by law to sue out the same, every such attachment shall be abated on motion of the defendant, and shall be deemed null and void, and shall not be lawful for the defendant in any original attachment, to traverse or put in issue, the goods upon which the attachment issued: Provided, however, that whenever any original attachment shall have been wrongfully or vexatiously sued out, the defendant therein, may at any time, commence suit against the plaintiff, suing out the same, and recover any damages which he may have sustained, or to which he may be entitled on account thereof, whether the suit commenced by attachment be ended or not.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That hereafter, no defendant in attachment shall be permitted to reply any goods, chattels or effects, that may be levied upon or attached, by virtue of such attachment, his agent or attorney desiring, to reply any goods, chattels or effects that may be seized, levied or taken in virtue or pursuant of any attachment, shall be permitted to reply the same, by entering into bond with good and sufficient security in double the sum for which such attachment shall have been issued, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs in such attachment, condition for the forthcoming and delivery of such goods, chattels or effects to the proper officer, to satisfy such recovery as may be had in such attachment, by the court trying the same, which bond shall be taken by the officer levying such attachment; and if, at any time, after the final decision in favor of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in which any such reply bond shall be given, the principal obligor in such bond shall fail or neglect, upon demand of him or either of his securities by the proper officer, to deliver up any personal property or effects so replied it shall be the duty of such officer to return the said reply bond forfeited, whereupon the said bond shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may issue thereon, against the obligors to said bond; or any or either of them, for the amount of the judgment actually received by the plaintiff in the suit in which such bond was taken, with all cost thereon: Provided, that a return by the officer that neither principle or any security in such reply bond, can be found in the country where the attachment was levied, shall be equivalent to personal demand in all respects.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That on the rendition of a judgment by any circuit or county court, or upon any judgment of such court heretofore rendered, it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, upon affidavit being made before him by the plaintiff, as attorney or agent, or other credible person, that the defendant or defendants, hath or have not sufficient property within the knowledge of such affiant, in his or their possessions to satisfy said judgment, to issue a summons to any person or persons who may be supposed to have effects of the defendant in his, her or their hands, to appear as garnishee before said court, at the next term thereof, and within the first four days thereof, or if such application be made, or summons be issued in term time, to appear forthwith, and said court shall proceed against said garnishee or garnishees as in cases of original attachment, and it shall not be necessary before issuing any such summons of garnishment of the plaintiff in judgment, his attorney or agent, to make oath of the supposed indebtedness of any such garnishee more than he is supposed to have effects of the said defendant or defendants, in his or their hands or possession.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That when a suit shall be commenced in any circuit or county court of this State, and the defendants or any one more of them, shall abscond or secrete him, her or themselves, or shall remove out of this State, or be about to remove his, her or their property out of this State, or be about to dispose of his, her, or their property fraudulently, with intent to avoid the payment of the debt or demand sued for, on oath thereof being made by the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor, before any officer authorized by law to issue original attachments, and oath being also made of the amount or sum due, and that the attachment is not prayed to be issued for the purpose of vexing or harassing the defendant or defendants, it shall be the duty of this officer, on

the plaintiff, his agent, attorney or factor entering into bond with security, to be approved of by such officer to the defendant or defendants or any of them, as the case may be, in double the amount or sum sworn to, conditioned to pay the said defendant or defendants or any of them, all such damages and costs as he, she or they may sustain by the wrongful suing out an attachment, forthwith to issue an attachment in favor of the plaintiff against the estate of the said defendant or defendant, directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, returnable to said court in which suit had been originally commenced as aforesaid, which said attachment shall be issued, executed and returned as near as may be in the same manner as original attachments, and the said affidavit and bond and attachment when returned shall be filed with the papers in the original suit and constitute a part thereof, and the plaintiff in the suit may proceed to judgment as in other cases, and the original suit shall not be delayed.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That any property which may be attached under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, may be levied as in other cases of attachment, and after judgment shall be rendered in execution against the defendant or defendants, if any property replied shall not be delivered to the sheriff or his deputy holding such execution within ten days after the demand made thereof of the principal or any security in the bond given on replying said property, it shall be the duty of the said sheriff or his deputy, to certify the same to the clerk issuing such execution, it shall be the duty of the principal and securities in said reply bond for the whole amount of the plaintiff's judgment, with costs, to which he may be entitled; and when judgment shall be rendered, execution may be issued in the usual way, which shall first be levied on the property attached if to be had, and then upon any other property of the defendant and defendants, until a sufficient amount be levied upon to pay the entire amount of the execution, including costs.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That when an attachment shall be issued under the provisions of the eighth section of this act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to summon any person or persons who may be supposed to be indebted to the defendant or defendants, or to have effect of the defendant or defendants in his or her hands, in the same manner as when original attachments are issued.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That judicial attachments may be issued in cases instituted by writs of *capias ad respondendum*; whenever the summons shall be returned *non est inventus*; and every case of judicial attachment, the proceedings therein, subsequent to the issuance of the writ of attachment, shall be the same as now are, by the parties, plaintiff and defendant, as may be required in cases of original attachment, and the same may be levied by garnishment on effects in the hands of debtors of the defendant, as well as on any of his goods and chattels, lands and tenements precisely as original attachments, and the goods and chattels levied on may be replied by bond and security as provided for above, which bond, if the property replied be not delivered to satisfy the judgment as aforesaid, shall have the same effect as in cases of original attachment, and securities or either of them as aforesaid.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all original or judicial attachments and summonses of garnishment may be issued directed to any sheriff of the State of Alabama, and they may be levied or served in any county of the State, and when necessary, as many branches thereof may be issued in the same case as may be necessary to cover the effects or property of the party defendant in any counties of the State. Approved December 23, 1837.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, (TEXAS), Dec. 25. We this day present to our subscribers a Christmas gift, in the form of a Telegraph Extra, which, although to most of our patrons unexpected, we are confident will not be unacceptable; an however different it may be from ordinary gifts of the kind, we feel proud in reflecting on the tumult of joy which it will awaken in the bosom of the brave.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

Capt. Rodriguez has just arrived in this city; he states on the morning of the 20th, about 9 o'clock, a heavy firing of musketry was heard in the direction of Concepcion, and instantly afterwards a large body of Mexican cavalry charged upon the part of Bexar near the public square. Colonels Karnes and Wells immediately collected their soldiers into a body, amounting to about a hundred and twenty men, and received them with the most determined courage. Just as the combat commenced he was despatched by Karnes to procure a horse; in order to convey despatches to Houston, while he was thus engaged, the enemy entirely surrounded the city, and a heavy firing appeared to be kept up in all parts of the place, he could distinctly hear the two field pieces of the Mexicans near the public square; he attempted to get in to receive the despatches from Karnes, but being unable to do this he waited until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to learn the event of the contest, but firing still continued even at that time, he concluded to set out and convey the intelligence to this place. Before he left the city the enemy had brought up their two cannons and commenced discharging them upon the quarter occupied by our troops; he could distinctly hear our soldiers huzah at each discharge, as if in defiance and exultation; he therefore infers that they occupied a strong position. He states that long after he left, even until night, he could hear the distinct roar of the cannon. The firing near Concepcion had ceased before he left; there were only forty or fifty soldiers engaged in that quarter. He thinks that they were either captured or retired down the river. The citizens of Bexar had previously received no notice of this attack, as all of their spies except one, or two, who reached the city only a few moments before the Mexicans, were captured by the enemy. The intelligence may be relied on. We forbear comment until further intelligence shall have been received. We shall only say, follow citizens prepare your rifles, for possibly this engagement has marked "Telcel on the walls of Mexico."

GENERAL ORDER.

Adj. Gen. Office, T. M. Houston, Dec. 25, 1837. The Brigadier General of the militia of the Republic will immediately commence the organization of their respective brigades, by companies, battalion and regiments in accordance with the law. The General in Chief confidently relies upon the activity and perseverance in the performance of their arduous duty, and expects them immediately upon the completion of the organization, to hold their commands in readiness to march at a moment's warning against the enemy.

Wm. G. Cooke and Wm. W. Hill are appointed aids de camp to the Major General, with the rank of Majors of cavalry and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Major Cooke will act as a Adjutant General in the absence of that officer from the seat of Government.

By order of Major General Thos. J. Rusk, comd. H. M'LEOD, Adj. Gen.

From the Savannah Georgian, Feb. 7.

FROM NELSON'S BRIGADE.

Extract of a letter received, dated Fort Fanning, E. F. Jan. 23. Gen. Charles Nelson and his command had a hard fight on the 2nd inst. in Wacassy swamp, near this place, which lasted from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Volunteers fought bravely. The number of Indians in the fight was about 200. One Chief named Chickachoo, and 15 men, and children were taken prisoners. The right wing of the army was commanded by Gen. Nelson, the left by Col. Foster—both fought like bull dogs.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded: Killed—Lieut. Jennings. Wounded, Col. Foster slightly; Col. Ambrosio, slightly; serj. maj. Jones badly; assistant surgeon Moser—Skeffall of Savannah, badly; privates Posey and Mosely slightly; privates Dunn and Glass, badly.

When Col. Foster was shot down, he refused to leave the ground. When Dr. Skeffall was wounded he ordered the men to leave him. Yours,

CAPT. JAMES SMITH.

By arrival of the Steamer Camden, Capt. Mirra from St. Augustine, we learn that a battle was fought on the 24th ult. on the Lache Hatchie, in which the Indians were defeated, though with the loss on the part of our troops, nine killed and thirty wounded.

Gen. Jesup is among the wounded, having received a severe flesh wound, said to have been in the face. Nothing is said of the loss of the enemy, though supposed to have been great. Many cattle, ponies, and hogs, with other property, were taken by our troops.

A friend has furnished us with the following list of killed and wounded in this action.

Of the artillery—killed—one corporal, company A.

3d. artillery—one private, company H. do.

Wounded—one sergeant, one private, (severely) company D. 3d. artillery—one private, (severely) company C. do; two privates, (one severely, one slightly), company H. do.

Of the 2d dragoons—wounded—one sergeant (slightly) company K.

Of the battalion Tennessee Volunteers—five were killed, eight dangerously wounded (2 since dead), and 15 slightly wounded.

Total killed—7; (died of wounds, 2.)—9 wounded—39.

We learn that John Randolph, Esq., who murdered Dr. Watts at the Vicksburg Hotel some seventeen months ago, was lately murdered by his own slaves in the highlands, near Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—Columbia Times.

Another Outrage.—In an affray in Hot Spring county, on the 1st inst. between John Wells and Wm. McKinney, the latter was shot dead by Wells, who immediately fled, it is supposed towards the Sulphur Fork of Red river. A reward is offered for his apprehension, by the widow of the deceased.—Arkansas Gazette.

From the Baltimore Republican.

It will be recollected, perhaps, that some months since, a convention of business men assembled at Philadelphia, the members of which were chiefly, we think, mechanics and manufacturers. The memorial of the minority has been printed, and is full of important information. Among other things, it contains the following facts and deductions, which are worthy of the most serious consideration by every farmer, mechanic, and manufacturer, in the land. Let the statements be read attentively, the conclusions we leave to every man's good sense.

"From a statement made on oath of the condition of the several banks in Pennsylvania to the Auditor General of the State, in December last, that many of them were issuing ten paper dollars to every silver dollar they possessed; some of them fourteen to one, some twenty to one, and some of them thirty to one."

The memorial continues: "The consequence of this is, that the price of all provisions has more than doubled, and that the wages of labor have advanced, in some cases, though not by any means to a proper standard, but sufficient to prevent the possibility of our manufacturing even for ourselves, to say nothing of what we might perform for exportation, were we free from the bankers' tax! Our markets are glutted with goods of every kind, manufactured principally from foreign countries, whilst our own workmen, inferior to none in the world, are out of employment, without the means of purchasing the necessities of life. Our farmers, too, have to compete with the farmers of Europe, which latter have taken the specie our farmers ought to have had, and would now have possessed, had it not been for the paper money left in their hands. Our ships and seamen are out of employ, while numbers of foreign vessels are seen in our ports; and that the whole community are sorely oppressed by the vitiated paper system that extends every where and devours every thing in our country!"

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.

The Mississippi Contested Election was brought to a close last night. Mr. Howard's amendment declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress, was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker! The vote stood, yeas 117 nays 117; a tie; and the Speaker promptly voted in the affirmative. The result was awaited with intense interest, both by the House and the auditory, and the announcement created some feeling, which on the part of the winning side, was manifested by applause. Mr. Howard followed up this amendment by another, directing the Speaker to communicate both resolutions to the Governor of Mississippi, in order that a new election may be held. Mr. Wise made a very excited speech in opposition to this, as did also Mr. Williams, of Kentucky. Mr. Roan replied, and after a scene of much excitement and confusion, during which repeated attempts were made to adjourn, Mr. Prentiss demanded a hearing. He entered his solemn protest against the decision of the House, and declared that he would not be bound by it, and that in his opinion, the people of Mississippi would not respect it. He would, he said, neither resign nor compromise his rights, and those of his constituents, but, if God spared his life, he would come before the House next session, and demand his seat, in the belief that the House would then reverse the unconstitutional decision. Mr. Howard's second amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions as amended, were concurred in. Of the South-Carolina delegation, the following members voted in the affirmative on Mr. Howard's first amendment: Messrs. Campbell, Legare, Rhett and Richardson; and, in the negative, Messrs. Clowry, Elmore, Griffin, Pickens and Thompson.

Mr. Calhoun's Bill to cede the public lands

within the limits of the New States, on certain conditions, is the most important measure now before Congress. As it is to become the subject of very serious consideration in both Houses, at an early day, I give the following abstract of its leading provisions:

The first section provides, that all the public lands within the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan, with the exception of the sites of fortifications, navy and dock yards, arsenals, magazines, and other public buildings, be ceded to the States within the limits of which they are respectively situated, on the following conditions:

First. That the said States shall pass acts, to be irrevocable, providing for the annual payment to the United States, fifty per cent. on the gross amount of the sales of such lands, on or before the 1st of July of each year.

Second that the minimum price, as now fixed by law, shall remain unchanged, until the first day of January, 1842, after which time, the price may be reduced by said States to blank price per acre. A gradual reduction may be made after that time, every five years, with the provision that all lands remaining unsold thirty-five years and upwards, shall be ceded absolutely to the States in which said lands are situated.

Thirdly. That the lands shall be subject to the same legal sub-division in the sale and survey, as are now provided by the law, and also the same terms of sale, (cash) and the same reservation of the 16th township for each section.

Fourth. This cession shall be in full of the five per cent fund, or any part not already advanced to any State; and that the said States shall be exclusively liable for all charges that may hereafter accrue from the surveys, seals, and management of the public lands, and extinguishment of Indian titles within the said States respectively.

Fifth: That a failure, on the part of any State, to comply with the above conditions, or a violation of the same, shall render said cession absolutely null and void; and shall annul all titles or grants thereafter made by said State.

Section second provides for closing the land offices, including the surveying department, within the limits of any State, as soon as said State shall have passed an act complying with the above conditions.

Section third provides for relieving such States accept the conditions, from all restrictions on the right of said States to tax any lands, subsequent to their sale; and for remanding to the States all maps, titles and papers in the general land office, relative to said lands.

Section fourth provides that all public lands in the State of Tennessee shall be ceded to that State, with the exceptions contained in the first section.

The House to-day, was engaged in a discussion on a resolution offered by Mr. Rhett, for paying Messrs. Prentiss and Word their per diem, as members, during the debate.

Mr. Wise stated that he was proud to be the bearer of annunciation of the House, from Mr. Prentiss, that he would not receive any pay until the rights of Mississippi were recognized. He said, however, that he should vote for the resolution, believing, as he did, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were as much members of the House as he was himself. The resolution was adopted.

The House went into Committee on the bill to make appropriations for revolutionary and other pensioners, and the general appropriation bill; the first of which was reported, and the other remains in the Committee.

In the Senate, Mr. Rives occupied the floor for the whole day.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

February 13, 1838.

Notice is hereby given that the public sales of land, advertised to take place at the following times and places, by proclamations of the President of the United States, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1837, to wit:

IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

At Mardisville, on the 12th day of March next.

At Montgomery, on Monday the 7th day of May next.

At Sparta, on Monday the 5th day of March next.

At St. Stephens, on Monday the 19th day of March next.

At Cahawba, on Monday the 2d day of April next.

At Tuscaloosa, on Monday the 16th day of April next.

At Huntsville, on Monday the 9th day of April next.

IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

At Choctuluma, on Monday the 14th day of May next.

At Columbus, on Monday the 7th day of May next,—are postponed until further notice.

By order of the President of the United States;

JAS. WHITCOMB.

Commissioner.

JANUARY 18, 1838.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the Public Lands, to which were referred the memorial of the Legislature of Alabama, and the petition of certain citizens of that State, asking Congress to grant relief to such settlers on the Public Land as were deprived of their right of pre-emption under the act of the 19th of June, 1834, by reason of the location of Indian reservations on their improvements, have had the subject under consideration, and instruct me to report:

That it is stated that the class of settlers, for whom relief is asked, removed into the country ceded by the Creek and Choctaw Indians, in some instances before, and others after, these treaties, and made valuable improvements, with the intention of becoming

citizens of the country. That, at the passage of the said pre-emption law, they were clearly embraced within its provisions, having lived upon and cultivated at the time required by that act.

These individuals, as your committee believe, were equally meritorious with the other more fortunate settlers who secured their right of pre-emption. They contributed as much, or even more, than most of the original settlers to the general improvement of the country, giving additional value to the neighboring public land. Like other emigrants into a new country, they expended their means (which with this class are generally limited) in opening their plantations, building houses making roads, &c., under a confident expectation that their homes would be secured to them as they had been to others under like circumstances. In this however, they have been disappointed; and instead of securing the places they had improved at so much labor and expense, as it was the intention of Congress to allow them to do, by the act aforesaid, their plantations have been located upon by Indian reserves, and they forced with their families from their improvements, either by the Indians or the more cruel and relentless speculators who purchased the reservations from the Indians.

Under these circumstances, they appeal to the Congress of the United States directly, and through the Legislature of their own State, for relief. Your Committee believe their claim may be sustained, not only upon principles of true policy, but strict right.

If it were necessary in the present inquiry for the committee to show that the policy so long pursued by Congress, in granting to the actual settlers on the public lands a right to enter their improvements at the Government price, it is believed that the arguments are not wanting to establish the proposition. They do not, however, consider it as at all involved in the present investigation. The claims of the individuals asking relief rest upon even higher grounds; as far as their case is concerned, the pre-emption policy has been adopted and recognised, but by events unforeseen at the time, they have been deprived of the benefits of the law without any fault of their own. The right to enter the land they had improved, at the Government price, has been granted, by the act of 1834, to all settlers who resided upon and cultivated public land in 1833. Their individuals who now ask relief come completely within the language of the act. They resided upon and had possession of the public land at the passage of the act, and cultivated the preceding year. They were ready to establish their right by proof, and pay the minimum price, and in many instances offered to do so at the proper land office. Under this view of the subject, your committee cannot conceive how a stronger claim to relief can be made, out independent of all arguments derived from former precedents which appear to have been established by Congress under similar circumstances.

Your committee do not believe that the cases are very numerous which can come within the description of those for which relief is asked. But yet it is a fact, generally understood, that in the location of the reservations under the Indian treaties, the most valuable improvements have been taken, and thereby the most industrious and frugal class of the early settlers of the country, for whose protection the pre-emption law was passed, have been deprived of all benefits under it.

Your committee recommend, therefore, that all persons entitled to pre-emptions under the act of 1834, which have been located upon by such claims, be allowed to enter a like quantity of other lands in lieu thereof at the minimum price; or to enter one quarter section of any of the public lands, which have been in market, by paying the Government office, and report a bill accordingly.

BLASPHEMY AND OUTRAGE. The country has suffered deep mortification from the repeated occurrences in Congress of scenes which degrade the bar room of a tavern. The shameful violence and blasphemy with which certain Opposition members insulted a committee of the House during the last winter, has now found its way into the House itself. There is scarcely a day that insult is not offered to the House, or a violation of its decorum committed, by the vulgar audacity of some one of the Federal party. The presumption of this party has broken all bounds, under the idea that the dragging in and out of Congress has tamed the spirit of the Democracy of the country, and that Federalism owes the assumed conquests it has been celebrating to the "thumb-screws" of its banks, enforced by the swaggering insolence of its press-gang, and the bravado and billingsgate of its attorney-orators. Indeed, Federalism begins to cower again, as it did in the time of the black cockade.

At the close of the contest for the seats occupied by Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, Federal frenzy was excited to the highest pitch. When the speaker discharged his duty, and gave the casting vote to leave the

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 8, 1838.

To COL. J. R. CLARK,

Sir—Your decided political principles, coupled with your abilities, pre-eminently qualify you for a seat in the Legislature. If you will permit your name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the Senatorial branch of the next General Assembly, you will be warmly supported by

MANY DEMOCRATS.

JACKSONVILLE, 8th March, 1838.

We are gratified to learn from a letter addressed by J. D. Williams, President of the Alabama & Coosa Rail Road Company, to the editor of the Western Georgian, that the board of Managers have entered upon, and are determined to prosecute their important enterprise with energy. Forty-eight hands are now engaged in grading the first part of the first three miles, and one hundred more are wanted immediately. It is the wish of the board, to graduate as near as they can one of the Road the present year. The present board have adopted the plan of hiring hands instead of letting the work to contract, which has proved to be a great saving. The average cost being about one half the cost of roads generally. It is yet needed, and it is matter of astonishment that more interest is not felt in favor of this enterprise in this section. The plan adopted for those who may yet wish to take stock is this: Let each stockholder give his promissory note to the company payable in the Bank most convenient. Let the first be due the 1st of June next and embrace the first ten per cent, and the second the rest of January, and embrace the second. The company are confident of being able to complete the road in two years, if they can obtain the cooperation of the wealthy citizens on the upper part of the route which they certainly have a right to expect. Funds are now said to be much needed, and now is the time for all true friends of the improvement of their country, to exert their own powers, and to this enterprise to lend a helping hand, while an active and efficient board are exerting themselves with zeal and energy in the midst of difficulties.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper, an order from the General Land Office, postponing the sales which were advertised to take place in this State, until further notice. On the subject of the pre-emption bill, those interested will find all the necessary information in the letter of the Hon. R. Chapman, our Representative in Congress.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky lately in a speech against the sub-treasury bill, declared his unwillingness to proceed further, until instructions were received from the State Legislatures in session. Mr. Clay has certainly experienced a great change of opinion on the right of instruction since he gave his vote for John Quincy Adams, in opposition to the positive instructions of the Legislature of his own State.

We publish to day an able letter from the Hon. Felix Grundy addressed to the members of the Tennessee Legislature who voted for the resolution instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives to vote against any law which may propose to enforce the Sub-Treasury system of finance, recommended by the President. Mr. Grundy, being an advocate for the right of instruction, informs them that he shall obey, inasmuch as he is required merely to vote against a certain measure, which will involve no infraction of the constitution, and very justly throws the responsibility on them—informing them that the people will look to them as the principal and to him merely as the agent. It is evident from the vague wording of the Resolution, adopted by the Whig majority of the Tennessee Legislature, instructing their Senators to give a negative vote, without informing them what they should vote for, that their whole object is to follow in the wake of the Whig members in Congress, and do the utmost in their power to embarrass and defeat the measures of the administration. Besides it is very clearly shown in Mr. Grundy's letter, that they were not fulfilling the wishes of their constituents in giving the instructions, inasmuch as they were elected last August, and the President's message at a special session in September following first disclosed the views of the administration on the subject. Those who read Mr. Grundy's letter will find it highly satisfactory & honorable to himself, and to those who will not read it on account of its length, we acknowledge ourselves incompetent to do it justice by any comment.

There is at length some prospect that an effectual check will be put to the illegal and fraudulent conduct of President Biddle, in continuing to issue and use as money the notes of the old bank of the United States, (commonly denominated "resurrection notes") after its charter had expired. His conduct of Mr. Biddle has for some time

past been the subject of newspaper animadversion, and has now become one of authentic investigation. On the 12th of Feb. Mr. Grundy from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill, (which may be found in to-day's paper,) to prevent the issuing and circulation of the bills, notes, and other securities of corporations created by acts of Congress which have expired. The bill imposes a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding ten years upon any person or persons who shall knowingly issue as money the notes of any expired corporation, created by act of Congress. The bill was accompanied by a lengthy and able Report, which, says the Globe, shows that without a semblance of right, in direct contravention of the Charter, the President of the United States, Bank, sequestered all the property of the old bank for the benefit of the new—that he took no steps towards "a settlement and liquidation of the affairs and accounts of the corporation," as expressly required by the charter—that he presented no schedule of the debts and effects, and allowed the General Government no access to the account of an institution which it was bound to see honestly closed—that instead of winding up the concern, and cancelling the notes in two years, he now reports nearly \$16,000,000 of its paper on hand as a banking fund, and is actually passing out millions of this money, after the institution is defunct, as a circulating medium. In a word, that the president has blended the two banks, and gone on with both in utter disregard of all law.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington City, Feb. 15th, 1838.

My Dear Sir—I see an article in your paper of 25th Jan. that several reports are in circulation in your part of the country in relation to the pre-emption bill; some saying it has passed, others that circumstances have transpired to cut off all prospect of its passage—to render it extremely doubtful, &c. Neither of these rumors being correct, I have thought it best to enclose you a copy of a pre-emption bill as it passed the Senate, and has been reported from the committee on public lands in this house; and request you to publish the bill and this letter for the information of the people, many of whom have written to me on the subject. No very material amendments have been made to the bill as it passed the Senate. I am happy to say, that altho' the bill has not yet passed, and from the great amount of business in this house it may be some time before it can be taken up; yet there is no foundation for the report, that circumstances have occurred to cut off all hopes of its passage; or render it extremely doubtful. So far from this being the case, I believe there is every reason to expect that it will pass, tho' possibly in some respects amended. The amendment proposed by Mr. Lincoln I resisted successfully in the committee; and I hope we may defeat it when the bill comes up. I have already stated the reasons for reporting the bill in its present shape; which I hope are satisfactory.

I again assure all those interested in this important measure, that I will do all in my power to pass the bill. It is true, every individual cannot be expected, when they are so various in their character; but I believe we shall succeed in establishing the pre-emption principle again, which in almost any form must benefit the great body of the settlers on the public lands. My object has been, and shall still be, to get the bill in such form as to provide for the greatest number.

Having received letters and petitions from many persons asking that the land sales advertised to take place next month might be postponed, I, with some of the other members of the delegation from the State, called in person on the President; and addressed him a communication in writing, urging a postponement. I am glad to have it in my power to state, that he has yielded to our solicitations; and the sales are accordingly put off until further notice; as you will observe from the Globe of yesterday. This will be of great benefit to our meritorious fellow-citizens residing on the lands advertised; especially, as by the passage of the pre-emption bill, which I look forward to with strong hopes, they will be enabled to save their homes. The citizens thus situated, in your country, especially on Tallapoosa, Cane creek, Muscadine, &c. who have expressed some solicitude on the subject, may rest easy for the present, at least.

In very great haste,
But respectfully,
Your ob. st.

R. CHAPMAN.

P. S. I enclose you also for publication, a copy of the notice addressed to me, of the postponement of the land sales.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEBRUARY 6, 1838.

Committed to the Committee of the Whole.

House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Boon, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which had been referred the following bill, reported the same with amendments:

NOTE.—Parts to be stricken out are in brackets, []—insertions in Italics.

AN ACT

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

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every actual settler of the public lands, being the head of a family, or over twenty-one years of age, who was in possession and a housekeeper, by personal residence thereon, on or before the first day of December, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, shall be entitled to all benefits and privileges of an act entitled "An act to grant pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands," approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and thirty; and the said act is hereby revived and continued in force two years: *Provided*, That where more than one person may have settled upon and cultivated any one quarter section of land, each of them shall have an equal share or interest in the said quarter section, but shall have no claim, by virtue of this act, on any other land: *And provided*, always, 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, or to the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Miami tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, of which proclamation was made by the President of the United States on the day of December, or to any land specially occupied or reserved for town lots or other purposes, by authority of the United States: *And provided further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any of the selections of public lands for the purpose of education, the use of salt springs, or for any other purpose, which may have been or may be made by any State under existing laws of the United States, but this act shall not be so construed as to deprive those of the benefits of this act who have inhabited, according to its provisions, [certain fractions of the public lands within the land district of Palmyra, in the State of Missouri, which were reserved from sale in consequence of the survey of Spanish and French grants, but are found to be without the lines of said grants.] *Certain fractions, or regular legal subdivisions of the public lands, which have been reserved from sale in consequence of the filing of a claim to a French or Spanish grant or donation, which was found, or which hereafter may be found, on actual survey or location of such claim or claims, to be without the limits of said claim, or any other reservation, except as is herein before specified.*

Passed the Senate January 30, 1838.

Attest: ASBURY DICKSON.

Secretary.

Mr. Lincoln gave notice that he would propose the following amendment when the bill should be taken up for consideration, viz:

To insert in the 25th line, after the words United States, and upon the third proviso in said bill, the following words: nor shall the benefits 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.

THE CITY-SCRUB ARISTOCRACY PREACHING UP REVOLUTION.

The praetorian bands of Mr. Biddle's bank (as in every crisis involving the state of that institution) recur, in the present exigency, to their old experiment upon the nerves of members of Congress. "Panic" is again watchword, and Mr. Biddle's military Chieftain, Colonel James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, is now employed to make a *red revolution*. It is no longer to be a private, sneaking, night-urgotten Federal association, like that at Baltimore, which was to encamp on Capitol Hill until the deposits were restored, but which was unluckily dispersed by a few stones hurled into the head quarters while the council of war was sitting—it is now to be an open day-light rebellion. Col Webb speaks with a voice of authority. He summoned the Hartford Convention Federalism of the city of New York to meet in Masonic Hall on the 7th instant; but not to make a masonic secret of their designs, he tells the public beforehand, in his columns, what these city trainbands are to do.

GENERAL ORDERS:

"Let then, the people who attend the public meeting at Masonic Hall this evening, feel that it will indeed be the most important assemblage that has ever taken place in this city; let them speak to their representatives in language which they may not dare, not disregard; and let them proclaim to their fellow-citizens of the United States, that if this measure [the Independent Treasury] should pass by the vote of the representatives from this State, the people of which have so declared their opposition to it, it shall not be enforced in this city."

Yet (says the redoubtable commander of president Biddle's troops):

"Yet in defiance of such instructions, and acting in obedience to the designs of the Executive, they may pass it, and then we are told it is to be obeyed, knowing that its consequences cannot fail to be most disastrous to all we hold most sacred in our country. We do not subscribe to such doctrines. Whatever may be the fate of the country if this bill of abominations should become a law and be enforced, thank God we are as yet free. The people have still the right, not only to meet and tell their representatives that they must not presume to act in opposition to their wishes, but they may also tell them that if they do, a law so passed shall not be obeyed—any law that is not founded on the principles of liberty and freedom ought but a byword for demagogues to gull the people with—if this be a popular Government where the will of the people is supreme—if, indeed, it be still a Republic and a majority of the people have the right to take measures to prevent its becoming a despotism—then we say, the people may not only make themselves heard but felt."

And then comes the grand appeal of this flaming bank patriot:

"Are we a nation of children to be made the sport and plaything of every faction that choose to trifle with our rights, or are we a nation of freemen, descended from those who were the admiration of the world, and who won for themselves, and they supposed for their descendants, the glorious boon of liberty? If we are what we would fondly have the world think us—if we are not degenerate sons of noble sires"—then having once plainly expressed our determination in relation to the Sub-Treas-

ury scheme, through the medium of the ballot boxes, it is our duty now solemnly to proclaim to our representatives in Congress, that it must not, shall not, become a law, or if it should, in violation of the plainly expressed wishes of the people it shall never be carried into execution.

"We know this is using strong language."

Well in conformity with those general orders of the Colonel of the banks, their forces meet at Masonic Hall, and there, with all the pith of a Declaration of Independence, they enter up the causes of their resolution not to the separation of the National Treasury from their private speculations. We give the essence of their resolution in the two following:

"Resolved, That we object to the Sub-Treasury scheme, because the Government in collecting its revenues in gold and silver, and retaining them, to the amount of four millions of dollars in dead deposit, with probably about as much more of specie in transitu, materially withdraws from the use of the people the true and only proper basis for bank issues and discounts.

"Resolved, that we object to the Sub-Treasury scheme, because the people of the United States, and particularly of the city of New York, are actively engaged in commerce and in different enterprises, all tending to the comfort and happiness of our citizens, and the wealth and prosperity of the nation and that such enterprises absolutely require the facilities of discounts and bank accommodation; and because the Sub-Treasury scheme is at war with the only institutions of the country which can furnish the merchant and mechanic with such facilities."

This body of bankers and merchants, having thus determined that as they are actively engaged in commerce, and in different enterprises, all tending to the comfort and happiness of our citizens," the eight millions of public money, which they insist the refusal to trust it to the banks would lock up from the use, "PARTICULARLY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK," whose citizens "REQUIRE THE FACILITIES OF DISCOUNTS AND BANK ACCOMMODATION," they call upon every citizen "to rouse himself to extraordinary exertions to avert by all lawful means the danger which threatens the Constitution!"

What these means are to be we learn from the note in the Express, in regard to the speech of the City Alderman, who was the great orator of the occasion. Alderman Patterson's speech is not reported, but the Editor of the Express gives us the whole drift of it, as well as the object of the meeting, in the following winding up sketch:

"Mr. P. having in the course of his remarks mentioned the name of Henry Clay, a simultaneous burst of applause resounded throughout the hall—the vast multitude rose in a mass from their seats, and gave three enthusiastic cheers. After the applause had subsided, Mr. P. continued his remarks upon the tendency of the Sub-Treasury bill, and concluded by exhorting his fellow-citizens to resist the enforcement of this act to the last. Let us, said he, suffer our blood to flow in the cause rather than the insignificant man, who has been raised to the elevation he now enjoys by fraud and hypocrisy, should so monstrously abuse the power he has acquired."

"The object of this revolution, bloodless as yet," seems to be simply this: the banking and trading interests of the city of New York want the money raised from the people on taxes to speculate on; and they are resolved to have it. The President of the United States, and the Democratic party think that this thing of surrendering the nation's revenue, to afford "the facilities of discounts and bank accommodation" "to the comfort and happiness of our citizens," particularly of the city of New York," is not disposing of them according to the Constitution which says the public money shall be only drawn out of the Treasury "on appropriations, in pursuance of law," and not as "the facilities of discounts and bank accommodation;" and because the President refuses to give up his honest convictions on this point these enterprising gentlemen of New York—the vast multitude who rose en masse from their seats, with Colonel Webb and Alderman Patterson at their head—have resolved to make Mr. Clay President, (having first set the law which is to keep the people's money out of their hands at defiance); and, to show the extremities to which their zeal will carry them say, "let us suffer our blood to flow in the cause, rather than that the insignificant man who has been raised to the elevation he now enjoys by fraud and hypocrisy"—(in other words, they would say, the ignorance and the depravity of the people)—should hold his place.

The only question, then, with the yearning of the country, is whether they will suffer those city dealers to dictate to Congress, or their blood to flow? Doubtless the nation would rather give up its money than submit to the cold-blooded butchery threatened!—Globe.

The bill for granting banking privileges to the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Railroad, has been lost in the Kentucky Legislature. This was anticipated by many, on account of the imprudence of some of its warmest friends. Mr. Wickliffe wrote a long letter from Charleston, to Gen. Combs, and the General, took the responsibility of having it published, in this letter Mr. Wick-

liffe assumed the entire location of the road in Kentucky—a location not approved by one fourth of those most interested in its construction. Nor could Mr. W. be content with abstracting from his favorite enterprise, those who were operated upon by interest, but he could not close his letter without a direct attack upon President Van Buren, the Postmaster General, and the party which supported those gentlemen.

Mr. Wickliffe being viewed as the bell-wether of the friends of the road in Kentucky, was there any thing to be astonished at, that after this course on his part, that his favorite plan should fail?

But as if to secure the defeat of this favorite measure of Mr. Wickliffe, he had a powerful ally, in his son-in-law, Maj. Woolley, the Senator from Fayette, who to ensure his unpopularity with one of the great political parties introduced his noted resolutions, which we published a week or two since.

[On these resolutions, the reader referred to the speech of Mr. DeCourcy, copied from the Argus]

To the political party so assailed in Mr. Wickliffe's letter, the road is indebted for the subscription of \$100,000 of stock (we mean by Fayette County Court.) yet he, with an estate of half a million of dollars, took either five or ten shares—for we are not positive which is the number. And when our great "American System" Senator gave his vote approving the levy by the Court, we have been told, that he should have said, that the Court must do so no more. Thus, Mr. Wickliffe's own whig party is divided, and the democracy goaded from the support of enterprise by the injudicious course of Mr. Wickliffe and his partisans.

Having never read the bill we pretend not to approve or disapprove its rejection.—Ky. Gaz.

Louisiana hard run.—There has been a Whig meeting at New Orleans, to nominate a President of the United States. The whole state was ransacked to find a presiding officer for the meeting without success—and Robert S. Todd, the president of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Lexington, was obliged to take the Chair, in order to organize the meeting and Henry Clay was nominated for the next President. There were twenty-seven vice presidents, only one of whom was a citizen of Louisiana. Six, (among whom was Gen. Combs, of Lexington) were Kentuckians.—Ky. Gaz.

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

We are authorised to announce JAMES WOOD as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton county.

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

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

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

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

We are authorised to announce HUGH KEER as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

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

B. B. THOMPSON, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best the country affords. His Stables shall be well supplied with progeny and attended by good Osters. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Arbacochoa Town Lots for sale.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, If taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

On Monday the 28th, day of March, there will be offered for sale at the Gold mines, in Randolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of Arbacochoa. This town is located about the center of the county in which Gold is found in the greatest abundance. The mines are of recent discovery, and so far, prove to be the most rich, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S.

The village has been located with a view to its being the seat of justice eventually for Randolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the surrounding country. This sale will afford to those wishing to make investments, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can offer again in many years.

The lots will be sold upon one two & three years credit the purchaser giving bond & security.

JOHN GOODIN & Co.

Arbacochoa March 2 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known, some saddle spots and white faces no brands perceivable, and one 2 year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk.

March 1st 1838.

St.

Horse Racing in Siberia.—The races which took place at Oural recently show the extraordinary vigour of the horses of the Cossacks. The race-course was three versts round (about two English miles), and to gain the prize it was necessary to gallop six times round the course. Each horse was to be saddled and bridled according to the fashion of Cossack horses, and to be mounted by his owner, no notice being taken of weight. Thirteen horsemen of the Oural and Kirgiz Cossacks were the first to dash into the course, uttering savage cries, and waving their enormous knotted whips over their heads. The famous black horse of the Cossacks Bureze Czurnumiev, that carried away all the prizes last year, did the 18 versts (12 English miles) in 27½ minutes. He took the lead at starting, and at every successive round he distanced his competitors more and more. None of the beaten horses, however, gave in to the last. The prize for this race was 5000 paper rubles (2000). The second race was between the Kirgiz Kaisak riders of Oural, and the Kirgiz Laisaks of Bekeczewsk. Eight of them dashed into the arena, and the prize was carried off by Sultan Kudan Urmanov, who galloped the 18 versts in 23½ minutes. The prize for this race was the same as for the preceding. Several Russian nobles had travelled a considerable distance to witness the races. Gen. Perowski, the Commandant of Orenburg, and Prince Kutusow, were both desirous of buying the horse of Bureze Czurnumiev, and offered him as much as 20,000 rubles (8000); but the Cossack's reply was, that death alone should separate him from his friend and faithful companion, and that he would not exchange him for all the riches in the world.

INDIA RUBBER.—A writer in the London Mechanics Magazine, recommends India rubber for roofing houses. He has made no experiment, but thinks that it might be brought into use for that purpose very advantageously.

"The printing press, types, &c. of an obscure little revolutionary print, was seized on Tuesday evening, along with one Lemaitre, who acted both as editor, printer and devil, and who was speedily transferred to jail on a charge of High Treason.—*Tory Herald.*"

It seems, as small and inferior as it was, they were afraid of its patriotism—for patriots were surely, who had the spirit, in the very den of Toryism, to assert his own liberty and independence, as also the country's wrongs and degradation; and who would undertake such an office with such faint prospect of getting a living. Tories very seldom fail in making their own galleys.

People's Press.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATY.—A treaty has been concluded, according to the Detroit papers, with the Saginaw Indians, by which they accept a location on the head waters of the Osage, west of the Missouri. They are to occupy for five years two of the ceded reserves on the west of Saginaw Bay. This completes the extinguishment of Indian titles within the lower peninsula of Michigan. Government is to pay the entire net proceeds of the land as valued at the land office—to be invested in stocks, for a perpetual annuity, after deducting debts.

The following beautiful sentiment, taken from the works of Jean Paul, a German writer, expresses an exquisite conception, in the happiest manner possible:

"Open your heart," says he, "to sympathy, but close it to despondency. The flower which opens to receive the dews, shuts against rain." To sympathize with our fellow-beings in their distresses, and to sustain them under affliction, is a duty enjoined upon us by the author of our being, at the same time to yield to despondency whilst we behold human misery, and suffer our energies to be so palsied as to disable us from tendering efficient aid, is unbecoming, and indicative of a want of confidence in him, by whose special permission such things are suffered to exist. The effect of sympathy is to relieve by sharing; and not to increase by becoming ourselves the victims of circumstances."

Singular.—A lad, while skating a few days since on the canal about two miles west of this village, discovered an open box under the ice, containing a double barreled gun and 107 sovereigns (\$500)—the sovereigns contained in a net-work purse, probably the sum total of worldly wealth of some adventurous emigrant passing west during the past season.—*Wayne Sentinel.*

A Cunning lawyer.—A lawyer in Ireland, who was pleading the cause of an infant plaintiff, took the child up in his arms, and presented it to the jury, suffused with tears. This had a great effect, till the opposite lawyer asked, what made him cry? "He pinched me," answered the little innocent. The whole court was convulsed with laughter.

The Attorney General of Upper Canada, in a speech in the provincial legislature justified the outrage, at Schlosser, and insisted that "her majesty's imperial government shall demand and compel payment of

indemnity from our government for expenses of the war in Canada!" Mr. Minifie, of Kentucky, it is supposed will be employed to press the justice of this very modest demand upon the House of Representatives—his late debate in Congress having given him a mighty reputation among the loyal subjects of her majesty in Canada.

Balt. Republican.

Wonderful.—A snake has been discovered in Ireland. The influence of the patron Saint of old Ireland must certainly be old, it may have appeared to tempt their young Queen.

REMARKABLE DEATH OF A MAN FOUND "GUILTY OF MURDER."—In a case of trial for murder, which took place at York, (Penn.) a few days ago, the Court had, on motion of the prisoner's counsel suspended the decision of the case until Saturday afternoon week. Their farther action was rendered unnecessary by a singular circumstance. On Thursday morning preceding the appointed day, the convict, DANIEL JOHNSON, was found lying dead in his bed, without marks of violence, and with the appearance of having breathed his last without a struggle, so smooth and undisturbed was the bed clothing. A coroner's inquest was called, the body was dissected, and no signs of the disease being caused by violent means having been found, a verdict was returned that he "died by the visitation of God." A knife, well sharpened, was found in the stocking of the deceased, from which the inference had been drawn that he intended to commit suicide. Such an instance of the death of a prisoner, between a verdict of guilty and the sentence of a Court, has probably never before occurred.

York Rep.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

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

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, C. K. S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, C. P. c. o. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

Doct. JOHN M. NEAL. White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

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

BRYANT MCLENDON, CLAIRBORN SKINNER.

Feb. 12th, 1838.—3m.

Administrators Notice. All persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

JOSHUA MILNER Administrator. Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.

Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION. A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN.

For Sale at this Office.

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.—1t.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD.

The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—1t.

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

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.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

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

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.

N. B. All garments warranted.

Jan. 18, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted. THE undersigned wishes to take an apprentice to the Painting business, between the ages of 14 and 17. Good opportunities will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

THOMAS T. STEPHENS Jacksonville Jan. 25, 1838.—1t.

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

JOHN GOODEN.

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—1t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road, at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company.

January 4th, 1838.—1t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

Administrator's Notice.

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

A. P. WADE, Administrator.

December 28, 1837.—4—6t.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

Notice.

TO the Public Generally.

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

WM. HOWARD.

The Jacksonville Republican will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to this place for payment.

Sackapato, February 8, 1838.—3m.

Administrator's Notice.

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

R. E. SAWHIE, Administrator.

Gaylesville, Ala. January 1st, 1838.—6t.

STOP THE THIEF.

WAS stolen from the stable of the undersigned, living three miles below White Plains, on Sunday night the 4th inst. a Sorrel Horse, with a ball face, three feet white, the two hands high, six years old last spring. There was taken off with him a blind bridle with old head stall and new reins. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for the horse and thief, or fifteen dollars for the horse alone. Any information would also be thankfully received.

WM. C. BADGETT.

Feb. 15, 1838.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff, Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

The thorough bred Janus Stallion BILLY BARLOW.

WILL stand at my stable one mile south of Alexandria, on the road leading to Talladega, and will render service, at \$15 the season, paid at the end of the season; ten dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and 20 dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will commence the 10th of March, and end the 10th of June, 1838.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

PEDIGREE.

BILLY BARLOW is a beautiful Red Sorrel, four years old next June, upwards of fourteen hands three inches high. He is eminently superior in all those parts contributory to strength, and boldness, and his head clean and bony, his neck issues boldly and is well arched, his shoulders are long and strong and well placed, his arms are large and indicate great muscular power and perhaps larger than any other horse of his high and age on the continent, sway short, line very capacious, and strong, cuppling strong turn of the hock beautiful with great muscle, and the hind quarters both in length and strength admirable; his legs are of fine bone and sinew, with a beautiful taper and symmetry are his characteristics. You see at a glance that he possesses the essential parts necessary to constitute the real fleet quarter horse. He is without blemish or imperfection, with both eyes full and strong.

Billy Barlow was raised by James Williams of Hawkins county, Tenn. He was sired by Ewell Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam, mare, well known as the brag mare of Tennessee, she by old Buey of West Tennessee, and her dam by Gen. Martin's Nestor, and he by Mousstrap. The grand dam of Moore's Buey mare was out of a Janus and Farnot mare, and her great grand dam by the Imported Farnot, his dam was sired by Col. Brimmer's old Brimmer the sire of Moore's Brimmer making him a double Brimmer; his grand dam on his dam's side was old Milton, grandson of old Quicksilver, thus combining more of Janus blood than perhaps any horse living.

February 26, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

HEROD.

THE Beautiful Virginia Bred Horse; WILL stand the ensuing season one half of his time in the Town of Jacksonville, and the other half of his time at Ludiga, on Tarapine creek, at ten dollars the season, to be paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and fifteen dollars to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the 10th of March and end the 20th of June.

AUGUSTUS YOE.

His pedigree I have never been able to get in full, but he is sired in Virginia, it is said by one of the best breeders of the South.

As I have not his pedigree in full, I do not wish to deceive any person in the horse. He will show for himself.

He is four years old this Spring, upwards of 5 feet 2 inches high, a beautiful bay, black main neck long and well arched, issuing boldly, beautiful limbs—he moves as though he disdained the Tennessee, those wishing to raise fine stock, would do well to wait and see all the horses that are presented and then select the horse they like best.

February 24, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare, age white face, no brands, some saddle spots and old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.

Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, C. K. March 1st 1838.

CISRO

The Best Son of Eclipse,

FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the present season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares shall have one gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th March and expire on the 10th June. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any.

CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay, now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

JOHN T. POPE.

Pedigree.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonsen, grand dam by Sotors.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonsen, her dam by Sotors, given under my hand.

JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare, the American Eclipse, whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt, with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonsen, dam by Sotors.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.

WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON.

Feb. 22, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

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

ZACHARIAH ELLISON, Exr.

B. D. TURNER, Exr.

Nov. 16, 1837.

LEVATHAN, JR.

WILL stand the present season now commencing at Wm. T. Givens' stable, 8 miles west of Jacksonville, Ala. at twenty dollars the season, payable by the 25th of Dec. next, for the season of which a note will be required in every instance, or the mare is transferred.

Leviathan, Jr.

Is a rich chestnut sorrel, (the exact color of his sire), beautifully marked with rich colored spots, (the marks also, of the old inst. and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 inches under the standard. His rich, fine, silky hair, of itself speaks a paternity of a noble origin. He is of a fine length, gay & noble appearance, and is most commanding in size & action of Leviathan, Jr. and more particularly the unrivalled popularity of the family as racers, it will perhaps be matter of surprise that his services should be offered at a cheap rate.

PEDIGREE.

He was got, as has already been seen, by importing Leviathan, about whom it would be interesting to the intelligence of those who take an interest in blooded stock to speak more at length, and his colts are said to be sure footing form. He has proved himself a \$1.75 per week.

He was purchased at 2 years old by his owner, Gen. J. A. Mabry. I have the pleasure of presenting his dam as a very fine mare, by the name Gratal, by some called Florizel, grand dam by Jolly Rodger.

STATE OF TENNESSEE.

I do certify that I run Hugh L. Givens' Leviathan horse over the Bean's Station track in 1837, two sweep-stake races, three entries, and disqualification the field both days; then run him a match race against John McGhee's Hephseston stud colt, by Jimmy Kent, and beat him under a hand. Given under my hand this 30th Feb. 1837.

EWELL MOORE.

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there are no other horses on the western country so successful as race as much sought, after and so fashionable, as Leviathans. Examine first, sporting annuals from time they were first old enough to carry a round the race track and it will be seen that at least four cases out of five they are winners, and standing they are competitors in almost every field where the purse is worth contending.

Where can be found so many of the descendants of any horse commanding such high prices? long list could be furnished. A few at present will suffice. We know of three selling, each a thousand dollars—two fillies, each, for five hundred dollars; one for three thousand, and another five thousand dollars. Three sold at the late breeder of Young Leviathan, at his sale of stud for six thousand four hundred, one for three thousand five hundred, and one for four hundred.

But it is not only as racers, possessing both fine size and durability, they are desirable, saddle and for harness. Let no person who has a tolerable good mare say, he cannot afford to let for the chance of a colt. They should reflect that a good blooded horse even tho' he is a higher price, than one of cold blood—and yet they can put it down to quick time, a thousand dollars is a very small sum for such an one, is dependent of the consideration of improving appearance and quality of our stock of horses, is sound economy to pay a little more and less from those of good blood. An opportunity is presented of making the experiment. Try it, and get a deal for yourself, and something for the country.

H. L. GIVENS.

February 24, 1838.—2t.

Gee & Standefer,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Gunter's Landing,

ARE now receiving

Steamers Guide & Bark

away, in addition to their

former stock, a general as

sortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. and

which are the following

50 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky.

14 Bbls. & 112 Bbls. American Brandy.

15 do do do Gin.

5 Sweet Wine.

20 Casks Cheese.

24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.

6 Bbls. Crackers.

6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.

12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers generally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank.

March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Attention Benton Rangers!

2ND Company of Benton Rangers, you will appear, in the Town of Jacksonville, by 10 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday the 10th of March, next armed and equipped as the law directs by order of Capt. T. M. Likens.

THOMAS T. SHEPPARD.

March 11 1837. 2t.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Skinner, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are also hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

CLAIRBOURNE SKINNER, Adm.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

Vol. II. No. 9.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1838.

Whole No. 61

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. In advance, and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A notice to give notice at the end of the year, or 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 subsequent insertion. Over 12 lines, \$1 50 for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until ordered to be discontinued. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

LAW OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT

to authorize the formation of Limited Partnerships.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General Assembly convened, That limited partnerships, for the transaction of any mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing business, within this State, may be formed by two or more persons, upon the terms, and with the rights and powers, and subject to the conditions and liabilities herein prescribed; but the provisions of this act shall not be construed to authorize any such partnership for the purpose of banking or making insurance.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That such partnership may consist of one or more persons, who shall be general partners, and who shall be jointly and severally responsible as general partners, and who shall be liable for the debts of the partnership, and who shall be entitled to the common stock, who shall be called special partners, and who shall not be liable for the debts of the partnership, beyond the fund so contributed by them or them to be capital.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That the general partners only shall be authorized to transact business and sign for the partnership, and to bind the same.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That the persons desirous of forming such partnership, shall make and sign a certificate, which shall contain, first, the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted; second, the general nature of the business intended to be transacted; the names of all the general and special partners interested therein, distinguishing which are general, and which are special partners, and their respective places of residence; fourth, the amount of capital which each special partner shall have contributed to the common stock; fifth, the period at which the partnership is to commence, and the period at which it will terminate.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That the certificate shall be acknowledged by the several persons signing the same before a Judge of the Supreme Court, a Circuit Judge, or a Judge of the County Court; and such acknowledgment shall be made and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgment of a deed.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the certificate so acknowledged and certified, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County court in which the principal place of business of the partnership shall be situated, and shall also be recorded by him at large in a book to be kept for that purpose, open to public inspection. If the partnership shall have places of business situated in different counties, a transcript of the certificate, and of the acknowledgment thereof, duly certified by the Clerk in whose office it is recorded, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County Court of every such county.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That at the time of filing the original certificate, with the evidence of the acknowledgment thereof, as before directed, an affidavit of one or more of the general partners shall also be filed in the same office, stating that the sums specified in the certificate to have been contributed by each of the special partners to the common stock, have been actually, and in good faith, paid in cash.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That no such partnership shall be deemed to have been formed until a transcript of the certificate, as before directed, shall be filed and recorded; nor until an affidavit shall have been made as above directed; and if any false statement be made in such certificate or affidavit, all the persons interested in such partnership shall be liable for all the engagements thereof, as general partners.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That the partners shall publish the terms of the partnership when registered, for at least six weeks, immediately after registration, in two newspapers, to be designated by the Judge of the County Court in which such registration shall be made; and if such publication be not made, the partnership shall be deemed general.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That affidavits of the publication of such notices, by the printers of the newspapers in which the same shall be published, may be filed with the Clerk of the County Court whose Judge directed the same, and shall be evidence of the fact therein contained.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That every renewal or continuance of such partnership beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, shall be certified, acknowledged and recorded, and an affidavit of a general partnership be made and filed, and notice be given in the manner herein required for its original formation; and every such partnership, which shall be renewed or continued shall be deemed a general partnership.

Section 12. And be it further enacted, That every alteration, which shall be made in the names of the partners, in the nature of the business, or in the capital or shares thereof, or in any other matter specified in the original certificate, shall be deemed a dissolution of the partnership, and every such partnership which shall in any manner be carried on after such alteration shall have been made, shall be deemed a general partnership, unless renewed as a special partnership, according to the provisions of the last section.

Section 13. And be it further enacted, That the business of the partnership shall be conducted under a firm, in which the names of the general partners only shall be inserted, without the addition of the word "company," or any other general term; and if the name of any special partner shall have been used in such firm with his privacy, he shall be deemed a general partner.

Section 14. And be it further enacted, That suits in relation to business of the partnership may be brought and conducted by and against the general partner in the same manner as if there were no special partner.

Section 15. And be it further enacted, That no part of the sum which any special partner shall have contributed to the capital stock shall be withdrawn by him, or paid, or transferred to him, in the shape of dividends, profits, or otherwise, at any time during continuance of the partnership; but any partner may annually receive lawful interest on the sum so contributed by him, if the payment of such interest shall not reduce the original amount of such capital; and if, after the payment of such interest, any profits remain

to be divided, he may also receive his portion of such profits.

Section 16. And be it further enacted, That if it shall appear that by the payment of interest or profits to any special partner the original capital has been reduced, the partner receiving the same shall be bound to restore the amount necessary to make good his share of capital with interest.

Section 17. And be it further enacted, That a special partner may from time to time examine into the state and progress of the partnership concerns, and may advise as to their management, but he shall not transact any business on account of the partnership, nor be employed for that purpose as agent or otherwise; and if he shall interfere contrary to these provisions, he shall be deemed a general partner. Provided, that the attention of the special partner as attorney, or counsel at law, shall not be considered such interference as to constitute him a general partner.

Section 18. And be it further enacted, That the general partners shall be liable to account to each other, and to the special partners, for their management of the concern, both in law and equity, as other partners now are by law.

Section 19. And be it further enacted, That every partner who shall be guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the partnership shall be liable civilly to the party injured, to the extent of his damage; and shall be liable to an indictment for misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, or both, in the decision of the Court by which he shall be tried.

Section 20. And be it further enacted, That every assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of such partnership made by such partnership, when insolvent or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of any partner, with the intent of giving a preference to any creditor of such partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of such partnership.

Section 21. And be it further enacted, That every such sale, assignment or transfer of any of the property or effects of a general or a special partner, when insolvent, or in contemplation of insolvency, or after or in contemplation of the insolvency of the partnership, or preference over creditors of the partnership, and every judgment confessed, lien created, or security given, by such partnership, under the like circumstances, and with the like intent, shall be void, as against the creditors of the partnership.

Section 22. And be it further enacted, That every special partner, who shall violate any provision of the two last preceding sections, or who shall concur in or assent to any such violation by the partnership, or by any individual partner, shall be liable and as a general partner.

of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the partnership, no special partner shall, under any circumstances, be allowed a claim as a creditor, until the claims of all other creditors of the partnership shall be satisfied.

Section 24. And be it further enacted, That no dissolution of such partnership by the acts of the parties, shall take place previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, or in the certificate of its renewal, until a notice of such dissolution shall have been filed and recorded in the Clerk's office in which the original certificate was recorded, and published once in each week for four weeks in a newspaper printed in each of the counties where the partnership may have places of business: Provided, one be printed in said county, and also in one other paper published at the seat of Government in the State.

Approved, Dec. 19, 1837.

A DIALOGUE.

"Isaac have you paid the printers?" inquired the old lady of her husband, who was delighting the family circle by reading to them a fine newspaper—(excuse our blushes, for Editors are as modest as maidens.)

"No, Rebecca; I have not; answered the old man, adjusting his spectacles—"but you know it is only a trifle. The Printers, I see give a very polite dun, but I am one of their politest friends, and at all events, my five dollars would be but moiety to them."

"Well, Isaac, if all their subscribers were to say the same thing, the poor fellows might starve! unless they could conjure their type into corn, and their press into a flourmill. And surely you, as their friend," should be more punctual in paying them, than if you were their political enemy, besides, it would show your attachment for them and the good cause which they advocate."

"I thought of settling my subscription when I was in town last," said Isaac, wincing from the table, "but the money which I received from my party was better than usual, and I disliked to

"Why certainly, you would not pay them in bad money, Isaac."

"No, my dear, but sometimes I am obliged to take uncurrent paper, and I prefer paying my debts with that. When I can get it off—O, these banks, these banks!—Any way—that sort would suit the printers just as well, as they don't keep it off long. My neighbor Jenks said he passed off some money on them that nobody else would take, and they did not refuse it."

"Shame on you, Isaac," exclaimed the good old lady—"You would not, I hope, imitate the example of that miserable fellow Jenks—why he would jew the parson out of half his stipend, and pay the balance in trade."

"Yet he paid the printer, grandma," interrupted a little flaxen-headed miss, who stood beside her grandmother's knees.

"Well, well; I will call and pay them," said the old gentleman, not a little nettled—"for an article I read in their paper the other day, was worth twice the amount of the subscription."

"And you know grandma, you said that piece about the counterfeits saved you twenty dollars, which you would have taken from the Yankee pedlar, again interrupted the little girl."

"Yes, it did so Mary—and for that when I go to town, I'll pay off my old score, and next year in advance, into the bargain."

Mr. Isaac—kept his word, like an honest man. And whether because his conscience smote him about the uncurrent money, or because he was convinced of the excellence of the arguments of his amiable spouse and rosy-cheeked grandchild, we cannot say;—be that as it may, we assure our readers that our pockets rang with the tangible proof of Isaac's probity and patriotism, until we paid our debts. Now, we feel assured, that if the good LADIES in the town and country,

and throughout, all creation, as the most veritable nondescript Maj. Jack Downing, would, say only knew how the heart and the hand of the poor printer gladdened and warmed by the welcome salutation of such a man as Isaac, they would read this paragraph to their husbands, and say in the language of the good old book—"Go thou and do likewise."

MEXICO.—The New Orleans Bee, contains a translation of the speech delivered by the President of Mexico at the opening of Congress. The following paragraphs are of interest here: With regard to the campaign of Texas, I can only say, that it is the first duty of the government myself and all my means, in order to surmount those obstacles which have hitherto delayed it. I rely moreover on the efficient aid and co-operation of the legislature.

I regret to announce to you, that the government of the United States has not duly appreciated the dignity rights of the nation; in acknowledging claims, and denying with the same frankness that of many others, as founded neither on public right nor international law. Our own claims have met with no satisfaction on the part of the cabinet; and I will not look upon that harmony which should exist between the two people for their mutual prosperity, as perfectly re-established, until I obtain the proofs, by a frank and friendly conduct by the religious observance of treaties; and by a due regard to the principles and relations of national proximity. Let us hope that this confidence will be speedily re-produced, and the government will omit nothing to prevent a rupture which would be attended with fatal consequences to the two most powerful states in America.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

We late last evening, through the attention of Capt. Adams, of the John McLean, received the following letter from a correspondent at Gareys Ferry, and the subjoined slip from the editors of the Jacksonville Courier, (Messrs Weir and Richardson.)

CLARKSVILLE, E. F. February 19, 1838.

To the Editor of the Georgian.
Dear Sir: A letter was received at this place last evening, from an officer of the army at Indian River, stating that there was a report there that Gen. Jesup had captured three or four hundred Indians, men, women and children. The officer writes that the report is very indefinite, therefore he will not vouch for the truth of it. The whole country where Gen. Jesup is operating, is under water; frequently catching the men up to their breasts.—General J. is now near Juniper inlet.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 20, 1838.
Courier Office, Tuesday, 2 o'clock A. M.

By the arrival of the steamer John McLean Capt. Adams, from Black Creek, we learn that an officer from Black Creek, we learn that a letter from an officer at St. Augustine, to another at Black Creek, says, that an express had arrived from the army, which says that it is rumored that Gen. Jesup had captured Five Hundred Indians.

It is also said that a treaty has been made with the Indians, and Lieut. Leonard has departed for Washington, from Indian river, in order (it is supposed) to ratify the treaty.

(From the Republican of yesterday.)
Our correspondent in Florida writes from Clarksville under date of the 14th inst., thus—"Last evening's express from Tampa, brought us information that 21 Indians and 103 negroes, had come in lately at that post. It is also said that a considerable body of Indians are on an island southwardly, and are hemmed in by some of our troops."

"Report says that Gen. Nelson has killed 13 Indians and taken 19 prisoners."

MOBILE, Feb. 24.
REMARKS.—There has been some little improvement in Groceries since our last, and a tolerable fair business in dry goods. The stock of groceries is considerably reduced, and the moderate supplies have had a tendency to improve prices in various articles—but the business of commission houses has fallen off materially.

Corros continues to arrive freely, and the stock which is now very heavy, is daily increasing. A very material falling off in sales has taken place the past week, and a decline of at least one half cent has taken place. This may in a manner be attributed to the scarcity of vessels, and advance of freights, &c. The sales up to last evening, according to the report of the board of brokers, has been about 8,000, at prices varying from 6c to 11 3/4c. The receipts of the week are 16,498 bales; exports 9007 bales.

Good and fine	11 1/4 to 11 3/4
Good fair	10 3/4 to 11
Fair	9 3/4 to 10
Middling	8 1/2 to 9
Inferior and Ordinary	6 to 7 1/2

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.
Pork in bulk, 4 3/4; Lard, 5 1/2; Flour, from wagons \$5 06 a 5 12 1/2. A sale of 650 bbls was made yesterday from store at 5 09. Small lots from store, \$5 25. Whiskey, 28 a 28 1/2. Hams 8c. Specie bought at 5, and sold at 6 a 7 per cent. premium. Gold is sold at a premium of 8 per cent.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 10.
Cotton.—We have nothing new to report of our own market. There is a ready demand at 8 a 8 1/2 cents for fair, and 8 1/2 for choice lots.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.
Specie has taken a rise lately. The brokers are giving a 4 1/2 per cent, and asking 5 a 5 1/2—some ask 6. The large quantities recently imported have been bought up by the banks with the view, perhaps, of resuming specie payments.

Four is firm—there have been heavy sales for shipment—price 86 75.

Cotton is declining, owing to the scarcity of money, and the high freights. The agents of the Manhattan bank and the Bank and the Bank of England are making purchases in the article.

Of business generally, it may be said that its tendency is downwards.

From the Onondaga Standard, Extra, Feb. 23.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CANADA.

By the Northern Mail of this evening, we have received the following highly interesting news from the seat of war, in Upper Canada, which we hasten to lay before our readers. The letter is from our Frontiers Correspondent, and its statement may be relied on.

WATERTOWN, FEBRUARY 22.
5 o'clock, P. M.

Dear Sirs—I arrived here last evening & found a high state of feeling on the state of Canada affairs. The Patriot Forces were concentrating at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence, 20 miles north of this place. Today it is said they have crossed over to Hickory Island, in the Canada channel of the St. Lawrence.—Their number is variously estimated—from five hundred to two thousand men. Their intended movement or point of attack is only conjectured. It is said to be Kingston by some; by others that their object is to make a stand on Canadian ground, to give confidence to the people in favor of a revolution, and when the sufficient force shall have joined the standard, then to act on the offensive, and adopt such plans as shall be thought advisable.

The disposition to effect a disunion of the States, was formerly, and with apparent cause, a charge against the people of the South—the charge may now, upon the fullest testimony, be transferred to the people of the Eastern States. The thousands and tens of thousands of petitioners to Congress for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, constitute a large portion of an intelligent community, who are all conscious, that the only effect which this presentation of their petitions can produce, is to irritate the people of the Southern States and excite in them feelings the most unfriendly, nay even of a hostile character—that effect has already been produced.

The people of Kingston are in a high state of excitement and anxiety. They anticipate an attack and have barricaded their streets—raised ice breast works in front of the town, on the river—keep up a vigilance, and what force they can muster under arms. Some little apprehension is felt by the frontier town, that an attack may be made by the loyalist in case the Patriots should hazard a battle and be driven back. Orders are therefore being issued, calling out the militia. The prospect is, there will be stirring times here for a few days.

A rumor has reached here, Gen. Wool has been ordered to Sacketts Harbor, which gives some relief to those whose fears have been excited about an attack from the Canadians—or rather the Indians who have been called into defence of Kingston, to the number of 200 or 300.

P. S.—Since the above was received, we have seen and conversed with several gentlemen from Oswego, who left that place this morning after the arrival of the Sacketts Harbor mail, which brought the gratifying news that the Patriots had left Hickory Island, (ominous name), and taken possession of Brockville, U. Canada—a large village on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Morrisstown. St. Lawrence co. 12 miles above Ogdensburg—liberating all the Patriot prisoners in the Brockville jail, and taking a large quantity of flour and other provisions, &c.; and that it was the intention of the Patriots to proceed towards Kingston, taking possession of Prescott and villages on their onward march.

The Cleveland, Ohio, Adv. extra. of the 21st inst. has a letter dated Detroit, Feb. 16th to the effect that Van Rensselaer, Southernland, and Freeland were then in Detroit, the first incog., and that Duncombe was also there—that the militia ordered out by Gen. Brady, had been discharged; for their supposed sympathies with the Patriots—that the only force then embodied for the preservation of neutrality, was a company of U. S. troops stationed at Gibraltar—that the Patriot force is scattered along the frontier from 1500 to 2000 strong—and that a descent would be made by them on Canada as early as the Sunday or Monday following, in the neighborhood of Fort Malden. The Adv. extra. has also the following in a postscript:—

"Detroit, Saturday, Feb. 17.
"Intelligence reached here this morning, that the patriots crossed over to the Canada shore last evening with a strong force. They entered the provinces near Fort Malden, according to previous arrangements."

The information must be taken for what it is worth.

Correspondence of the Public Advertiser.

WASHINGTON CITY, February 24, 1838.
A rumor, which had been in circulation in this city for the last thirty-six hours, has this day been converted into a fatal certainty. Mr. Cilley, of Maine, met Mr. Graves, this afternoon, on the challenge of the latter gentleman, and he was killed in a duel with rifles. The origin of the rencounter grew out of some expression applied to James Watson Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, by Mr. Cilley, while rebutting a charge of corruption against a member of Congress, made by Webb, in his paper, on the authority of his letter-writer, the "Spy in Washington." Mr. Cilley, in his remarks, observed, that he was acquainted with the editor of the New York Courier; but that if he were the man who had once waged war against the Bank of the U. States, and then, in consideration of a facility of \$32,000, bolstered its malfeasances, he did not deem his assertions sufficient or calculated to demand an investigation of the charge on the part of the House.

James Watson Webb, breathing the fierce spirit of sundry unfought duels, came down from

New York to ask for satisfaction at Mr. Cilley's hands. Cilley answered the bearer of the challenge, Mr. Graves, that Webb, could not be considered in the light of a gentleman, having several times before declined similar invitations from irreproachable sources. In this view of the case Mr. Graves thought it his duty to transfer the claim to himself, and challenged Mr. Cilley, who made no objections to the substitute. They accordingly went out to-day, and fought with rifles, it is reported, at the distance of eighty yards. On the third fire Mr. Cilley was shot in the abdomen, and died within five minutes after receiving the wound.

One of the *on dits* of the city is that the conduct of the seconds of the surviving party, Messrs. Calhoun, Wise and Menifee, is blameable. But this is a delicate subject, and, in matters of this sort, seconds are always the best judges of their actions. Theirs, under all circumstances, is a tremendous responsibility; and rumor is ever inclined to distort the truth or magnify the wrong. Dr. Duncan, of Ohio, and the Hon. J. Bynum, of North Carolina, acted as seconds to Mr. Cilley.

Republican Banner Office.

Nashville, March 8, 1838.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Baltimore American of Monday gives the following: Congress.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday. The subject which mainly engrossed the attention of the House was the Neutrality Bill. Various amendments were discussed, when, at length, the previous question was called for and carried. On putting the main question, which was whether the House would pass the Senate's bill as amended, by limiting its operation to 1840—the voted, yeas 76—88. So the bill was rejected. Subsequently, however, the House agreed to reconsider the bill, and it was recommended to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE DUEL.

We cut the following from the correspondence of the Baltimore Transcript. The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun of Saturday mentions a rumor of a meeting between Webb and Duncan, but discredits it, as it was understood the former had left the city.

By looking over a file of the "Globe" you will find that Mr. Cilley is represented in the discussion to have made use of remarks to the following effect. While speaking of the Courier and Enquirer, he is reported to have said that he knew nothing of the editor. Bur if he is the same, who once brought grave charges against an institution from which he was said to have received afterwards, \$32,000 in facilities, he, Mr. Cilley, did not think that any thing which he, the editor, had said deserved to be noticed by Congress. In short, the substance of Cilley's remarks, was similar to what Mr. Gholson said last session of Webb's paper, and for which the latter challenged him.

The report of the challenge having passed between Webb and Cilley was not credited and excited little remark. This morning on entering the Hall at noon, I found most of the members assembled in busy groups, and I learned on enquiry that the subject of their conversation was a reported duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, which seemed to be considered by many at first a good joke, the latter gentleman being considered as conscientiously opposed to such a mode of settling differences. I soon learned however from good authority, that such a meeting was on foot, that the parties had gone out at an early hour, and that rifles were the weapons to be used. On further inquiry, I learned that Mr. Graves had borne a challenge from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilley on Thursday, which the latter had refused, on the ground that the challenger was no gentleman; that Mr. Graves then considered himself as bound to resent this reason as an imputation on his own character, and himself as bound to resent this reason as an imputation on his own character, had himself challenged Mr. Cilley, who selected the weapons specified. As the day advanced great excitement prevailed in the House, from the general anxiety to know the results of the meeting, and many and conflicting were the reports as to its issue.

Nothing specific was heard until about four o'clock when the House adjourned, and it was said that Mr. Graves had been shot, and Mr. Cilley had not been hurt. About five o'clock, a man galloped up to the house where Graves lodged, and stated having come from the place of meeting, and that Mr. Cilley was killed and Mr. Graves unhurt. A short time after I saw Graves and Mr. Menifee descend from a hack, the former looking calm and composed as usual. At the same time an omnibus was seen driving towards C's lodgings, followed by an immense crowd, and I arrived in time to see the dead body of the unfortunate gentleman taken from the carriage and borne into the house.

I then learned from good authority that the parties had gone over the river into one of the adjoining counties of Maryland, where on the fourth fire, Mr. Cilley was shot through the lower part of the body and was instantly killed. He was attended by Mr. Jones of Wisconsin, as one of his seconds. Who his other second was, I have not understood. Some say Mr. Duncan of Ohio, and others Mr. Bynum is mentioned as having been employed in that way. At all events, Mr. Duncan was on the ground. Mr. Graves was attended by Messrs. Wise of Va. and Menifee of Ky. as his second. I hear, and the report is general, that after the first shot, the seconds interfered and signified that the affair ought to terminate, when Mr. Graves expressed his willingness to drop the matter, providing Mr. Cilley would acknowledge that Col. Webb was a gentleman, which being reported Mr. Cilley, that gentleman replied that he would make no such acknowledgment while he held his rifle in his hand. Whether there were other attempts to interfere and arrest the proceeding, I have not heard.

From another authentic source, I am informed that when Mr. Graves delivered Webb's challenge to Cilley, the latter on refusing to accept it, declined giving his reasons for so doing, and that Mr. Graves then pressed him to put down in writing the reply made by him on refusing the challenge, which also Mr. Cilley declined doing till he had consulted with his friends. It would seem by this that Cilley had not said that Webb was no gentleman. This interview took place on Thursday. The next day Wise bore a challenge from Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley, which was at once accepted, and the latter not being expert at the pistol, chose the rifle, as the weapon to be used. Mr. Graves, I am told, is as unskilful with the use of the pistol, as he is expert with the rifle. The distance was sixty yards. Mr. Cilley, I learn, died almost instantly after the fatal wound was received. The only words he spoke were "I'm wounded!" when after a few

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THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 15, 1838.

Mr. Grant—Sir, In your paper, of the 8th inst. you published under the signature of many names, a notice to permit my name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the senatorial branch of the legislature of Alabama. I am very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
J. R. CLARK.

March 12, 1838.

We surrendered a considerable portion of our colonies this week to a detail of the circumstances attending a late duel between two of the members of Congress. Messrs. Cylly, of Maine and Graves, of Ky. the subject of this tragedy we feel no disposition to comment, knowing that our readers, when the facts laid before them will form their own opinions, as to the honor or dishonor attached to the conduct of different individuals concerned. The frequent use of the word *friend*, as connected with the preliminary transactions of such a scene, has struck us as a terrible mockery and perversion of language.

SENATE.—The Sub-treasury Bill is still under consideration. The debate was opened by Mr. Wright of New York its author. His speech was one of the most triumphant characters. He showed, beyond dispute, the correctness of the principle of separating the treasury department of the United States from all its fiscal operations from Banks, and placing it under the control of an independent and honorable. Mr. Calhoun, also, made upon the same bill a master effort. His argument is spoken of as one, which passed far beyond the expectations of his most enthusiastic admirers. We are proud to see the power of this great man's mind directed for once time in his later days, to the aid of the people in this struggle against Federalism. He was answered by Mr. Clay of Ky. whom it is said "played his part as he would have done a broken hand at brag." Bold and audacious as a debater, threatening and bluffing off all of which in perfect character with the Kentucky Senator. The Senate was afterwards occupied by Mr. Buchanan, who laid before that body instructions from the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him not to vote for the Bill at the present session of Congress, at the same time the Legislature expresses its satisfaction in the appointment of Mr. Buchanan as Chief Magistrate.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill which passed the Senate, granting to actual settlers on public land the right of pre-emption has been taken up in the house and passed to a second reading. The bill is now in order for amendment, and when reached, will, no doubt, occupy the talents and time of the House for many days. It is confidently believed by the friends of the administration, that the passage of the bill is rendered every day more certain. It may be so amended by its friends as to apply itself more beneficially to the settlers, at least that very worthy class who occupy the country lately ceded by the Cherokee tribe of Indians.

The neutrality Bill is now the engrossing subject in the House of Representatives. What the provisions of the bill are, we do not pretend to know, having seen no copy. It, doubtless, relates particularly to the Canadian difficulty, and upon its failure, it is said, hangs a war with Great Britain—an occurrence which, if possible, should be averted.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Wetumpka Argus, in relation to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road, written by one of the Stockholders. If that subject had not been so frequently adverted to and brought to the mind of the people by us, we should again endeavor to impress its importance upon the citizens of this county. No work promises more beneficially to prostrate the barriers to our market—none proposes to open so perfect a channel of communication between this section of the State and the Mobile Bay, and none is more certain to attain the end at which it aims. But without adverting to this and the adjoining counties, it must be the work of years, when the means are amongst us available, and could be used in aid of the stock already subscribed to complete the work in eight months.

The streets and alleys of this place have been very much improved within a few days past, under the new system exempting the citizens of Town from working roads in the country. The overseers of the different sections of the Town are certainly entitled to much credit for their praiseworthy exertions, and although as a matter of course some portion of the labor will be injudiciously bestowed, in the first experiments, yet we hope the "wary edge," will not wear off while there is a single obstruction remaining in the streets, or any thing calculated to injure the health of the place, which heretofore it has not been unequalled. We are certain it has been unsurpassed by that of any other place containing the same number of inhabitants in the United States.

It is stated that a letter has been received at New York, from the house of Thomas, Wilson & Co. at Liverpool, giving the intelligence that the Bank of England, having a large supply of gold (\$50,000,000) than it deems it necessary to keep, has entered into negotiations with the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specie payments, by advancing them what

In 1818 there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time the amount of tonnage on this lake is estimated at one-fourth that of the port of Philadelphia. In 1811, the first steamboat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present the number is 638, besides 6000 flat and keel boats. In 1800 the population of the new States and Territories, created out of the public domain was 60,000, in 1830 it was about 2,300,000.

THE LEAGUE OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

A statement of the vote of the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay the question of reception, memorials, &c., on the table.

Character and number of the representation in Congress from the non-slaveholding states.

N. Hampshire,	5	0
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode Island,	0	2
Connecticut,	6	0
Vermont,	1	4
New York,	30	10
New Jersey,	0	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Delaware,	0	1
Ohio,	8	11
Indiana,	1	9
Illinois,	1	1
Michigan,	1	8

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the administration, from the free states, and 65 northern Whigs. Now how did they vote on this question of agitation? The following table will show, (the reader will observe that those who voted in the affirmative supported the proposition to silence the whole discussion, while those who voted in the negative, voted to open the question for agitation.)

	Administration.		Opposition.	
	Ayes.	Nues.	Ayes.	Nues.
Maine,	2	2	0	2
N. Hampshire,	5	0	0	0
Massachusetts,	0	1	0	11
Rhode Island,	0	0	0	2
Connecticut,	4	3	0	0
Vermont,	0	1	0	4
New York,	22	2	0	10
New Jersey,	0	0	0	6
Pennsylvania,	13	0	0	11
Delaware,	0	0	0	1
Ohio,	5	0	0	11
Indiana,	1	0	0	6
Illinois,	1	0	0	0
Michigan,	1	0	0	0
	53	9		64

These are the facts, and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comments in order to a full understanding of them. Here are 62 members of what is called the democratic republican party, in the non-slaveholding states, and 63 of what is called the whig party—and the question is whether a resolution proposed by a general meeting of the southern members on the subject of slavery shall be, in effect, rescinded or not. This, then, is a question, and any one who will look at the vote, will be at no loss to distinguish friends from enemies. Not a solitary northern whig voted in our favor; while, on the part of their opponents, but nine of the whole number voted against us. And further—every representative from the slaveholding states voted in support of the resolution but two; and these two were whigs, to wit, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, and Mr. Mill, of Tennessee. Such are the facts, and they require no comment.

We are not called upon to say that the resolution of Mr. Patten, as proposed by the southern delegation, was wise or prudent. This may be or may not be. We know that it was recommended in the meeting only as a temporary expedient to arrest discussion, until, by consultation, more studied and decisive measures of security could be devised. We quote the facts merely to show that those who profess to be anxious to avoid agitation—and who most liberal in the denunciation of the conduct of others, are the very men who are voting to keep the question open that agitation may ensue. And why? The future will answer. We are most firmly persuaded that the infuriated spirit of President making is at the bottom of the business. We shall see—and we do now solemnly warn the country against the consequences.

Charleston Mercury.
From the Wetumpka Argus.
WETUMPKA, MARCH 1st, 1838.

Mr. Simpton:—Sir, in a late number of the Argus, I observe you ask for information about our rail road. I am glad to find that the public are getting anxious about this important enterprise, especially that portion on the east side of the Coosa river. I hitherto, sir, you know, that West Wetumpka has had to support this project alone, and has not only had to do it without the aid of her sister, but to withstand opposition, and even ridicule, from some who should from the high station they occupy, have known and done better. But let this all pass as the idle disputes of children; yes, let it be imputed to a mistaken policy as to the true interests of Wetumpka. As you are yourself a stockholder, and have ever given to our project your ready support, I am pleased to give the information you ask.

First, as regards the financial concerns of the Company, all I have to say is, we have sold a little over \$350,000 worth of stock, under the last summer's arrangement. And I will challenge a comparison of the solid wealth of these stockholders, with any other on our list many of them are the "bone and sinew" of Autauga, a county of great wealth, as well as of Talladega and Benton. We have also from Georgia, some of the real rail-road blood, if I can thus express it. Our prospects are at least good too, to get aid from some important corporations. But as nothing is actually done I will forbear. I will merely hint that some two or three distinguished merchants have agreed to aid us in the arrangements, and I have no doubt in their success. We have called for 5 percent—many of our stockholders here have paid up, others have given their notes to the company, payable in bank for 10 per cent., 1st of June, and 10 per cent. more the 1st of Jan. 1839. We are like many other companies sir, however we are very poor, and if ever we are to get help now is the time, for should we have to pay up a large portion of our subscription before the others come in, we will now let them know that we shall keep business in our own hands; we are able to take up all but it would require too much of our capital. But if others will not help we are determined to build the road.

The present month we shall have the first 4 miles ready for the timber. A word sir to all the Wetumpkas. You see what Columbus Georgia is doing. She intends to connect with the Tennessee Rail Road on the Coosa. Now I say let our road fall and the whole tract above Coosa County will go up the river and down to Columbus before they will tug through the mud and over the mountains to Wetumpka. Build this road and all the efforts of every town East of West will fail as we shall have water transportation superior to any of these works.

One more word, our good friends in East Tennessee set out with the Hiwassee road expressly to meet us. They are coming to our river. Yes they are now at work on 40 miles of their road and their State Legislature has loaned them 650,000 dollars. 18 months and if we will complete our work I have no doubt we may start at early breakfast from Wetumpka, take dinner at Fort Williams, get supper and

ning at Rome in Georgia, eat our dinner at Athens in Tennessee and sup in Knoxville. Who that had any pride or patriotism would not help accomplish such noble purposes. And where is a better investment to be made? Let me say to all Wetumpkas come to the book.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Cotton market remains without alterations; 7-1-2 cents appears to be the price at which it is going in this market. The following is the latest foreign account which has reached us:

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

An arrival at N. Orleans furnishes Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, and London to the 6th. The lateness of the hour (says the New Orleans Merchant) will only allow of our giving the state of the Market.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Jan. 8. There was a good business done in Cotton on Saturday, which has continued to-day, at full prices on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bales, and to-day 4000. Prices—New Orleans, 7d a 9d—Alabama, Mobile, 6 1-4 a 8."

PROVERBS.

I. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheats thee twice, shame on thee.

II. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again; if he insults thee, go away from him; and if he strikes thee, throw him like blazing!

III. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest, and you gain it.

IV. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

V. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of prosecution.

VI. If people tell lies on thee, regard them not; but have a care to thy actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

VII. If thou art poor be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

VIII. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits,—if you are a sober man remain such.

IX. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—get one immediately.

X. If you are afraid of witches, subscribe to this paper, and they shall not harm thee,—provided, however, you p-p-pay-i-i-i-in—a-a-a-advance.

FROM THE GLOBE.

PATRICK HENRY—No. 1.

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend out to their officers and customers on interest. They do not want it to keep for the Government, but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit, and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of Federalist and conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalist and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by the public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it, or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to another, though only in apprehension? How is it that the beauty of the Federal system is considered a monstrous abuse in the Republican system? Why, we in ght have expected some Federalist or Conservative, to be consistent, would move to amend the Independent Treasury bill somewhat as follows, viz: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said keepers of the public money from using the same, or lending it out for the accommodation of the merchant and others, as the deposit banks have heretofore done."

This would engraft the most beautiful feature of the bank deposit system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet, wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violation of the law, their bonds and their oaths,

causes those gentlemen to startle with horror!!

"Strange that there should such difference be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses; the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

An Immense meeting of the citizens of Niagara county, New York recently petitioned Congress in a spirited memorial, to take some efficient steps against those who were engaged in the destruction of the Steamboat Caroline. Among others the meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the excuse offered by the authorities of Upper Canada for the burning of the Caroline and the murder of our citizens, is a subterfuge, weak and contemptible as the act was dastardly and base; and that any course taken by authorities to palliate the outrage, or put off that satisfaction which our national honor demands, will meet with a severe rebuke from the people; that we are in favor of coolness and moderation, but promptness and decision. The blood of our murdered citizens call aloud for redress.

Resolved, That if eighty armed men, (awaiting the signal of spies employed for the purposes of giving information where their victims were sleeping) attacking thirty men unarmed, in their sleep, and massacring them indiscriminately, disregarding their cries for mercy, is a "gallant affair," Mr. Nab's assassins are entitled to the name of "heroes."

Extract of a letter from a man of distinction in Virginia, but no partisan of the Administration:

"The truth is, the people understand better and better the tendency of our banking institutions. They see that our most valued Republican principles must go down, if the stock-jobbing bank aristocracy prevail; that it is a system for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. The State banks, too, begin to remember that they are feeble, and perceive that if they unite with the lion in hunting, theirs will not be even the jackall's portion. Virginia will be firmly hostile to a United States Bank, and will desire to have the State institutions preserved, but totally divorced from the Government."

REACTION IN NEW YORK.

The Federal prints are rejoicing at carrying their town elections (Clay, Schoharie, and Canajoharie) in New York, with, as the Argus shows, "an aggregate Federal loss since the last election of some ten or fifteen votes." The Argus then settles the account with them as far as the elections have gone:

"Now, note the other side of the account. The Republicans have carried six out of seven towns in Oneida, with an aggregate majority of 727, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 693! They have carried two of the three towns heard from in Schoharie, as above, by an aggregate majority of 70, and a Democratic gain since last fall of 437! The towns of Florida and Glen, Montgomery county, by decisive majorities, and a Democratic gain since last fall of at least 60. The town of Guilford, Chenango county, by a majority of 56, and a Republican gain since last fall of 65. The town of Watertown, in Jefferson county, by an average majority of 55, where last fall there was a Federal majority of from 10 to 35, showing a Democratic gain of 80; and the town of Hampton, Washington county, by a majority of 10, being a Republican gain since last fall of 12.

"Thus we have an aggregate Democratic gain in the seventeen towns as far as heard from, including the Evening Journal's three glorious triumphs, of twelve hundred and ninety-seven votes! If the gain be 1,297 in seventeen towns, what may we expect in the remaining seven hundred? Really, the pressure, must be pushed to a panic, a still stronger cry of alarm must go forth, and the little bill clamor must be greatly extended, or the last fall's triumphs of Federalism will be as temporary as they were unreal and unexpected."

Conflagration at Holly Springs.—The following letter from our friend, the facetious editor of the Mississippi Mirror, gives more of the particulars of the late fire at Holly Springs than have reached us.—We sincerely regret the loss of our neighboring town, and particularly the destruction of the Mirror office.

At this crisis, on the eve of an important election, the necessary suspension of the paper will be a loss to the democracy of North Mississippi. We trust however that the Mirror will, Phoenix-like, speedily revive from its ashes, and, nerved by the strong arm of its late editor, do valorous battle in the ranks of democracy.

The "bleating calf of Memphis," is in progress of choking himself with his own halter, and in a short time will have but little occasion for the tender grip of either of us.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Feb 21, 1838.

Editor of the Union:

Dear Sir—We have met with a terrible

ashes—consumed this morning with a large row of handsome buildings, in the very centre of the town. Five merchant stores, a tailoring establishment, the McCordle Banking house, two groceries and the printing office, consisting of two first rate presses & a very large assortment of types, (mostly new) were destroyed. Total loss, I think cannot fall short of \$100,000. The buildings consumed were some of the very largest and best in the town, and though a great quantity of goods were saved, the mercantile losses must be heavy. No insurance in an correctly informed. As I am none DECOMBAT, editorially, you will have to choke a bleating calf of Memphis alone. In p's yours respectfully,

E. PERCY HOWE

C. A Bradford, Esq., Pontotoc.

SHOCKING AND WILFUL MURDER.

On last Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, one of the most deliberate murders was committed on board the Steam boat Hark-Away while lying by the wharf at this place that we have seen recorded. Some discussion it appears arose between WILLIAM Doss, who was the engineer of the boat, and JONAS MASSIE, a fireman, in regard to a knife which belonged to Massie that was in Doss's possession. Doss immediately became enraged and caught up a club and struck Massie twice without resistance. Massie then procured a stick of some kind to defend himself with, when Doss immediately drew the knife in dispute from his pocket and stuck it up to the handle in Massie's right breast just above the lung.—Massie ran for the opposite side of the boat exclaiming "if I was not a poor lone boy you would not have stabbed me" and fell dead upon the deck. Massie was a young man eighteen or nineteen years of age and lately from North Carolina. Doss is a man about six feet in height, thin built, with blue or grayish eyes, brown hair, tolerable well set front teeth, with those in the lower jaw always more or less exposed, a down cast countenance and stoops forward when walking or engaged about his business. He made his escape immediately after committing this foul murder and has thus far eluded pursuit. We trust that the authorities will place the subject before the Governor immediately, that he may offer the customary reward provided for by law in such cases.

Being aware that the occurrence of such scenes as the above, on board of a boat has a tendency to raise doubts in the public mind, whether the order and decorum necessary to be observed among all crews of vessels is regarded on board the Hark-Away, we take the liberty of stating, in justice to the owners and officers, that this was the first broil of any description, that has ever occurred among her crew, and that the exemplary conduct of her men has been frequently remarked by those who have travelled on board of her and among gentlemen at the landings on the river.—Decatur Observer.

SAVAGE.—The Western Alligator and Mississippi Battle Axe, is the title of a new daily paper in the far west.

Leftwich & Roberts, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA, ALA. Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFTWICH. C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

1ST: Company of Benton Rangers, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 31st of March armed and equipped as the Law directs.

By Order of Capt. T. B. R. HILLIN.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2t. WM. OREAR.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY. Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS. For sale at this Office.

B. B. THOMPSON. BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best the country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.—4t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

gasp he was a corpse. The medical gentleman who examined his body on its return, tells me the ball struck him, in technical terms, in the left iliac region, and passed through the right lumbar region completely severing the aorta, or main artery of the heart.

I have thus given you what particulars I have gathered of this lamentable occurrence, and whilst I consider them as apparently true, yet I think public opinion on this matter ought to be suspended, till a proper account of it is given, as it ought to be, by those who took a part in it.

It is indeed a sad affair. Only two evenings since the person who has fallen in a premature grave, was one of the gayest of the gay at the birth-night ball; and there also, and apparently on good terms with Mr. Cilley, was the other actor in this tragedy. What makes it more distressing is, that it arose from nothing which general arms man against his fellow man. A mere punctilio has arrayed against each other, two persons having no real cause for such a tragical meeting, and has involved two families in misery. The fact also that the actors in it are members of Congress, makes it still more to be regretted.

Mr. Cilley has left a wife and two children. There are doubts whether he will be buried as members generally are, and in my opinion, the funeral should be a private one. It is rumored that some steps will be taken in relation to the whole affair, by the House on Monday. There is great excitement about it among the members.

Sunday Evening, Feb. 25.
I have kept this open till this evening, in order to have all the particulars of the duel, but I have nothing more. I understand reports of Wise and Duncan having had a shot at each other, were prevalent in Baltimore last night. These are all groundless—entirely so.

Correspondence of the Whig.

THE BURLINGAME.

Washington Feb. 28.

The funeral obsequies of Mr. Cilley, have formed the only subject of interest since I wrote you on Monday night. The last offices of respect were performed yesterday by the members of the two houses of Congress, the President of the United States, Heads of the Departments and nearly all the officers of the General Government. The funeral solemnities took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The corpse of Mr. C. was taken from his late lodgings and removed to the Hall at 11 A. M. At ten and earlier, the galleries, lobbies, &c. were crowded to overflowing. A thousand persons, at least, were present besides the officers of the General Government and hundreds sought an admittance who could find none. The ceremonies were most solemn and imposing, and although such an immense multitude were present, voluntary silence reigned throughout the Hall. A committee of arrangements consisting of half a dozen members, with broad white scarfs hung across the left shoulder, conducted the corpse into the House. The Senators and Representatives from Maine, and the friends of the deceased followed in deep mourning. The Speaker then called the house to order. The chaplain of the Senate followed, and offered up a prayer preceding the funeral discourse, which was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Reese, the chaplain of the House. In the prayer and in the Sermon, the two chaplains did not hesitate to censure the practice of duelling, in the strongest terms, as against the laws of God and man. The chaplain of the House exhorted those before him, including the President and Vice President of the U. S., Heads of the Departments, Senators and Representatives, by their love of country, their hope of happiness here and hereafter, by their respect for religion—by their tender sympathies for the widow and orphan, not in any way to countenance a practice which had grown out of barbarism; a practice carried out in modern times, by the most inhuman passions, and encouraged and sanctioned in the worst state of society.

The effect of these remarks, with some others applicable to the present case, to the children made orphans and to the husband and father who had been hurried into eternity in the morning of his days, full of hope and promise, to the deep affliction which must reign over all the parties engaged in the contest as principal—as seconds, and lookers-on seemed to leave a deep impression upon the mind of every listener, and for a time tears were seen to flow like water from many of those present.

The discourse concluded, the corpse was borne from the Hall of the rotunda, to the front of the Capitol. The committee of arrangements (consisting of Mr. Evans of Mo., Mr. Atherton of N. H., Mr. Conner of N. C., Mr. Whittlesley of Ohio, Mr. Coles of Va., Mr. Johnson of La., and Mr. Fillmore of N. Y.), preceded the hearse, accompanied by the Pall-bearers—Messrs. Thomas of Md., Williams of N. H., Ogles of Penn., Campbell of S. C., White of Ind., and Martin of Ala., and the officers of the House and Senate upon horseback. The friends of the deceased followed, accompanied by the colleagues of Mr. Cilley, of both houses, following in a body. Then came the members of the Senate and House of Representatives; all the members of both houses wearing crape upon the left arm; the officers of the General Government, heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and President and Vice President, of the United States. The procession ended with citizens and strangers. One hundred and twenty-five carriages followed the body to the public burying ground, filled with not less than six hundred citizens, the drivers all being in mourning. The procession was, indeed, most solemn and imposing. As far as the eye could reach in two extremes the procession might be seen passing by, carriage after carriage and company after company. The flags floated at half mast over the two wings of the Capitol during the day, and all that two Houses of Congress could do to give effect and solemnity to that day, and to the occasion, was done. The last honors of interment, with perhaps a single exception, were performed with all the solemn parade, attention and rites of the burial, that would have attended the death and interment of the highest and most exemplary officer of the land. The one exception to which I allude is the Supreme Court. The Chief Justice and the Associate Judges refused to attend upon the ground that Mr. Cilley fell in a duel. In answer to the Committee of Arrangements to participate in the funeral solemnities, they gave this as their answer—an answer which they embodied in the form of a resolution to give it more weight and effect. As the guardians of the law they held themselves bound to discountenance and to disapprove all resort to the laws of honor, and to weapons of death, for the settlement of personal contests.

Wednesday Evening.

The duel not over!—As soon as the Journal of the proceedings was read in the House this morning, Mr. Fairfield, one of the members from Maine, offered two resolutions—the one asking for the appointment of a select committee of seven members to investigate the causes of the death of the late Hon. Jonathan Cilley, (and to report to the House,) and the other authorizing the commit-

tee to sit during the session of the House and to send for persons and papers. The resolutions created much excitement in the House at the time they were presented, and an immediate proposition was submitted to postpone the subject for one week from this day upon the ground that there was too much feeling, and excitement in the House, growing out of the duel for dispassionate action. Mr. Bell made the motion and enforced it zealously, and expressed the hope that the members would not so soon discuss a matter of this character. "Let us," said he, "be calm before we act." The question of postponement, after a long discussion was lost by a majority of 30 or 40 votes. An attempt was made to lay the subject on the table and lost, 125 to 75. The previous question was then moved upon the resolution and carried—113 in favor, and the resolutions were then adopted, 152 to 49.

From the Nashville Union.

THE DUEL.

We copy from the Baltimore Republican of the 28th ult. a statement of the circumstances attending the late unfortunate duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, and the correspondence which led to it. No one, we think, can peruse it, without coming to the conclusion that the death of Mr. Cilley is little less than a cold blooded murder. There was no personal difference between him and Mr. Graves, and throughout the whole affair he disclaimed, in the most explicit terms, any disrespect towards him. Any constructive offence which his refusal to receive Mr. Webb's note could have given to Mr. Graves, was amply atoned for by the first exchange of shots; and yet termination expressed by Mr. Wise to shorten the distance if that should prove ineffectual. Why this pertinacity in pressing the matter to a fatal issue, when any disrespect to Mr. Graves was disclaimed, and ample satisfaction had been rendered to his wounded honor? It appears from Mr. Graves' remarks on the ground, that he was determined to uphold the reputation of the infamous Col. Webb, and thereby close the mouths of the democratic members of Congress in relation to his sale of himself and his press to the U. S. States bank. This duel appears to us the first movement of an effort to gag the friends of the administration by the pistol, and to effect by fear what cannot be done by argument. Much as we regret what has already occurred, and as we deprecate duelling under all circumstances, we hope that the movers in this matter will meet with their just deserts, and have no fear that such will be the case.

We extract the following remarks from the Baltimore Republican, in which we fully concur: "It will be seen by the officially detailed account of the late unfortunate transaction at Washington, that it is earnestly recommended in the conclusion, that with the publication of that document, all discussion of the matter shall cease. This must be left to that arbiter of opinion, the public press. Looking upon the affair in the light we do, we can acknowledge neither the right of dictation in the matter, nor the propriety of acceding implicitly to a request. The act has become a public act—and as such, is open to unrestricted discussion. Were it too, an ordinary case, the thing would take a different aspect. But not so. It was a deed that from its inception to its conclusion, was causeless and absurd—most cruel and atrocious. It was a result springing from so unreasonable a demand, as that a noble and high-minded man should endorse the character of an obnoxious individual as a gentleman, at the hand of a third person, for whom there was a disavowal of any respect. This of itself is sufficient to put the matter entirely at the disposal of the press, and beyond the control of any mere personal wish, however influential that wish might be under ordinary and less revolting circumstances. But, we go beyond this. We conscientiously entertain the opinion, that the amiable and gallant Cilley has been made a bloody sacrifice to glut the fiendish malignity of party faction—a faction, that for the last two or three years has disgraced the country by a continued series of bullying violence and avowed outrage—and has sought by threats and insults, by dirks and pistols, to obtain an unenviable notoriety, which has been seconded by the whole opposition press, by its ever ready encouragement and its senseless bravos to the misadventure and boldness of those who have taken the lead in these most disgraceful scenes. Under such a view of the subject, it remains for the independent press of the country to say, whether it will be silent, or whether, as the judgment of those who control it may dictate, it will speak as a free press should ever speak. For ourselves, we can acknowledge no other restraint upon our pen, than our own sense of propriety shall enforce, and shall refer to the subject whenever it may seem to us right and fitting."

STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

February 26, 1838.

The following is a statement of the facts of the duel between the Honorable William J. Graves, of Kentucky, and the Honorable Jonathan Cilley, of Maine, as agreed upon by George W. Jones and Henry A. Wise, the seconds of the parties, committed to writing, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. February 25th, and 12 o'clock, M. this day. The seconds propose, first, to state the correspondence which occurred before the challenge, and which was communicated through others than themselves; neither second having borne any paper message, verbal or written, to or from either of the principals until Mr. Wise bore the challenge and Mr. Jones bore the acceptance. This correspondence, as it has been placed in the hands of the seconds, is as follows, to wit:

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
February 21, 1838.
In the interview which I had with you this morning, when you declined receiving from me the note of Col. J. W. Webb, asking whether you were correctly reported in the Globe in what you are there represented to have said of him in this House upon the 12th instant, I want you to please say whether you did not remark, in substance, that in declining to receive the note, you hoped I would not consider it in any respect disrespectful to me, and that the ground on which you rested your declining to receive the note was distinctly this: personal difficulties, with conductors of public journals, for what you might think proper to say in debate upon this floor, in discharge of your duties as a representative of the people; and that you did not rest your objection, in our interview, upon any personal objections to Col. Webb as a gentleman. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. Jonathan Cilley.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
February 21, 1838.
The note which you just placed in my hands has been received. In reply, I have to state, that in your interview with me this morning, which you proposed to deliver a communication from Col. Webb, of the New York Courier and Enquirer, I declined to receive it, because I chose to be

drawn into no controversy with him. I neither affirmed or denied anything in regard to this character; but when you remarked that this course on my part might place you, in an unpleasant situation, I stated to you, and now repeat, that I intended by the refusal to disrespect to you. Very respectfully, your obt. servt.,
JONAS CILLEY.

Hon. W. J. GRAVES.

Mr. Graves to Mr. Cilley.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
February 22, 1838.
SIR: Your note of yesterday in reply to mine of the 21st is received. It is, in substance, that date is ineffectual, unsatisfactory, and insufficient to receive Col. Webb's communication, it does not disclaim any exception to him personally as a gentleman. I have, therefore, to inquire whether you declined to receive his communication, on the ground of any personal exception to him as a gentleman or man of honor? A categorical answer is expected. Very respectfully,
WM. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. CILLEY.

Mr. Cilley to Mr. Graves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
February 22, 1838.
SIR: Your note of this date has just been placed in my hands. I regret that mine of yesterday was not satisfactory to you, but I cannot admit the right on your part to propound the question to which you ask a categorical answer, and therefore decline any further response to it. Very respectfully,
JONAS CILLEY.

Hon. J. W. GRAVES.

Here follows the first paper borne by Mr. Wise. Washington City Feb. 23, 1838.
As you have declined accepting a communication which I bore to you from Col. Webb, and as your note of yesterday you have refused to decline on grounds which would exonerate me from all responsibility growing out of the affair, I am left no other alternative but to ask that satisfaction which is recognized among gentlemen. My friend Hon. Henry A. Wise, is authorized by me to make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obedient servant,
W. J. GRAVES.

Hon. J. Cilley.

Mr. Wise states that he presented the foregoing challenge to Mr. Cilley, in the parlor at Mr. Birt's boarding house, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, M. on Friday the 23d instant. In addition to the foregoing correspondence, the seconds propose to relate only such facts and circumstances as occurred in their joint knowledge, after their own participation in the melancholy affair.

On the evening of the 23d instant, about the hour of 5 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Jones, the second of Mr. Cilley, delivered to Mr. Graves, in the room of Mr. Wise, and in his presence, the following note, which was the first paper borne by Mr. Jones to wit:

Hon. W. J. Graves.

Your note of this morning has been received. My friend Gen. Jones, will make the arrangements suitable to the occasion. Your obt. servt.,
JONAS CILLEY.

Immediately upon the presentation of the foregoing challenge, Mr. Graves retired, leaving Mr. Jones with Mr. Wise, who submitted to Mr. Wise the following proposition for the arrangement of the meeting to wit:

Washington Feb. 23, 1838.

SIR: Mr. Cilley proposes to meet Mr. Graves, at such place as may be agreed between us, tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, M. The weapons to be used on the occasion shall be rifles; the parties placed side to side at eighty yards distance from each other; to hold the rifles horizontally at arm's length, downwards; the rifles to be cocked, and triggers set; the words to be, "Gentlemen, are you ready?" After which, neither answering, "No," the words shall be, the regular succession, "Fire—one, two, three, four." Neither party shall fire before the word "fire," nor after the word "four." The position of the parties at the end of the line to be determined by lot. The second of the party losing the position shall have the giving of the word. The dress to be ordinary winter clothing, and subject to the examination of both parties. Each party may have on the ground, besides his seconds, a surgeon and two other friends. The seconds are allowed to have a pair of pistols each on the ground, but no other person shall have any weapon. The rifles to be loaded in the presence of the seconds. Should Mr. Graves not be able to procure a rifle by the time prescribed, time shall be allowed for that purpose. Your very obedient servant,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. Henry A. Wise.

About 9 o'clock, P. M. at Mr. Jones' room, at Dowson's Mr. Wise returned to him the foregoing answer, to wit:

Washington Feb. 23d, 1838.
SIR: The terms arranging the meeting between Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley, which you presented to me this evening, though unusual and objectionable, are accepted; with the understanding that the rifles are to be loaded with a single ball, and that neither party is to raise his weapon from the downward horizontal position until the word "fire." I will inform you, sir, by the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M. to-morrow whether Mr. Graves has been able to procure a rifle, and consequently whether he will require a postponement of the time of meeting. Your very obedient servant,
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. Geo. W. Jones.

About 8 o'clock, A. M. on the 24th inst. Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington City D. C.

February 24, 1838.
SIR: I will receive, at Doct. Reily's on F. street, any communication you may see proper to make me, until 11 o'clock, A. M. to-day. Respectfully,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

Dr. Reily's, F. street, Feb. 24th, 1838.
10 o'clock, A. M.
SIR: I have called at this place, in conformity with your note of this morning, to inform you that Mr. Graves has not as yet been able to procure a rifle, and put it in order, and cannot be ready by 12 o'clock, M. to-day. He is desirous, however, to have the meeting to-day, if possible, and I will inform you by half past 12 o'clock, M. to-day what time, to procure and prepare a weapon, he will require. Very respectfully, &c.,
HENRY A. WISE.

Hon. G. W. Jones.

Afterwards, Mr. Jones left at Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington 101 A. M.

February 24, 1838.
SIR: Your note dated at 10 o'clock to-day is received.

In reply, I have the pleasure to inform you that I have in my possession an excellent rifle, in good order, which is at the service of Mr. Graves. Very respectfully, &c.,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. A. Wise.

Afterwards Mr. Jones sent to Mr. Wise's room the following note, to wit:

Washington.
Feb. 24, 1838, 11 o'clock, A. M.
SIR: Through the politeness of my friend Doct. Duncan, I tender, to you, for the use of Mr. Graves, the rifle referred to in my note of 10 1/2 A. M. this morning. Respectfully,
GEO. W. JONES.

Hon. H. A. Wise.

And with this note a rifle and powder flask, and balls were left at Mr. Wise's room.

After the reception of this note from Mr. Jones, Mr. Wise called on him, at Dr. Reily's and informed Mr. Jones that Mr. Graves had procured a rifle other than that left at his room by Dr. Duncan, and would be ready for the meeting at 3 o'clock, P. M. It was then agreed that the parties should meet at the Annacosta bridge, on the road in Marlborough, in Maryland, between the hours of 1 1/2 and 2 1/2 o'clock, P. M., and if either of them should wait for the other, and that they would hence proceed out of the District. Accordingly, the parties met at the bridge, Mr. Cilley and his party arriving there first, and all proceeded about 2 o'clock, P. M. to the place of meeting. Mr. Wise immediately proceeded to mark off the ground. They then decided the choice of positions. Mr. Wise won the position, and consequently Mr. Jones had the giving of the word. At this time Mr. Jones was informed by Mr. Wise that two gentlemen Mr. Calhoun of Kentucky and Mr. Haws of Kentucky, were at some distance off, spectators, but they should not approach upon the ground. Mr. Jones replied that he objected to their coming on the ground, as it was against the articles of the meeting, but he entertained for them the highest respect. Mr. Wise also intimated Mr. Jones that, contrary to the terms, he had brought on the ground two rifles; that if he (Mr. Jones) required him to do so, he would immediately send one away. Up in Mr. Jones finding that the rifle was unloaded, he consented that it should remain in one of the carriages. There were, it is proper to remark, several persons on the ground, besides the hack drivers and the two gentlemen before mentioned at a distance, who were there without the authority or consent of either party or their friends, as far as is known either by Mr. Jones or Mr. Wise, and one of these persons was supposed to be the owner of the field. Shortly after the hour of 3 o'clock, P. M. the rifles were loaded in the presence of the seconds; the parties were called together—they were fully instructed by Mr. Jones as to their position, and the words twice repeated to them, in the exchange of shots. After this they were ordered to their respective positions, the seconds assumed their places, and the friends accompanying the seconds were disarmed. The terms of meeting, Mr. Jones gave the word distinctly, audibly, and in regular succession, and the parties exchanged shots without violating in the least a single instruction. They both missed. After which Mr. Wise called upon the friends generally to assemble and hear what was to be said. Upon the assembling of the friends, Mr. Jones inquired of Mr. Wise whether his friend, Mr. Graves, was satisfied? Mr. Wise immediately said, in substance: "Mr. Jones, these gentlemen have come here without animosity towards each other they are fighting merely upon a point of honor; cannot Mr. Cilley now assign some reason for not receiving at Mr. Graves' hands Col. Webb's communication, or make some disclaimer which will relieve Mr. Graves from his position?" Mr. Jones replied in substance: "Whilst the challenge is impending, Mr. Cilley can make no explanations." Mr. Wise said, in substance: "The exchange of shots suspends the purpose of explanation." Mr. Jones thereupon said he would see Mr. Cilley, and did go to see him. He returned, and asked Mr. Wise, do I understand aright, that the challenge is suspended? Mr. Wise answered: "It is." Mr. Jones was then about to proceed, when Mr. Wise suggested that it was best, perhaps, to give the explanation or reason in writing. Mr. Jones then said, in substance: "Mr. Wise, if you require me to put what you have said, and may say, in writing," Mr. Wise replied: "Well, let us hear the explanation beforehand, as it may be necessary to put it in writing." Mr. Jones then proceeded, as he now thinks, substantially to say, "I am authorized by my friend Mr. Cilley, to say, that in declining to receive the note from Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he now does, the highest respect and the most kind feelings, but that he declined to receive the note because he chose not to be drawn into any controversy with Col. Webb. Mr. Wise thinks this answer of Mr. Jones was, in substance as follows: "I am authorized by my friend, Mr. Cilley, to say that in declining to receive the note from Mr. Graves, purporting to be from Col. Webb, he meant no disrespect to Mr. Graves, because he entertained for him then, as he does now, the highest respect and the most kind feelings, but my friend refuses to disclaim disrespect for Col. Webb, because he does not choose to be drawn into an expression of opinion as to him." Such is the substantial difference now between the two seconds, as to his answer of Mr. Jones. The friends on each side, with the seconds then retired from each other to consult upon this explanation. After consultation, Mr. Wise returned to Mr. Jones, and said: "Mr. Jones, this answer leaves Mr. Graves precisely in the position in which he stood when the challenge was sent." Much conversation then ensued between the seconds and their friends, but no nearer approach to reconciliation being made, the challenge was renewed; and another shot was exchanged in a manner perfectly fair and honorable to all parties. After this, the seconds and the friends again assembled, and the challenge, was again withdrawn, and very similar conversations to that after the first exchange of shots again caused. Mr. Jones then the ground and exchanging shots with Mr. Graves being shown to the world, that in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, he did not do so because he dreaded a controversy. He has shown himself a brave man and disposed to render satisfaction to Mr. Graves. I do think that he has done so and that the matter should end here." To this Mr. Wise replied in substance: "Mr. Jones, Mr. Cilley has already expressed his respects for Mr. Graves in the written correspondence, and Mr. Graves does not require of Mr. Cilley a certificate of character for Col. Webb; he considers

himself bound not only to preserve the respect due to himself, but to defend the honor of his friend Col. Webb. These words of Mr. Wise, the words of Mr. Graves, only insinuate that he does not honor, and not a gentleman. After much conversation, and in effectual attempts to settle the matter, the challenge was again renewed; the third exchange of shots, Mr. Wise walked off to settle the affair. Mr. Wise asked Mr. Cilley could not assign the reason for declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, that Col. Webb for words spoken in debate? Mr. Jones replied that Mr. Cilley would not do so, that reason, because he did not wish to be understood as expressing the opinion whether he was or was not accountable for words spoken in debate. Mr. Wise then, according to his recollection, asked Mr. Jones whether Mr. Cilley would not do so in declining to receive the note of Col. Webb, or indirectly? To which Mr. Jones replied affirmatively, adding, that Mr. Cilley entertained the highest respect for Mr. Graves, but declined to receive the note because he chose to be drawn into a controversy with Col. Webb. After this explanatory conversation, the parties exchanged the third shot, fairly and honorably, every instance. Immediately previous to the exchange of shots, Mr. Wise said to Mr. Jones: "If this matter is not terminated this shot, I will not settle, I will propose to shorten the distance. To which Mr. Jones replied, 'After this shot without effect, I will entertain the proposition.' After Mr. Cilley told Mr. Wise, for Mr. Jones applied to Mr. Wise, 'My friend is dead,' Mr. Jones on to Mr. Wise, and told him that there was an objection to his request to see Mr. Cilley. When Mr. Jones approached Mr. Graves, and informed him that his request should be granted, Mr. Jones inquired, 'How is he?' The reply was, 'Carriage is dead, sir.' Mr. Graves then went to leaving the ground, whether he could render service, and tendered all the aid in his power. Mr. Wise and Mr. Jones concur that there were no shots exchanged.

Such is the naked statement of all the material facts and circumstances attending this duel, as far as our friends, to ourselves, to all concerned, living and to the dead; and it is made for the purpose of allaying excitement in the public mind, and to prevent any and all further controversy on the subject which already is full enough of it. We have fully and substantially stated wherein we agree and disagree. We cordially agree, in events, in bearing unqualified testimony to the fair and honorable manner in which this duel was conducted. We endeavor to discharge our duties according to that code under which the parties are regulated by magnanimous principles, and the of humanity. Neither of us has taken the exception to the course of the other; and we sincerely hope that here all controversy may cease. We especially desire our respective friends to make no publication on the subject. None can regret the termination of the affair, than ourselves, and we repeat again that the which we now affix.

GEO. W. JONES.

HENRY A. WISE.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Buchanan presented a series of resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Senators from that State to vote for a postponement of the Sub-Treasury bill until the next session of Congress; also instructing them to vote for such a system as regards the public moneys as will separate the banks from the Government; and at the same time declaring the full confidence in the President of the United States. Mr. Clay then delivered himself at large, on the question of the Independent Treasury. He placed his part as he would have done a broken hand at the Bold and audacious assertion, threatening and lifting of cottons of feature, and utter inversion of the true condition of the adversary attacked, with the attitude assumed and given. He set up a new law. Abuse of the late venerable President was the principal ingredient of the opening part of his play, and severe and unjust personal animadversion on the course of Mr. Calhoun figured most strikingly in the conclusion. He charged Mr. Calhoun with abandoning the Whigs, on his horse, foot, and dragon, and added aspersions on his motives, and then turned to Mr. Rives, and declared his Conservatism to go half-way house, where he could calculate on good cheer, and was willing to sojourn for a while. But he took care, at the same time, to inform him that he only a call in passing to the ultimate destination to which all would come at last—A NARROW BANK.

In argument, Mr. Clay was exceedingly feeble, a voice, look, and gesture, extremely forcible. In the debate he may stand for one of Sir Isaac Parnley recruits: "Oh! most FORNIBLE FERNIE."

After Mr. Clay had concluded his remarks, Mr. Calhoun rose, and after stating, in most brief phrases, the Senator from Kentucky had grossly misrepresented his statements and arguments, he remarked that he should take occasion, in his own good time, to cancel all obligations between them.—Globe.

On Friday, as the overseer of Messrs. L. & E. Dozier, of West Wetumpka, was in the act of cutting a negro fellow belonging to the firm, he offered resistance and threatened the life, as we understand, the overseer, who in self defence, immediately shot him dead on the spot.—Wetumpka Argus.

A serious accident happened on Saturday last on the river about 4 miles above this place, a Mr. Christian and two other gentlemen, with two negro men, were descending the river in a boat, when in contact with an old fish-trap, by which they were upset. The two negroes left the boat to swim ashore, and the attempt both perished—the others by clinging to the boat narrowly escaped the same fate.—Id.

Aneurism of the Aorta.—This disease (of which Mr. Daniel Sergeant of this village recently died) is believed to be extremely rare, and generally of certain fatality. It consists of an enlargement or dilation of the main artery proceeding from the heart, which continues to enlarge until the patient is suddenly taken into eternity by a rupture of the tumor either internally or externally. In this case, it broke externally, and in less than a minute discharged nearly or quite a gallon of blood. The enlargement, we are informed, was two feet in circumference, ten inches across the longest, and seven across its smallest diameter, and lay about four inches above the common aorta, and situated between the chin and the breast and the lower portion of the chest. The upper portion of the breast bone, and about one half of the right collar bone, and small portion of the first rib were absorbed or removed by the constant pulsation of the heart and arteries.

Somerset.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 15, 1838.

Mr. GRANT—Sir, In your paper of the 8th I am solicited under the signature of many persons to permit my name to be run as a candidate for a seat in the senatorial branch of the legislature of Alabama. I should be wanting in candor to my own feelings as well as to the author and those in whose respect and grateful acknowledgments for every flattering manner in which he has been led to speak of my humble abilities and qualifications for the honorable and responsible duties of a senator. I can only say at present to him and that portion of my fellow citizens who think favorably of my pretensions, that should the seat of the member in this district be declared vacant in time for election, I will most cheerfully yield to their citations.

I am very respectfully,
Your ob't servant,
J. R. CLARK.

March 13, 1838.

We surrendered a considerable portion of our columns this week to a detail of the circumstances attending a late duel between two of the members of Congress. Messrs. Cylly, of Maine and Graves of Ky. the subject of this tragedy we feel no disposition to comment, knowing that our readers, when the facts laid before them will form their own opinions, as to the honor or dishonor attached to the conduct of different individuals concerned. The frequent use of the word "friend," as connected with the preliminary transactions of such a scene, has struck us as a terrible mockery and perversion of language.

SENATE.—The Sub-treasury Bill is still under consideration. The debate was opened by Mr. Wright of New York its author. His speech was one of the most triumphant character. He showed beyond dispute, the correctness of the principle of transferring the treasury department of the United States to all its fiscal operations from Banks, and placing it under the control of independent and honorable men. Mr. Calhoun, also, made upon the same bill a master effort. His argument is spoken of as one which passed far beyond the expectations of his most enthusiastic admirers. We are proud to see the power of this great man's mind directed for one time in his career to the aid of the people in this struggle against Federalism. He was answered by Mr. Clay of Ky. whom it is said "played his part as he would have done a broken hand at bridge." Bold and audacious as a debater, threatening and bluffing off all of which in perfect character with the Kentucky Senator. The Senate was afterwards occupied by Mr. Buchanan, who laid before that body instructions from the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing him not to vote for the bill at the present session of Congress; at the same time the Legislature expresses its satisfaction with the Chief Magistrate.

CONGRESSIONAL.—The bill which passed the Senate granting to actual settlers on public lands the right of pre-emption has been taken up in the house and passed to a second reading. The bill is now in order for amendment, and when reached, will no doubt occupy the talents and time of the House for many days. It is confidently believed by the friends of the administration, that the passage of the bill is rendered every day more certain. It may be so amended by its friends as to apply itself more beneficially to the settlers, at least that very worthy class who occupy the country lately ceded by the Cherokee and the Indians.

The neutrality bill is now the engrossing subject before the House of Representatives. What the provisions of the bill are, we do not pretend to know, having seen no copy. It, doubtless, relates particularly to the Canadian difficulty, and upon its failure, it is said, hangs a war with Great Britain—an occurrence which, if possible, should be averted.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the Wetumpka Argus, in relation to the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road, written by one of the Stockholders. If that subject had not been so frequently adverted to and brought to the mind of the people by us, we should again endeavor to impress its importance upon the citizens of this county. No work promises more beneficially to prostrate the barriers to our market—none proposes to open so perfect a channel of communication between this section of the State and the Mobile Bay, and none is more certain to attain the end at which it aims. But without adverting to this and the adjoining counties, it must be the work of years. When the means are amongst us available, and could be used in aid of the stock already subscribed to complete the work in eight months.

The streets and alleys of this place have been very much improved within a few days past, under the new system exempting the citizens of Town from working the roads in the country. The overseers of the different sections of the Town are certainly entitled to much credit for their praiseworthy exertions, and although as a matter of course some portion of the labor will be injudiciously bestowed, in the first experiments, yet we hope the "wary edge," will not wear off while there is a single obstruction remaining in the streets, or any thing calculated to injure the health of the place, which heretofore it has not been unequalled. We are certain it has been surpassed by that of any other place containing the same number of inhabitants in the United States.

It is stated that a letter has been received at New York, from the house of Thomas Wilson & Co. at Liverpool, giving the intelligence that the Bank of England is making a large supply of gold (\$50,000,000) than it deems it necessary to keep, has entered into negotiations, with the New York Banks, to enable them to resume specie payments, by advancing them what

In 1818 there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time the amount of tonnage on this lake is estimated at one-fourth that of the port of Philadelphia. In 1811 the first steamboat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. At present the number is 638, besides 6000 flat and keel boats. In 1800 the population of the new States and Territories, created out of the public domain was 60,000, in 1830 it was about 2,300,000.

THE LEAGUE OF WHIGS AND ABOLITIONISTS.

A statement of the vote of the House of Representatives, on the motion to lay the question of reception, memorials, &c., on the table:

Character and number of the representation in Congress from the non-slaveholding states.	Adm'r.	Oppo.
Maine,	5	2
N. Hampshire,	6	0
Massachusetts,	1	11
Rhode Island,	0	2
Connecticut,	6	0
Vermont,	1	4
New York,	30	10
New Jersey,	0	6
Pennsylvania,	17	11
Delaware,	0	1
Ohio,	8	11
Indiana,	1	9
Illinois,	1	3
Michigan,	1	8
	78	65

By the above it will be seen that there are in the House 78 friends of the administration, from the free states, and 65 northern whigs. Now how did they vote on this question of agitation? The following table will show, (the reader will observe that those who voted in the affirmative supported the proposition to silence the whole discussion, while those who voted in the negative, voted to open the question for agitation.)

These are the facts, and it is left to the judgment of the country to say whether they need comment in order to a full understanding of them. Here are 62 members of what is called the democratic republican party, in the non-slaveholding states, and 63 of what is called the whig party—and the question is whether a resolution proposed by a general meeting of the southern members on the subject of slavery shall be, in effect, rescinded or not. This, then, is a vote question; and any one who will look at the vote will be at a loss to distinguish *friends from enemies*. Not a solitary northern whig voted in our favor; while, on the part of their opponents, but nine of the whole number voted against us. And further—every representative from the slaveholding states voted in support of the resolution but two; and these two were whigs—Mr. Underwood of Kentucky and Mr. Wilcox of Tennessee. Such are the facts, and they require no comment.

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Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, and Mr. Will-

iamson of Tennessee, such as the facts, and they require no comment.

We are not called upon to say, that the resolution of Mr. Patten, as proposed by the southern delegation, was wise or prudent. This may be or may not be. We know that it was recommended in the meeting only as a temporary expedient to arrest discussion, until, by consultation, more studied and decisive measures of security could be devised. We quote the facts merely to show that those who profess to be anxious to avoid agitation—and who most liberal in the denunciation of the conduct of others, are the very men who are voting to keep the question open, that agitation may ensue. And why? The future will answer. We are most firmly persuaded that the infuriated spirit of President making is at the bottom of the business. We shall see—and we do now solemnly warn the country against the consequences.

Charleston Mercury.

From the Wetumpka Argus.

WETUMPKA, March 1st, 1838.

Mr. Simpson:—Sir—in a late number of the Argus, I observe you ask for information about our rail road. I am glad to find that the public are getting anxious about this important enterprise, especially that portion on the east side of the Coosa river. I have to say, you know, that West Wetumpka has had to support this project alone, and has not only had to do it without the aid of her sister, but to withstand opposition, and even ridicule, from some who should from the high station they occupy, have known and done better. But let this all pass as the idle disputes of children, yes, let it be imputed to a mistaken policy, as to the true interests of Wetumpka. As you are yourself a stockholder, and have ever given to our project your ready support, I am pleased to give the information you ask.

First, as it regards the financial concerns of the Company, all I have to say is, we have sold a little over \$350,000 worth of stock, under the last summer's arrangement. And I will challenge a comparison of the solid wealth of these stockholders, with any other new company got up in the south; yes, sir, the names on our list many of them are the "bones and sinews" of Autauga, a county of great wealth, as well as of Talladega and Benton. We have also from Georgia, some of the real rail-road blood, if I can thus express it. Our prospects are at least good too, to get aid from some important corporations. But as nothing is actually done I will forbear. I will merely hint that some two or three distinguished merchants have agreed to aid us in the arrangements, and I have no doubt in their success. We have called for 5 per cent—many of our stockholders here have paid up, others have given their notes to the company, payable in bank for 10 per cent, 1st of June, and 10 per cent more the 1st of Jan. 1839. We are like many other companies sir, however we are very poor, and if ever we are to get help now is the time, for should we have to pay up a large portion of our subscription before the others come in, we will now let them know that we shall keep business in our own hands; we are able to take up all but it would require too much of our capital. But if others will not help we are determined to build the road.

The present month we shall have the first 4 miles ready for the timber. A word sir to all the Wetumpkas. You see what Columbus Georgia is doing. She intends to connect with the Tennessee Rail Road on the Coosa. Now I say let our road fall and the whole trade above Coosa County will go up the river and down to Columbus before they will tug through the mud and over the mountains to Wetumpka. Build this road and all the efforts of every town East of West will fail as we shall have water transportation superior to any of these works.

One more word, our good friends in East Tennessee set out with the Hiwassee road expressly to meet us. They are coming to our river. Yes they are now at work on 40 miles of their road and their State Legislature has loaned them 650,000 dollars. 18 months and if we will complete our work I have no doubt we may start at early breakfast from Wetumpka, take dinner at Fort Williams, get supper and

hang at Rome in Georgia, eat our dinner at Athens in Tennessee and sup in Knoxville. Who that had any pride or patriotism would not help accomplish such noble purposes. And where can a better investment be made? Let me say to all Wetumpka come to the book.

A STOCKHOLDER.

The Cotton market remains without alteration, 7-12 cents appears to be the price at which it is going in this market. The following is the latest foreign account which has reached us:

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

An arrival at M. Orleans furnishes Liverpool dates to the 8th of January, and London to the 6th. The lateness of the hour (says the New Orleans Merchant) will only allow of our giving the state of the Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Jan. 8. There was a good business done in Cotton on Saturday, which has continued to day, at full prices on the quotations of Friday. The sales on Saturday were 2500 bales, and to-day 4000. Prices—New Orleans, 7d a 9d—Alabama, Mobile, 6 1-4 a 8.

PROVERBS.

I. If a man cheat thee once, shame on him; if he cheats thee twice, shame on thee.

II. If a man deceives thee, trust him not again: If he insults thee, go away from him; and if he strikes thee, thrash him like blazes!

III. If you have lost your credit be industrious and honest, and you gain it.

IV. If you have lost your property, be industrious, honest, and frugal, and you will acquire more.

V. If you are persecuted regard it not, but beware of prosecution.

VI. If people tell lies on thee, regard them not, but have a care to thy actions, lest they tell the truth on thee.

VII. If thou art poor be honest, and if thou art rich be charitable.

VIII. If you are a drunkard, quit your drunken habits, if you are a sober man remain such.

IX. If you have a good wife, take care of her; and if you have not—get one immediately.

X. If you are afraid of witches, subscribe to this paper, and they shall not harm thee, provided, however, you p-p-pay-i-i-in—a-a-advance.

FROM THE GLOBE.

PATRICK HENRY—No. 1.

It seems to me, Messrs. Editors, that the true question at issue relative to the public money is not presented to the people with sufficient clearness to enable them to act understandingly. The question is not whether banks or responsible public officers shall KEEP the public money. The banks do not want it to keep; they want it to use. They do not want it to keep for the use of the Government, but to lend out to their officers and customers on interest. They do not want it to keep for the Government, but to use for their own profit. They want it to lend, and their customers want it to borrow. This is the sum and substance of the Federal and Conservative doctrine.

The administration, on the contrary, want it KEPT for public purposes exclusively. They do not want it used for private purposes. They do not think the people ought to be taxed to raise money for the use of the banks and their customers. They think every dollar raised from the people should be kept for the use of the Government only; and if it be not wanted for such uses, that it should not be taken out of the pockets of the people at all. Why should the people pay money in taxes and duties merely that it may be lent out by the banks for their own profit, and the accommodation of their customers? Ought their property be taken from them, not for public uses, but for the use of banks, merchants, and speculators? The Administration thinks not.

The whole struggle of Federalist and conservatives is TO GET THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PRIVATE USES. The struggle of the Republican party is TO KEEP THE PUBLIC MONEY FOR PUBLIC USES. This is the true question. All the rest is mere circumstance and detail.

Now what is the great objection of the Federalist and Conservatives to an Independent Treasury kept by the public officers? It is that those officers may apply the money to private uses. They may use it themselves, or lend it out to their friends. And for what other purpose do those very gentlemen want the money put into the banks? Is it not entirely that the banks may use it, or lend it to their customers? They are the advocates of using the public money for private purposes; and if the result they fear from the Independent Treasury should actually happen, it would be but the consummation of their great object; for it can make little difference whether they borrow the public money from public officers or from banks. Is it not strange that they consider the beauty of their system—the only feature which renders it lovely and acceptable—so utterly deformed, revolting and wicked, when transferred to another, though only in apprehension? How is it that the beauty of the Federal system is considered a monstrous abuse in the Republican system? Why, we might have expected some Federalist or Conservative, to be consistent, would move to amend the Independent Treasury bill somewhat as follows, viz: "Provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent the said keepers of the public money from using the same, or lending it out for the accommodation of the merchant and others, as the deposit banks have heretofore done."

This would engraft the most beautiful feature of the bank deposit system, that only which renders it lovely in the eyes of Federalists and Conservatives, upon the Independent Treasury system. Yet, wonderful to relate, the fear that the keepers of the Independent Treasury may do this very thing, in violation of the law, their bonds and their oaths, causes these gentlemen to startle with horror!!

"Strange that there should such difference be 'Twixt tweedledum and tweedledee."

It is this feature which the Republican party reject in their own system; and it is to keep clear of it that they repudiate the Federal system. They wish the public money KEPT for public uses: the Federalists wish it LENT OUT for private uses.

PATRICK HENRY.

ashes—consumed this morning with a large row of handsome buildings; in the very centre of the town. Five merchant stores, a tailoring establishment, the McCordle Banking house, two groceries and the printing office, consisting of two first rate presses & a very large assortment of types, (mostly new) were destroyed. Total loss, I think cannot fall short of \$100,000. The buildings consumed were some of the very largest and best in the town, and though a great quantity of goods were saved, the merchants losses must be heavy. No insurance in am correctly informed. As I am honored by your editorial, you will have to choke to bleating calf of Memphis alone. In ph yours respectfully,

E. PERCY HOWE
C. A. Bradford, Esq., Pontotoc.

SHOCKING AND WILFUL MURDER.

On last Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, one of the most deliberate murders was committed on board the Steam boat Hark-Away while lying by the wharf at this place that we have seen recorded. Some discussion it appears arose between WILLIAM Doss, who was the engineer of the boat, and JOHN MASSIE, a fireman, in regard to a knife which belonged to Massie that was in Doss's possession. Doss immediately became enraged and caught up a club and struck Massie twice without resistance. Massie then procured a stick of some kind to defend himself with, when Doss immediately drew the knife in dispute from his pocket and stuck it up to the handle in Massie's right breast just above the lung. Massie ran for the opposite side of the boat exclaiming "if I was not a poor lone boy you would not have stabbed me" and fell dead upon the deck. Massie was a young man eighteen or nineteen years of age and lately from North Carolina. Doss is a man about six feet in height, thin built, with blue or grayish eyes, brown hair, tolerable well set front teeth, with those in the lower jaw always more or less exposed, a down cast countenance and stoops forward when walking or engaged about his business. He made his escape immediately after committing this foul murder and has thus far eluded pursuit. We trust that the authorities will place the subject before the Governor immediately, that he may offer the customary reward provided for by law in such cases.

Being aware that the occurrence of such scenes as the above, on board of a boat has a tendency to raise doubts in the public mind, whether the order and decorum necessary to be observed among all crews of vessels is regarded on board the Hark-Away, we take the liberty of stating, in justice to the owners and officers, that this was the first broil of any description, that has ever occurred among her crew, and that the exemplary conduct of her men has been frequently remarked by those who have travelled on board of her and among gentlemen at the landings on the river.—Decatur Observer.

SAVAGE.—The Western Alligator and Mississippi Battle Axe, is the title of a new daily paper in the far west.

Leftwich & Roberts, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA, ALA. Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFTWICH.
C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!!

1ST: Company of Benton Rangers, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday the 31st of March armed and equipped as the Law directs.

By Order of Capt. T. B. HILLIN.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2t.

WM. OREAR.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase upon the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c., to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS

For sale at this Office.

B. B. THOMPSON,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best of the country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.

Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.—4t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THE TYPE OFFICE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Feb 21, 1838.

Editor of the Union:

Dear Sir—We have met with a terrible

Confagration at Holly Springs.—The following letter from our friend, the facetious editor of the Mississippi Mirror, gives more of the particulars of the late fire at Holly Springs than have reached us.—We sincerely regret the loss of our neighboring town, and particularly the destruction of the Mirror office.

At this crisis, on the eve of an important election, the necessary suspension of the paper will be a loss to the democracy of North Mississippi. We trust however that the Mirror will, Phoenix-like, speedily revive from its ashes, and, nerved by the strong arm of its late editor, do valorous battle in the ranks of democracy.

The "bleating calf of Memphis," is in progress of choking himself with his own halter, and in a short time will have but little occasion for the tender grip of either of us.

Yours truly,

EARLY REPUTATION.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure will not reach it; but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence.

Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not ask their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which to aim; but only seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequences, their efforts are feeble, they are not worked up to any thing great or distinguished, and therefore, fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The influence of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the efforts on their own character and habits. With these living breathing patrons of excellence before them they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever is praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own. If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks a young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are making their remarks, as they learn what his taste is, what sort of company he prefers; and predict on no doubtful ground, what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and those, too, who have no mean opinion of themselves, to be intimate with whom would, be as much as one's reputation is worth.

Deaths by Drowning and Freezing on the Missouri.—We derive the following particulars of the loss of four lives on the Missouri from a respectable gentleman residing in Charleston:—On Tuesday last John McMahon, Jr. and another man named Harris attempted to cross the river in a ferry boat at Do Witt, in Carroll county, but were upset by the ice, or by the boat being washed against a snag. They succeeded, however, in getting on the snag, above the water. On the same day, the Rev. Eli Guthrie and a Mr. Smith, and Mr. Barnes, attempted to rescue them by going with a skiff, with which they approached very near, when from some cause the skiff was upset. Guthrie and Smith were instantly drowned, while Barnes, by dint of swimming and jumping from one cake of ice to another, succeeded gaining the shore. McMahon perished with cold, on the snag, on Wednesday, but his companion in this awful suffering kept awake by the crowd on either shore until Friday, when exhausted nature so far gave way that he fell asleep and was swept from the snag by the descending ice. He swam down the river, however, for nearly a mile, when, becoming pressed upon all sides by the ice, he cried out to the multitude on the shores that he must die—and sank to rise no more. *Fayette Missourian, Dec. 26.*

AN ANECDOTE.—The warlike preparations which have recently met us on every hand have reminded us of an incident that occurred in Detroit during the last war, for which we are indebted to the recollections of a friend then and now resident here. It equis in imperturbable self possession the reply of Lannes to Napoleon at the siege of Toulon. Lannes had just finished a despatch at Bonaparte's dictation, leaning on a cannon for a writing desk, when a shot from the English ships striking beside him covered his paper with earth; he coolly observed—"Thank you gentlemen, we shall need no sand this bout." That incident made the fortune of Lannes, as Bonaparte at once placed him on his staff, but we fear our hero still languishes in obscurity.

Within the palisade of a small fort in Detroit on what is now the corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets, there stood in the year of 1832, a magnificent pear tree, some two feet in diameter and the pride and delight of the citizens. During one of the cannonings from the opposite shore, it was perceived that this tree served as a mark to guide the aim of the enemy's shots, and that it contributed greatly to annoy and weaken the defence. The citizens, all unwilling that they were resolved to remove the means of annoyance. A soldier of the name of Miller, and now residing we believe, somewhere in this city, was directed to cut it down. He proceeded cheerfully to his task, plied the axe with vigor, but yet made no rapid progress upon the tough old tree, when a shot from the British battery struck it precisely where he was cutting, and dashed off two thirds of the trunk. Miller paused for a moment, looked up and exclaiming, "Fire away, John Bull, you cut a great deal faster than I can," then quietly proceeded to complete his work.

Anecdotes of Animal Instinct.—In a paper in the June number of *Bibliothèque Universelle* General papers at the recent meeting of the British Association there are some curious anecdotes, of reasoning the actions of animals approach. Two men, who were about to walk to Vevay, agreed to meet at an appointed place. One of them, who arrived first, fancying he was too late, resolved to push on and overtake his comrade; but he ran backwards and forwards, lingers behind, and at length totally disappeared, but speedily returned with the walking stick of the second person in his mouth. He had come late, and sat down to wait for his friend; but the sagacity of the animal resorted to this evident means of teaching them their relative positions and bringing them together.—Another dog which they were trying to teach to mount a ladder, got so tired of his lesson that he ran away; but next day he returned alone to the ladder, and applied himself to the task just as if his vanity had been piqued into learning the exercise.

A third dog that had been taught to carry a lantern with its owner, on winter mornings before daylight, as the latter carried milk to a neighboring farmer, happened one day to be shut up when his master departed. When loosed he ran after and overtook him, perceiving that he had not the lantern, he returned to the house, and causing it to be given to him, again hastened to his accustomed light work. Another belonging to a young student, whose master while bathing, hid himself among some rushes, was hallooed into the water, as if an accident had happened, when, instead of plunging in, he ran lower down the rapid stream, and took his station, watching the rapid stream, it was most likely to bring down the body for rescue. We concluded with one fact more, relating to an animal of which we have been used to consider innocence, rather than wisdom, the chicken, where it was fed and caressed, one day witnessed the killing of a pullet, and it immediately flew away and never returned to the scene of slaughter.—The kitchen death of a chicken is not very unlike the death of a dove, and the warning was not lost.

Execution of Read and Evans.—In pursuance of the sentence of the Court, James Read and Thomas Evans were executed on the 9th inst. for Negro-stealing. These unfortunate men were convicted at the last Fall Term upon the clearest testimony, and appealing without success for a new trial, were sentenced at Columbia in December last. They were both strangers among us, and we believe in the State. Read had left a family in N. Jersey. Evans claimed to be last from N. Carolina.

In our last we published the reply of Gov. Butler to the petition of a portion of our citizens in behalf of Read; it is proper to state that a similar effort was made for Evans. No one, we think, ever expected the interposition of the Executive. The proof of guilt was conclusive, and no mitigating circumstances could be presented. But it is natural to expect that in a refined and christian community, the sympathies of individuals would be excited. This was the case in this instance, and while we doubt not that the Governor has done his duty, we know that he fully appreciates the motives which prompted the benevolent efforts of certain of our citizens.

About 1 o'clock the Sheriff, followed by a large crowd, started to the place of execution. We are informed that the prisoners manifested very deep feeling, and that their last moments under the gallows were spent in earnest prayer to God for his mercy.

Post Master Franklin.—In 1754, Benjamin Franklin was Post Master under Government, with the permission to make "6000 pounds continental money if he could," out of the whole Post Office Department in America. The very next year he gave the astounding notice, that the mail which had before run once a fortnight to New England, would start once a week the year round, whereby answers might be obtained to letters between Philadelphia and Boston in three weeks, which before had required six weeks. In 1774 it was announced in all papers of the colony, that "John Perkins engages to ride post to carry the mail once a week from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and will take along or bring back led horses or any parcel."—When a post rider proposed start n, notice was given of his intention by advertisement, also by the town crier, for several days in advance. In 1790 the number of post offices had increased through the country to seventy-five. *Boston Transcript.*

Alton Riot Cases.—The persons indicted for having participated in the riot at Alton, last November, which resulted in the death of Mr. Lovejoy, were brought up for trial week before last, and after going through with the usual forms, they were severally acquitted.

A soldier in an Irish corps observed to his comrade, that a Corporal was to be drummed out of the regiment. "By my faith, I hope it is the corporal that is so troublesome in our company. Pray, what's his name?" inquired the soldier.—"Why, Corporal Punishment," to be sure," replied Pat.

THE AULD GRAY MARE.—An honest farmer, a few miles from Dumfries, was often found fault with by his wife for staying too late in town on the market nights. At last she set out with him one day herself, and in the evening forced him home rather sooner than he wished. According to his wonted custom, he mounted the old gray mare, and she on the pad behind him. They rode on till they came to a small brook that crossed the road, when the mare put down her head to drink, and after being satisfied again went on. "Now," said the goodwife, "if you would do like the mare—when she has enough she stops of her own accord and goes on; and cannot you do the same?" "True, goodwife," said he, "but if there was another auld gray mare on the other side of the stand, and the ain saying to the other, 'Here's the mare and here's the mare,' there's no telling when they might part."

A WAY TO GET OFF.—"Pray, madam," said a country Jonathan, in a low tone of voice, at the close of an evening party, "shall I see you home?" "No," answered the lady sharply. "Perhaps you didn't understand me," said Jonathan aloud. "I understand you to ask for my company home." "Not at all," said Jonathan, laughing, "I ask you—how's your marm?"

A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any body. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief and the joy of our neighbors."

We see it stated in a paragraph, copied into the Mercury from a New-York paper, that the Governor of South Carolina had been imposed upon by a shal-lows artifice practised by one Hollis Parker. The facts are these. The Governor received a letter from

Parker, wearing the appearance of sincerity and veracity, in which he stated with much detail, certain important circumstances connected with the movements of the abolitionists in Massachusetts, as facts, and pointed out the mode in which he could do material service, within the limits of the State, if furnished with funds to the amount of fifty dollars. The Governor, although aware that the thing might be a deception, thought it worth the experiment of so much a sum, in a matter of so much consequence. He therefore sent the money; but out of his own pocket not choosing to risk that of the State upon an uncertainty. Meantime, Parker had been arrested for his swindling practices, and the fifty dollars is now on its way back.—*Telegraph.*

A man in Kentucky has a pig whose ears are so far from his mouth that he cannot hear himself squeal. His tail is also said to be so crooked that he cannot trot through a barn door.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,
H. HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala. tenders his professional services to a generous public, in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend successfully to the diseases of this climate, and by prompt and assiduous attention to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

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

Elias Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M.
David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga.
J. P. Lucas, C. K. S. and Abram Meader.
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, C. K. S. C. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

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

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

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

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber.

D. H. BINGHAM,
Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

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

B. B. THOMPSON,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a
HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best the country affords.—His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes of indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage.
Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.—4t.

Arbacoocha Town Lots for sale.
"There is a tide in the affairs of men
If taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

On Monday the 28th, day of May next, there will be offered for sale at the Gold mines, in Randolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of Arbacochoa. This town is located about the center of the county in which Gold is found in the greatest abundance. The mines are of recent discovery, and so far, prove to be the richest, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S. The village has been located with a view to its being the seat of justice, eventually for Randolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the surrounding country. This sale will afford to those wishing to make investments, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can be obtained in many years.

The lots will be sold upon one two & three years credit the purchaser giving bond & security.
JOHN GOODIN & Co.
Abacochoa March 2 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
TAKEN up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age not known; some saddle spots and white face; no brands perceptible, and one 2 year old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan.
Test
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Ck.
March 1st 1838.

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

New-York, Paris and London

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

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.
Jan. 18, 1838.

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

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming lands in Russell and Harbour Counties for sale low, and on accommodating terms. Any quantity and quality will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Cotton and Corn.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles west of Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road; at the Big-Spring or Land-Port, in Russell Co. Alabama.

THOMAS R. MANGHAM,
General Agent for Land Company.
January 4th, 1838.—4t.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William H. Estill, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
A. P. WADE, Administrator.
December 28, 1837.—4-6t.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session, under the superintendence of Miss Thompson on the first Monday of March next—usual terms of tuition as before published.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

Notice.
To the Public Generally.

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

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

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.
And Administrator, by order of the Orphans Court Cherokee County. 29th Jan. 1838.
Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Administrator's Notice.

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

CAUTION.

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

BRYANT MCLENDON,
CLAIBORNE SKINNER.
Feb. 12th, 1838.—3t.

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James McDonald, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.
JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

LEVIATHAN JR.

WILL'S and the present season, now commencing, at Wm. G. Givens's stable, 2 miles from Jacksonville, Ala. at twenty dollars the week, payable by the 25th of Dec. next; for the month of which a note will be required in every month, or the mare is transferred.

Leviathan, Jr.
Is a rich chestnut sorrel, (the exact color of his sire), beautifully marked with rich colored spots; (the marks, also, of the old sire), and like his sire has a small star in his forehead, and measures exactly 15 hands & 3 of hair; of itself speaks a paternity of no noble appearance, and is most commanding in size & action of Leviathan, Jr., and more particularly as racers, it will perhaps be matter of cheap a rate.

PEDIGREE.

He was got, as has already been seen by the pedigree, by a beautiful mare, who was imported by the intelligence of those who take interest in blooded stock to speak more fully, he breeds large, and his colts are said to be sure footed. He has proved himself a sure footed getter. Mares will be taken care of for \$1.75 per week. He was purchased at 2 years old by his owner, Gen. J. A. Mabry. I have the great care of J. A. Mabry and J. D. Seph. They have his dam as a very fine mare, by the horse Grataly, by some called Florizel; grand by Jolly Rodgers. **H. L. GIVENS.**

I do certify that Iron-Hugh's Givens's Leviathan horse, over the Bean's Station track in 1834, two sweep-stake races, three entries, and distance the first both days; then ran a match race against John McGhee's Hephemion stud colt, by Jimmy Kent, and beat him under a half Given under my hand this 30th Feb. 1838.

It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that there are no other horses on the western country so successful as race as much sought after, and so fashionable, as the Leviathans. Examine the sporting annals from time they were first old enough to carry a round the race track and it will be seen that least four cases out of five they are winners; withstanding they are competitors in almost every field where the purse is worth contending for. Where can be found so many of the descendants of any horse commanding such high prices? long list could be furnished. A few will suffice. We know of three selling, each a thousand dollars—two fillies, each, for a hundred; one for three thousand, and another five thousand dollars. Three sold at the stud for six thousand four hundred; one for three thousand five hundred, and one for four hundred.

And now, if they are so valuable, fine size and durability, they are desirable for saddle and for harness. Let no person who has a tolerable good mare say, he cannot afford to buy \$20 for the chance of a colt. They should select that a good blooded horse even though he be tried as a racer, is much readier sale at a higher price, than one of cold blood—and what they can put it down to quick time, a thousand dollars is a very small sum for such an one. Independent of the consideration of improving appearance and quality of our stock of horses, it is sound economy to pay a little more and buy from those of good blood. An opportunity is presented of making the experiment. Try it, and good deal for yourself and something for the country.

February 24, 1838.—2t
Gee & Standefer,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Gunter's Landing,

ARE now receiving by steamers Guide & Harkaway, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. which are the following:
50 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky.
14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
15 do do do Gin.
5 Sweet Wine.
20 Casks Cheese.
24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
6 Bbls. Crackers.
6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers generally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash or on four months time, for paper payable in cash.
March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of James Skinner, dec. are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are also hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.
CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.
Feb. 24, 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

There will be sold at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday the 17th March, 1838, personal property of James Skinner, dec. which are some Medicines and Surgical Instruments, household furniture &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.
CLAIBORNE SKINNER, Adm.
Feb. 24, 1838.

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

THE Undersigned having received from Clark & Peter's Ware-House, proposed to the town of Wetumpka, Ala. a business committed to care. And from the advantage the house has over any other in the from its situation, on the wharf, by which it is saved on cotton, and being separate from other buildings that might endanger from fire, much personal attention as can be given, share public patronage.

S. & J. LEEPER.
Feb. 24, 1838.

Apprentice Wanted.

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

Whole No. 62

The numbers are small, but this circumstance, while it detracts nothing from the amount of labor required of the officers, not from the intrinsic value of their instruction, favors the establishment of a good moral

tone among the students, and gives them additional facilities for becoming thorough in their studies. We are pleased to observe that the Faculty, disregarding the immediate influx of numbers, are seeking first to establish a regular organization, and a wholesome discipline; and to raise the standard of education at the University, and through the State. Every candidate for examination is examined before all the officers on the studies necessary for admission, by the Ordinances of the Board, and in every instance, satisfactory testimonials of character must be produced, especially the certificate of the last teachers under whom the candidate has studied. The inevitable effect of these measures, on the grade of attainment in the University, and the character of the Grammar Schools through the State is easily seen. Let them be but resolutely followed, the requirements at the University will fix the grade of the schools, will do more for their discipline than an iron rod; and the people will find that the best way in the end, to fill their University, is to render it worthy to be filled.

For the information of the distant public it may be well to state, that the recent Ordinance of the Board of Trustees, limiting the admission of irregular, or partial-course students, is interpreted by the Faculty, to admit only those who are either too far advanced in years, or too limited in pecuniary resources, or too infirm in health, to take the regular course. When admitted, this class of students, so far as health may allow, will be required to take all the English studies of the class or classes for which they had been found qualified; and will be liable to such further exercises, in vacant hours, as may fill up all their time. — *Intelligencer.*

MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in General Assembly convened.

Your petitioners, male and female citizens of the county of Portage, respectfully state—That among the scourges which have heretofore desolated and now are afflicting our common country, no one can be named which bears rivalry with the use of intoxicating liquors.

The history of the world coincides with the observation of every ingenious and philosophical mind, in fully attesting the fact, that their use as a beverage, by persons in health, is ever pernicious, never beneficial, and that with few exceptions, the individual habitually using them soon becomes a drunkard, and hence ours has, for years, been styled "a nation of drunkards." The use of such liquors, as a beverage, is therefore, intemperance, and he who speaks of their "moderate" or "temperate" use, abuses reason, despises truth, and perverts language.

Without a single redeeming trait, their sole aim is to ruin and destroy the human species. They begin their work by changing man into a brute—continue it by transforming him into a monster, and abandon him only when he ceases to breathe. However viewed, and whenever found, intemperance, in its beginning, its progress, and its end, is every where marked by degradation and woe. Alcohol, both in name and in truth, is the poison of our species. Chemical analysis, and physiological experiment, have established beyond controversy, that alcohol, received into the stomach, remains unchanged—unassimilated—and as such, travels with the blood through the various arteries, veins, and organs of the system, not as blood, nor as its fit companion, but as a murderous associate—a treacherous highway man, charged with poison and commissioned to destroy.

In its journey round, it feeds upon the liver—corrodes the lungs—burns the stomach—ruins the appetite—impairs digestion—discolours and vitiates the blood—defiles the breath—crimson the nose—parches the lips—blisters the tongue—scalds the throat—husks the voice—blooms the face—dims the eye—wastes the muscle—palsies the limbs—deranges the nerves—and consumes the heart—and as though its warrant was not yet fully executed, a detached portion of it aims at the head—breaks through its delicate vessels—crowds out reason—and takes up its poisoning, sacrilegious residence on the brain, and fears not to profane Divinity's eschtr temple. What wonder, then, that the spirit-drinker is a maniac!

But even now its baneful work is hardly begun. Having thus undermined the health, and prepared the system for the ravages of disease, it strikes at the moral and intellectual powers of man. It enfeebles the understanding—impairs the judgment—effaces the memory—extinguishes sensibility—pollutes the imagination—depraves the taste—stupifies conscience—annihilates honour—prostrates self-respect—debases the social affections—sours the disposition—inflames the wicked passions—dethrones the reason—and contaminates the heart, and thus quenches rational life, and blots out the moral image of Deity's handiwork. Why, therefore, must not intemperance man become a human fiend? Who is safe where he is.

And yet its march of ruin is onward still! It reaches abroad to others—involves the family and social circles—and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigour—manhood in its strength—and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart—bereaves the doating mother

—extinguishes natural affection—erases conjugal love—blots out filial attachment—blights parental hope—and brings down mourning weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives, widows—children, orphans—fathers, fiends—and all of them, paupers and beggars. It hails fevers—seeds rheumatism—nurses gout—comes epidemics—invites the cholera—imports pestilence, and embraces consumptions, disease, and crime. It fills your jails—supplies your almshouses—and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies—fosters quarrels—and cherishes riots. It counts law—spurs order—and loves mobs. It crowds your penitentiaries—and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-counterfeiter—the prop of the highwayman—and the support of the midnight incendiary.

It countenances the liar—respects the thief—and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation—reverences fraud—and honours infamy. It defames benevolence—innocence. It incites the father to butcher his offspring—helps the husband to massacre his wife—and aids the child to grind his paragon—detests life—curses God—and deserves heaven.

It suborns witnesses—nurses perjury—deceives the jury box—and stains the judicial ermine. It bribes votes—disqualifies voters—corrupts elections—pollutes our institutions—and endangers our government. It degrades the citizen—debases the legislator—the patriot. It brings shame, and disarms terror, not safety; despair, not hope; misery, not happiness. And now, as with the march of a fiend, it calmly surveys its horrible, blighting desolations, still insatiate with its evil, it poisons felicity—kills peace, ruins morals, blights confidence—slays reputation—curses the world—and laughs at its ruin.

Humanity now asks, and patriotism must continue longer in our free, but abused country? and if so, why? what good has it done? what good can it effect? whom can it benefit, and how?

Against this hydra, intemperance, the best efforts of the virtuous, the benevolent, and the patriotic have for years been arrayed—and we doubt not, a large portion of your honoured body are enlisted in the same assistance. We implore your aid to protect us against this destroyer of our species—this common enemy of the human race. It was this now solicited, that government was so noble, so kind, and so virtuous, that legislatures are honoured, and their enactments highly respected.

To secure such protection, and prevent the evils above mentioned, most of which originate and are perpetuated by permitting keepers of taverns and groceries to vend spirituous liquors: that is, to poison for hire, sell perfectly sound and sober bodies, to the retailing of potent spirits in our state, except from the shops of apothecaries, there should be dealt out, as arsenic, prussic acid, and other poisons are sold—or if that measure should by any possibility seem now premature, (which humanity most reluctantly supposes,) then, by severe penalties, to restrain such grocers and keepers from vending or in any manner furnishing any intoxicating liquors to any person known by them to be a resident of the same or an adjacent township, to that in which such tavern or grocery is kept;—to hold them responsible for the support of all individuals and families reduced to pauperism by their intemperance;—to punish them as accessories to all crimes committed by inebriate persons, whose intoxication they have procured;—and to empower the courts of common pleas and the supreme court, to appoint guardians to all habitual drunkards, who shall be charged with the care and protection of their property, and the maintenance and education of their families.

Do this, and you will suppress vice—banish idleness—check crime—stimulate industry—promote health—improve the public morals—rescue the intemperate—protect the young—and make the tavern, instead of being a den of iniquity and a magazine of death for the traveller, and a home of quiet for the stranger.

Should your benevolent efforts and well directed legislation lead to such desired results, and procure the extermination of intemperance, you will have honoured your country, dignified your state, and blessed your country. For which your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

A GROSS OUTRAGE!

We lay before our readers one of the most singular and exceptionable documents which the mad spirit of abolitionism has yet brought forth. We understand a copy of it has been impudently addressed to each member of the senate of the United States.

What folly and fanaticism! This glorious Union could not stand for a moment, if the great and enlightened and liberal mass of our Northern brethren participated of this hallucination. We tell these fanatics, again and again, to beware. Devoted as we are to the Union, there is a point beyond which the South cannot forbear. Touch not Saginaw! Keep your hands off the District of Columbia! Respect it as consecrated ground—where the faith due to Maryland and Virginia, and the whole South, warns the North against any interposition. Break that faith, and the great tie which binds this Union together may break. But it cannot be that the great body of our Northern brethren will permit the overt act to be perpetrated—and the institutions of the South to be invaded, thro' the District of Columbia. Still less, what right have they directly to meddle with the domestic institutions of the Southern States? The intrusion is unwarrantable, and most audacious. It touches not merely our property, but it may be, the safety of our families. It must be arrested—for, if this should more largely enter into politics, as opinions become, as some fanatics have proposed, the test of office and the qualification of office, a state of things will arise in this country, which will make the firmest friends of the Union shudder for it. The whole threatening spirit, at all events—and at every hazard resist its first overt act. It is should succeed in their designs upon the District, the Union must sink beneath the blow. We have said this over and over again, emphatic and warning voice. With every respect and attachment to our Northern brethren, we beg them beware, and arrest this intolerable abolitionism.

Is Mr. John Quincy Adams really mad in the eyes of all the South. Will he still press on with his abominable multitude of petitions—and make himself not ridiculous, but odious? Will the son pursue a course that is calculated to say the great Edifice of American Union which his own father set on, beware. He that sows the wind, may yet reap the whirlwind of a nation's indignation.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1838.

"Sir—At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Janing present from the various parts of the State, the following resolutions were submitted, and after a spirited discussion, were unanimously adopted;

"Resolved, That the resolution adopted in the House of Representatives of the United States on the 21st of December last, whereby the abolition of slavery, or the buying, selling or transfer of slaves in any State, Territory or District of the United States, are printing or debate, is a virtual denial of the sacred right of petition, a gross insult to the people, and a daring violation of the American Constitution.

"Resolved, That the adoption of such a resolution furnishes fresh evidence of the awful degeneracy of this nation, and a startling exhibition of the nature and spirit of slavery—a system which denies to its wretched victims the right to pray for relief, and tramples on the solemn provisions of the Constitution, in order to enforce silence upon freedom.

"Resolved, That those representatives from the free States who voted for that resolution, have proved themselves recreant to their high trust, and deserve the reprobation not only of their constituents, whose rights they have so grossly betrayed, but of the friends of freedom and free institutions throughout the world.

"Resolved, That John Quincy Adams, in declaring in his place, that the resolution in question was unconstitutional, and a violation of the right of speech and debate, has furnished an example of moral courage and heroic firmness in defence of the people's rights, which entitles him to the warmest thanks of every friend of liberty; and that those representatives who voted against the resolution are entitled to our cordial approval for resisting a measure fraught with such fearful consequences to the country.

"Resolved, That the question which this resolution presents to the people of the free States, is a question of liberty or slavery for themselves and their posterity—that on such a question, there can be no neutrality, no imperious duty of the people, without distinction of sex, party or sex, to send in their united remonstrances against it, and to call upon their representatives, in a firm and decided tone, and in the name of all that is sacred in human liberty, IMMEDIATELY to rescind it.

"Resolved, That the threat recently uttered on the floor of the United States Senate, by Mr. Preston of South Carol. "let an Abolitionist come within the borders of South Carolina—if we can catch him, we will try him; and, notwithstanding all the interference of all the Governments on earth, including this Federal Government, we will hang him!" was a gross insult to the people of

the free States; and affords a striking exhibition of that spirit of ruffianism and murder, which is inseparable from slavery.

"Resolved, That Northern Senators, in suffering that threat to pass unrebuked, have manifested a spirit of pusillanimity derogatory to their character as men, and to their station as the representatives of freemen—stern rebuke of their insulted constituents.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the President and Secretary of this Society, be sent to every member of the Senate of the United States.

"FRANCIS JACKSON, President.
"A. A. PIERCE, Secretary."

THE DUEL.

Speaking of the late Duel, the Richmond Enquirer says: "Another letter states, that when Mr. Cilley refused to notice Webb, of Webb, and required Mr. Cilley to meet him. How could so bloody a rencounter have been permitted between individuals having no cause of quarrel with each other; and at the expense of the dearest domestic ties? Both Mr. Graves and Mr. Cilley were married men, each having a wife and three young children."

This duel is a most disgraceful affair. Mr. Cilley, a man of the highest sense of honor, has been murdered in cold blood, because he would not acknowledge that James Watson Webb was a gentleman. And who is Mr. Webb? Is it not known to the whole world, that he is a scoundrel who was court-martialed out of the army in which he was a lieutenant, for disgraceful conduct during the late war; and has it not been proved by the official records of Congress, that he has received a large bribe since that time from the United States Bank for corrupt services rendered as the editor of a New York newspaper.

In the face of all these things, however, Mr. Graves, who disgraced himself by becoming his murderer—has shot him down in cold blood—and this tragedy has been produced by the advice and instruction of that Under Wise's advice. Graves challenged Cilley. Under his advice the duel was permitted, and Cilley has been slain. This infamous notoriety which Mr. Wise has already acquired.

We hope the proper authorities of Maryland, the State in which the crime was committed, will proceed to indict Graves for the murder of Cilley, and the other parties accessories, according to the laws of that State. If such men are allowed to escape there is no longer any use for the gallows or the penitentiary. — *Central Gazette.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Republican.

Washington City, March 3, (Evening.) 1838.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, proceeded to New York yesterday, to summon James Watson Webb of the New York Courier and Enquirer to this city. He has been summoned by the Committee of Investigation in the Ruggles case, and it is now quite certain, that all the charges preferred against the Senator from Maine, by Matthew L. Davis and the Courier and Enquirer, will fall to the ground.

The announcement of the fact that the Sergeant-at-Arms had gone after Webb, created a new excitement in the city, and it was generally avowed in the Avenue that he would be hounded immediately on his arrival. If anything of the kind is seriously intended, it is to be hoped that it will be speedily abandoned. Lynch law must not be allowed to stride about the world; if ever recognized, and practised in a Christian land, who will feel confident in the future, that the sun of the East, will not set upon his needless triumph at the approach of night shade?

Let no mad mob attempt to commit outrage upon his person. Let him pass, without molestation; and let the better of any man and not an outrage on the rights of the citizen and the laws of the land.

There are tribunals on earth, aye, and there are tribunals in Heaven, before which all may be summoned; and let Webb, if he has committed sins against the peace of society, the laws of God and man, appear at some time or at another, like all of us, and answer for his errors.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate was in this city yesterday, with three subpoenas, which only were served, Mr. Jones, the chief witness, being in Philadelphia; from whence he will probably proceed to Washington.

POLITICAL ABOLITIONISM.

The following article appears in the Emancipator, of the 22d February:

"The next election of members of Congress will give leave of absence to the most of the Northern men who basely surrendered the freedom of speech and the right of petition, and bowed their ignoble necks to the yoke of Southern arrogance. They had better take counsel of the unjust steward, and get offices, or go to the South and drive slaves."

We have heretofore called the attention of the public to the political union which has taken place between the Federalists, the Abolitionists, and the Abolitionists, and constitute a unit, in all elections, foregoing is another piece of evidence to the same effect, and shows that a general agreement from the non-slaveholding States, have resisted the abolition movements of the two Houses of Congress. The freedom of speech, and the right of petition, the cloaks, under which the confederates holes to conceal the combined parties who are wrapped up in it, and whose united foot is to govern the elections, and to possess of the government of the country.

It is time for the friends of the Union, and of the CONSTITUTION to fix their attention upon the combination which is evidently taken place between the Abolitionists, the Federalists, and the States Bank party, the Federalists, and able combination at all the ensuing elections.

New York, Feb. 26, 1838.

The ship Horrio arrived here on Saturday from Canton, bringing dates to the 6th of October last. The authorities of Canton have ordered the British ships out of the Chinese waters forthwith. His Celestial Majesty is determined to pick a quarrel with the boastful Europeans. They set his Majesty's revenue laws at defiance, without decency, cowardice, and venality of his officers, his imperial treasury gets most pained. The business of Canton is at a complete standstill, owing to the receipt of the news of the failure of the London bank last spring. We are without further advices from Europe yet; there are twelve packets due now.

The papers from Canada state that the trials for high treason are going on at Montreal. What an idea! and on that side of the Atlantic!

A Mr. Chase (major in the Navy Island forces) has been taken before Justice Shale of Buffalo, and is undergoing an examination, on the charge of setting on foot, within the United States, a military expedition against a foreign power at peace with the United States. Mr. Speaker McNair made some pretty bold charges against a people of the United States. In his recent speech to the provincial Parliament, he stated that General Scott acted in concert with Mackenzie and Van Rensselaer.

The House of Assembly has passed a resolution instructing the bank committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing the safety fund banks to issue post notes bearing 4 per cent. interest, provided the banks resume specie payments before the 16th of May next. This is another expedient to hire the banks to be honest, and pay their debts. Is not this the age of paper? Verily, it seems to me more impudent even than the age of brass.

The weather is very cold here; the eastern steamboats find it difficult to force their passage through the ice in the East river.

Stocks are still down. United States Bank was sold to-day at 100. — *Daily Advertiser.*

Treasury notes are selling for 99 5-8 and 99 3-4. Specie is only 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. premium above current bank bills.

MYSTERIOUS.—We understand that the committee of associated banks, who were recently examining the affairs of the North Bank, discovered a deficit in the funds of that institution. A trunk in the charge of the teller, was supposed to contain nearly \$70,000—but on counting the bills, it was found that \$23,000 had mysteriously disappeared. The teller, P. H. White, denies all knowledge of the matter—and we believe no clue has yet been had to its disappearance. — *Boston Mercantile Journal.*

From the Cincinnati Post.

INTERESTING FROM ST. LOUIS.

Accounts from this city, under date of the 5th inst. furnishes us some interesting intelligence of steamboats, &c. The ice had broken up below the city, and the steamboat Gazelle, which had been fast in it for several days, was sent to pieces and a complete wreck. Fortunately and engine saved. The Glasgow was also in a bad way, and would probably be lost. The ice commenced running in great quantities on Saturday night, which was followed by a snow storm on Sunday.

The steamboat Wyoming had drifted past the city in the ice, with a man or two on board, who made signals of distress, but none could go to their relief.

The Editors of the St. Louis Republican received the following letter, which throws some further light upon the subject:

ST. MARY'S LANDING, [on the Mis.]
March 2, 1838.

Editors of the Republican:—The ice broke here yesterday; the river is still choked below. The steamer Glasgow, has fallen down with the ice about 5 miles, sustaining no injury. She is yet ice-bound, in the main current. The Clyde came down this morn-

POETRY.

LOCHABER NO MORE!

There are few, we believe who are aware that the above title, was composed by the brave and generous Earl of Derwentwater, who fell a victim to his zeal in the cause of the rebellion of 1715. The ardent reader of English history—as is well known to every son of James the Second, (commonly called the Pretender,) on the throne of England. For there were many of the most powerful and influential of the order of succession which excluded the line of the Stuarts. Louis the Fourteenth, (who strenuously promoted the views of the malcontents) immediately on the death of Queen Anne despatched the pretender to Scotland, where, with the powerful assistance of his adherents in that kingdom, he was crowned at Perth. The rebellion, however, was ill concerted, and, in a short time, completely failed. Many of the rebels, numbers, to surrender themselves prisoners at discretion.

Among them were the Earls of Derwentwater and Mithsdale, the latter of whom escaped from prison through the ingenious stratagem of his young and devoted wife, while the former was executed on Tower Hill. Thus fell the chief of the noble house of Derwentwater, at the age of only twenty-eight years, leaving a young and beautiful widow and two infant children to lament his early and melancholy doom.

The tender and heroic lines to which we have alluded, were composed by the Earl and addressed to his lady on the eve of his departure to join the rebels: Farewell to Lochaber, and farewell my Jean, Where heartsome with three I have many days been; For Lochaber no more, Lochaber no more, We'll maybe return to Lochaber no more; These tears that I shed, they are all for my dear, And not for the dangers attending on war; Though borne on rough seas to a far bloody shore, Maybe to return to Lochaber no more.

Though hurricanes raise and raise every wind, They'll ne'er make a tempest like that in my mind, Though loudest of thunder on louder waves roar, There's nothing like leaving my love on the shore. By ease that, I glorious no fame can be gained, And beauty and love's the reward of the brave, And I must deserve it before I can crave.

Then glory, my Jean, man plead my excuse, Since honor commands me, how can I refuse, Without it I ne'er can have merit for thee, And without thy favor I'd better not be— I gae them, my lass, to win honor and fame, And if I should lack to come gloriously came, A heart I'll bring to thee with love running o'er, And then I'll leave thee and Lochaber no more.

This ballad has received an enthusiastic encomium from the glowing pen of the author of CONNY, in that most eloquent of her imaginary productions, The air to which it is sung is said to be inexpressibly soft and plaintive, and in the weary hours of the Canadian exile's heart, wherever he may wander, it never fails to recall to his pensive and tearful recollection the beaming smiles and brawling, burns of the home he may visit no more.

"O the exile's heart hath weary hours!"

HEMANS.

[From the Blackwood's Magazine.] THE BATTLE OF EYLAU.

The partial encounters which preceded this great battle, showed that Napoleon was contending with a new enemy. His course through the Italian campaigns, had been one of unrivalled superiority. His encounters with the troops of Austria, had only augmented the number of victories. The Prussian army, with the highest military reputation of Europe, had fallen at a blow. It would perhaps be unfair to charge the men of those countries with deficiency of nerve, but nothing can be clearer than that the Russians encountered Napoleon in a different spirit, as with a different success. In the Russian war, we see no battle by mere manoeuvre, no disgraceful flight at the first sight of an enemy on the flank, no columns of prisoners carried off, no capitulations of armies no scandalous surrender of towns even no cannon captured; but where they sunk in morasses in the dreadful winter marches of the troops, and no banners taken but where their defenders had fallen on the field.

"Never," says Mr. Alison, "in the history of war, did two armies pass a night under more awful and impressive circumstances, than the rival hosts who now lay, without tent or covering, on the field of Eylau. The close vicinity of the two armies, the vast multitude assembled in so narrow a space, intent only on mutual destruction; the vital interests to the lives and fortune of all of the scene, cheered only by the watch-fires which threw a partial glow on the snow-clad heights around; the shivering groups, free, chilled by girdles of impenetrable ice; the stern resolution of the soldiers in the array, and the enthusiastic ardor of those who fought for the issue of Europe now for the glory of Russia and of France dependent on the efforts of the mightiest armament that ever had yet sent forth, all contributed to impress a feeling of extraordinary solemnity, which reached the most inconceivable, oppressed the mind with a feeling of extraordinary fatigues of the preceding days. But no sooner did the dawn break and the quick rattle of musketry from the posts commence, than those gloomy presages, their icy beds with no other feelings but those of joyous confidence and military ardor.

The battle began at day-light, on the 8th of February, in the midst of a snow-storm. In an early hour of the day, Augereau's column of 16,000 men, was enveloped in the Russian masses, and with the exception of 500, totally destroyed. Napoleon himself, in the utmost hazard of being taken a balls which had been discharged during the

prisoner. He had slept at Eylau on the night before, and was now in the church-yard, where the crash of the enemy's balls on the steeples showed how nearly danger was approaching. "Presently one of the Russian divisions, following rapidly after street, and charged, with loud hurrahs, to the foot of the mountain where the Emperor was, and his personal effort of a hundred men support the attack. Napoleon must have been made prisoner; for though the last reserve, consisting of six battalions of the old guard, were at a short distance, he might have been enveloped before they could get up the rescue. The fate of Europe then hung by a thread, but in that terrible moment, the Emperor's presence of mind did not forsake him; he instantly ordered his little body-guard, hardly more than a company, to form a line, in order to check the enemy's advance, and despatched orders to the old guard to attack Murat's horse charged it on the other. The Russian, disordered by success, and ignorant within their grasp, were arrested by horses who formed Napoleon's last resource: a regular conflict, the enemy were upon them on either flank, and almost the whole division was cut to pieces on the spot.

This dreadful slaughter continued through the day, the Russians and the French fighting with the most desperate intrepidity, and at every charge, leaving the ground covered with carnage. Toward evening, the Prussians, under Lestocq, advanced against the division of Friant. The French were driven before them. Marshal Davout in vain attempted to withstand the torrent. "Here," he cried, "is the place where the brave should find a glorious death; the cowards will perish in the deserts of Siberia." Still the French were driven on, with the loss of 3,000 men, and the whole Russian line were pressing on to victory, when the rapid night of the North fell, and the battle was at an end.

This was the first heavy blow which Napoleon had yet received in the European war, but it was in Syria, and a British officer had the honor of making the conqueror of Italy recoil. It is now unquestionable that all gave orders for his artillery and baggage to retreat. He was on the point of being disgraced in the eyes of Europe, when he was saved by the intercession of the Russian general. A council of war was held by the Russian leaders on horseback, to decide on their future course. Count Osterman Tolstoy, the second in command, with General Knorring and Lestocq, urged strongly that retreat was not to be thought of; that Napoleon, wherever army gained ground would be reputed the victor, and that the true policy was to throw their whole force upon him without delay. But Benningsen, unfortunately youth, unacquainted with the enormous loss, having been thirty-six hours on horseback, directed the march on Konigsberg.

We have already spoken of Mr. Alison as exhibiting admirable ability in description, all the master features of a great scene, throwing life into all its details, and without wasting a word, brings the whole picture vast, terrible, and tragic as it is, before the eye. This was the merit of Tacitus and Thucydides, and we know few passages more impressive than the brief sketch of the catastrophe of Eylau.

"Such was the terrible battle of Eylau, fought in the depth of winter, amidst ice and snow, under circumstances of unexampled horror; the most bloody, and obstinately contested that has yet occurred during the war; and in which, if Napoleon did not sustain a positive defeat, he underwent a disaster on both sides was immense, and never, in modern times, had a field of battle been strewn with such multitudes of slain. On the side of the Russians, twenty-five thousand already no more. On that of the French, wounded, and nearly ten thousand had left their colors, under pretence of attending to the wounded, and did not make their appearance for several days afterwards. The other half of the Russian army were nearly equally unbalanced; the Russians had to boast of a spoil of sixteen of the Russian guns taken from their antagonists; while they had made fourteen standards. Hardly any prisoners were made on either side, during the action; but six thousand of the wounded, most of them in a hopeless state, were left on the field of battle, and fell into the hands of the French.

"Never was a spectacle so dreadful as the field of battle presented on the following day. About fifty thousand men lay in the space of two leagues, weltering in blood. The wounded were for the most part, of the severest kind, from the extraordinary quantity of cannon balls which had been discharged during the

action, & the close proximity of the contending masses to the deadly batteries which spread grape at half-musket shot through their ranks. Though stretched on the cold snow, and exposed to the severity of an arctic winter, cries were heard on all sides for water; or assistance to extricate the wounded men, or from beneath the heaps of slain, or load of thousands of these noble animals encumbered the field, or maddened with pain, were shrieking aloud amidst the stifled groans of the wounded.

Subdued by the loss of blood, fanned by side by side amidst the general wreck, the gay vine-dresser, from the banks of the Garone, lay athwart the stern peasant, tremulous of suffering had extinguished alike the furthest and most generous passions. After his usual custom, Napoleon, in the afternoon, rode through this dreadful field, still burning piles of Serpallen and Saussene of death; but the men exhibited none of their wonted enthusiasm; no cries of "Vive l'Empereur" were heard; the bloody surface echoed only with the cries of suffering, or the groans of woe. It is this moment which the genius of Le Gros has selected for the of the Emperor, in that immortal work, sentiments of Parisian society, has revived the severe simplicity and chastened feeling of ancient art.

MALBRONE BRIGGS, a celebrated con-terfeiter, died lately of apoplexy in the Massachusetts State prison. For twenty or thirty years preceding his last commitment to the State prison in 1831, he was constantly engaged in contentions of a civil or criminal character. Out of eight sons who are tenants of the state prison, seven have been confined in the county prison for conviction or participation in his plans of iniquity. Here is a striking example of the dreadful influence of bad examples in the hearts of families. The sons and daughters even follow their father had trodden before them and were also participants in the same ignominious and punishments which his transgressions of the laws had brought before him.

The Grateful Sailor.—A few weeks since the following scene was witnessed at a Sunday school taught in a small building in Schuylkill Front, near Arch-st, Philadelphia, which has been long occupied as a place for gratuitous religious instruction.

After the conclusion of the exercises, a sailor belonging to the navy, who had appeared to stroll in accidentally, asked permission to say a few words, which being granted, he stated that twenty-one years ago he had been taught to read in that room, and as he remembered to have heard at that time that it required some money to supply the school with books and for other necessary expenses, he wished to present three dollars, which he was about to leave the country with the ex-actant at least three years, he would leave an order by which the school would receive fifty cents every month as long as he was alive.

This is a noble contribution, and a better reward to the teachers of that sailor than they had received large salaries for their services.—How many of those who are under obligations to Sunday schools remember them with such sincere gratitude.

POPULAR EDUCATION INSURED.—The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree, that no person, male or female, shall be married, who cannot read, write, cipher, and it is to be wished that some of our Republican law-givers would borrow a leaf out of this Emperor's book.

The Schuylkill Navigation Company has declared a half yearly dividend twelve and a half per cent. The extraordinary profits of this company are derived from a regular and thrifty coal to the Philadelphia market. The quantity which passed through the canal during the year 1837 was about five hundred thousand tons. The present price of its paper value, — Louisville Ad.

Storage and Commission Business.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and forward the best terms and forward any articles of produce, &c. to persons who may request, and transact all business confided to his care with promptness and fidelity.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy, and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

DOCTOR WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

HAVING located himself in the town of White Plains, Benton County, Ala., tenders his professional services to a generous public; in the various branches of Medicine. Having been in constant practice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend promptly and assiduously to business to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. He has devoted great attention to febrile, malarial, and to chronic diseases generally, he can at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable. We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, as a very successful practitioner of medicine, and a well qualified to attend to the various duties of his profession.

Eliaz Beall, M. D. Leroy Patillo, P. M. David Johnson, M. D. Monroe Co. Ga. J. P. Lucas, Clerk S. and Abram Meader, Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven, Jesse Mitchell, Clerk S. C. Samuel T. Pharr. I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

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

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.—4f.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and clothed. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscribers.

D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4f.

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

B. B. THOMPSON, BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnished with the best liquors and wines. His Stables shall be well supplied with provender and that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes of indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share of patronage. Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Arbacoocha Town Lots for sale.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men If taken at the flood leads on to fortune." On Monday the 28th, day of May next, there will be offered for sale at the Gold mines, in Randolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of Arbacochoa. This town is located about the greatest abundance of the county in which Gold is found in great discovery, and so far, prove to be the most rich, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S. The village has been located with a view to its being the seat of justice eventually for Randolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to examine the surrounding country. This sale will afford to those wishing to make investment, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can be again in many years. The lots will be sold upon one two & three years credit the purchaser giving bond & security. Arbacochoa March 2 1838.—3f.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY. Taken up and posted by Philip Walker, on the 20th day of January 1838, one sorrel mare age white face; no brands, some saddle spots and old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars by James Hampton and John Shahan. Test JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clerk. March 1st 1838.

Administrator's Sale.

There will be sold at the residence of the undersigned on Saturday the 17th March, 1838, the personal property of James Skinner, dec. among which are some Medicines and Surgical Instruments, household furniture &c. Terms made known on the day of sale. CLAIBOURNE SKINNER, Adm. Feb. 24, 1838.

Leftwich & Roberts, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA ALA. Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St. Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties. J. T. LEFTWICH. C. M. ROBERTS. March 5th 1838.—6f.

ATTENTION CAVALRY!

1ST: Company of Benton-Rangers, you will appear in the Town of Jacksonville by 11 o'clock on Saturday the 31st of March armed and equipped as the Law directs. By Order of Capt. T. B. R. HILLIN.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2f. WM. OREAR.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR, has permanently settled himself in Alexandria, Benton County, Alabama, and is now opening his Tailoring Business in its various branches. Having made a permanent contract with two Journeymen from the Northern States, he pledges himself to those who may favor him with their patronage, may be assured of having any work performed in a neat and fashionable style, superior to any thing he has heretofore.

The above Fashions are received three times a year. 17-N-B. All garments warranted. Jan. 18, 1838.—7f.

500 Laborers Wanted, at

ABICOCHA GOLD MINES, in Randolph County, Ala. to whom liberal wages and constant employment will be given by JOHN GOODIN.

25, 1838.—7f.

MATTHEW J. TURNER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the best Farming land in Russell and Barbour Counties for sale by and on accommodating terms. Any quantity of land will be sold to accommodate the purchaser. On some lands good Indian Improvements and well watered and healthy—adapted to Corn and Cattle.

Call on the subscriber living twenty miles from Columbus, Geo. on the old Montgomery Road at the Big Spring on Land Fort, in Russell Co. Alabama. THOMAS R. MANGHAM, General Agent for Land Company. January 4th, 1838.—4f.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of William Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. A. P. WADE, Administrator. December 28, 1837.—4-6f.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

The academy will commence its spring session on the first Monday of March next—usual term of tuition. J. FORNEY, Secretary. Feb. 15th, 1838.—3f.

Notice.

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

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

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby notified to present them to me within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. ROBERT BELL, of the Sheriff, Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838. Feb. 1, 1838.—6f.

Administrator's Notice.

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

Administrators Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of James Donaldson deceased, are hereby notified to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against said Estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. JOSHUA MILNER, Administrator. Benton County Ala. February 9th, 1838. Feb. 15, 1838.—6f.

Gee & Standefer, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Gunter's Landing.

ARE now receiving by Steamers Guide & Harkaway, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among which are the following: 50 Bbls. Rectif. Whisky. 14 Bbls. & hif. Bbls. American Brandy. 15 do do do do Gin. 5 Sweet Wine. 20 Cans Cheese. 24 Cans Baltimore Oysters. 6 Bbls. Crackers. 6 Boxes Fine Tobacco. 12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers to give them a call, they will sell low for four months time, for paper payable March 1st, 1838.—2m.

BLANK ATTACHMENT

For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 11.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1838.

Whole No. 62

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

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—The Boston-Mercantile Journal gives the following remarkable case of murder and conviction of an innocent person, as illustrating the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. The Journal also employs it as an argument against capital punishment.

A negro, who had run away from his master in South Carolina, arrived in London in an American ship. Soon after he landed, he got acquainted with a poor honest laundress in Wapping, who washed his linen. This poor woman usually wore two gold rings on one of her fingers; and it was said that she had saved a little money, which induced the wretch to conceive the design of murdering her, and taking her property. She was a widow, and lived in a humble dwelling with her nephew. One night her nephew came home much intoxicated, and was put to bed. The negro, who was aware of the circumstance, thought this would be a favorable opportunity for executing his bloody design. Accordingly he climbed to the apartment of the laundress, whom he murdered; not until after a very severe struggle, the noise of which awoke her drunken nephew in the adjoining room, who got up and hastened to the rescue of his aunt.

In the mean time the villain had cut off the finger with the rings; but before he could escape, he was grappled with by the nephew, who being a very powerful man, though much intoxicated, very nearly overpowered him, when by the light of the moon, which shone through the window, he discovered the complexion of the villain, whom, having seen in the course of the struggle, he succeeded in making his escape through the chimney. But the nephew believed, and ever afterwards declared, that it was the devil with whom he had struggled, and who had suddenly flown into the air and disappeared. The negro in the course of the struggle had besmeared the young man's shirt in many places with the blood of his victim, and this, joined with other circumstances, induced his neighbors to consider the nephew as the murderer of his aunt.

He was arrested, examined, and committed to prison, though he persisted in asserting his innocence, and told his story of the midnight visitor, not only improbable but ridiculous in the extreme. He was tried, convicted and executed, protesting to the last, his total ignorance of the murder, and throwing it wholly on his black antagonist, whom he believed no other than Satan.

The real murderer was not suspected, and returned to America, with his little booty; but after a wretched existence of ten years, on his death bed he confessed the murder, and related the particulars attending it.

EXECUTION OF ANNE BULLEN.—In Housaie's Memoirs, a little circumstance is recorded concerning the decapitation of the unfortunate Anne Bullen, which illustrates an observation of Hume. Our historian notices that her executioner was a Frenchman of Calais, who was supposed to have uncommon skill: it is probable that the following incident might have been preserved by tradition in France, from the executioner himself. Anne Bullen, being on the scaffold, would not consent to have her eyes covered with a handkerchief, she had no fear of death. All that the divine who assisted at her execution could obtain from her, was that she would shut her eyes. But as she was opening them at every moment, the executioner could not bear their tender and mild glances; fearful of missing his aim, he was obliged to invent an expedient to behold the queen. He drew off his shoes, and approached her silently; while he was at her left hand, another person advanced at his right, who made a great noise in walking, so that this circumstance drawing the attention of Anne, she turned her face from the executioner, who was enabled by this artifice to strike the fatal blow without being disarmed by that pride of affecting resignation which shone in the eyes of the lovely Anne Bullen.

Recollections of Royalty.

From the National Intelligencer.
The lover of the literature of the olden time is continually called upon to add his testimony to the truth of Solomon's adage, that "there is nothing new beneath the sun." That fanciful exhibition of mirth and vindictiveness, *tarring and feathering*, has been supposed to have had its origin among us; but a rare and venerable volume de-

prives us of that honor. In turning over old Holinshead's Chronicles to day, in the Congress Library, a collection, by the way, rich in this kind of literature, we lighted upon the following:

"The King [Richard, Cour. de Lion] also made certain ordinances to be observed among the seamen."

Of these the 6th is as follows:
"That if any man were taken in theft or pickpocket, and thereof convicted, he should have his head pulled and hot pitch poured upon his pate, and upon that the feathers of some pillow or cushion shaken aloft, that he might thereby be known for a thief, and at the next arrival of the ships to any land, that he be put forth of the company to seek his adventure, without all hopes of return to his fellows."

The 3d of these ordinances is as follows.
If any man should be convicted, by lawful witness, that he drew a knife or other weapon to strike any other, or chanced by striking at any man to draw blood of him that was smitten, he should lose his hand."

In this age, of the dirk and the Bowie knife, might not legislation take a hint from the above?

From the Millidgeville Standard.

We received a few days since, the following communication from one of the officers attached to Gen. Nelson's brigade of Georgia volunteers, from which it appears that the Seminoles have at last found a body of men who are too hard for them.

"GEORGIA BRIGADE."
"In the woods—Head Quarters."
February 8, 1838.

"Dear Sir—Since I wrote to you last, several things of importance have transpired."

"I informed you in my last communication, that we had taken a number of prisoners; but were unable to gain any information from them, for want of an interpreter. Since that time, one has arrived from Tampa Bay; and on our reaching the Enutlaga Hammock, his services were put in requisition. Several of the enemy appeared on the edge of the hammock, with a white flag, he returned and stated that Tigertail and several other chiefs were there, with a large number of Indians, and wished to have a big talk with us—upon the receipt of which information, the brigade was formed, and several other officers and myself went forward about half way and halted. In a few minutes, eight Indians emerged from the hammock, and approached us. One had on his head a full costume; the balance had nothing remarkable about them, except that they were all fine looking men. On they came, in single file the white helmet leading the way, until they approached us within about ten paces, when an officer stepped forward and extended his hand, which was taken by their leader, who, I learned from the interpreter, was the celebrated Tigertail. Holatocha followed next, and after shaking hands, we sat down on the grass in a circle."

"One of the Chiefs, whose name I forgot, produced a pipe and lit it, and passed it to Tigertail, who, after taking a few whiffs, passed it to our Colonel; from him to Holatocha, from him to me, and so on alternately, from white man to Indian, until it went around. After some time had elapsed, and finding the Indians were not disposed to open the conversation, I desired the interpreter to say to them, that if they had any propositions to make, we were ready to hear them; that I was instructed to say to them, by our General, that he hoped they would come in without any fighting, and bring their families; and if they would, they should be treated well, and sent to their homes across the big water, which their great father had provided for them—that if they concluded to come in, they must do so that evening, as they had kept bad faith heretofore, and therefore, they could not be trusted—and lastly, if they did not agree to these conditions, he would march his troops upon them immediately. After the delivery of which, Tigertail rose and addressed the circle."

"I took down his speech as interpreted to me, and here give it to you in full:
"Chiefs of the pale faces! when I used to talk to you before, I called you brothers. I even lived among you before the war commenced. I am a Tallahasee. I therefore staid in the land where rests the bones of my fathers—even on the spot where your big Council House is built, and your town, which is named to my people. But when you sought to drive back my tribe across the big waters, among the bad Indians, I went back to them, I gathered my people around me, & said to them to die on the land which the Great Spirit had given them. For two years we have fought the whites, and but few of warriors have been killed, until you Georgians came, since which time we have had no peace."

"Why have you come here? Did not your great chief give you a big talk before you left? Did he not tell you he was no fighting man, and that he did not wish you to go to war—that he would not give you money to buy you meat, or bread, if you went? Did not many of your head men in your big council tell you not to come, and offer you money if you would go back home? Why did you not do it? We do not want to fight

you, for you follow us into the hammocks, and wade through mud and water on our trail, and shoot our people, and give us no rest. We are safe from you in no hiding place. We are tired of fighting you, and hope you will listen to the words of your great chief, and go home and disturb us no more."

"I then desired the interpreter to say to him, that although our great chief was not a fighting man, still there were other chiefs who were, by whom we would be governed, and fight them until they surrendered—that although our chief would not give us meat or bread, we had got along without his assistance, and that we now had plenty—and finally, that we would not go back home as he had advised; but still continue to kill his men and take his women and children prisoners."

"He then rose again, and addressed us:
"Chiefs of the pale faces! If such is your determination, I can hold no further talk with you. This much, I will say: I will send a talk to my friends in Georgia, and tell them to heap abuse, calumny and slander upon you while you remain here."

"Here he was interrupted by one of our fiery young officers, who remarked if they do heap calumny and abuse upon us while we are here, we will disprove it by our own actions which the world will know; and after we get home, if they continue it, we will chastise them personally."

"During this harangue, Tigertail listened with all the gravity of an Indian; and at the close made the following reply:

"I know that your actions will disprove their assertions; but if they even live for a moment, which they must do if you are not there, it will be some gratification to your enemies. You had better return to your homes, and stop those who are disposed to slander you in your absence, and leave me and my tribe to live in peace."

"The interpreter was then instructed to say to him, that we would listen no longer, & if he did not give up immediately, we would march upon him; upon this information, he raised a whoop and broke for the hammock, followed by the rest. We then charged and fought the battle at the Enutlaga, the description of which I will give you in my next."

Very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant."

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from the steamer James Adams (says the Charleston Courier of the 5th inst.) from Indian river (Florida) that further cessations of hostilities, to continue for 5 days to allow the Indians to come in, had been agreed to by Gen. Jesup, which had not expired at the last accounts from the army.

Some further particulars of the melancholy fate of the late Dr. Leitner, have been communicated to us. Information had reached St. Augustine that Dr. L. was taken alive by the Indians, but very severely wounded; they came to the determination to preserve his life in order to avail themselves of his professional services and therefore provided a litter for him and carried him with them about 30 miles, taking the greatest care to make his situation as comfortable as possible. After they had proceeded this distance however, a young Indian who had lost a brother in the battle with Col. Taylor's command, rushed upon Dr. Leitner, as he lay on a blanket, and sending up a hellish yell shot him dead with his rifle.

Courier.

(We learn from a Congressional document received from the Hon. B. C. Howard that the following are the present Deposit Bank's and the amounts on Deposit to the credit of the Treasurer, in cash by the last returns, which were made on the 25th of November, 1837, with the exception of the Bank of Missouri, on the 18th of November, and the Insurance Bank of Columbus, to which we find no date.

Wilmington Argus.	
People's Bank Bangor, Me.	\$5,526.76
Brooklyn Bank, L. I. N. Y.	\$4,151.35
Planters, Bank of Georgia	
Savannah	29,375 00
Insurance Bank of Columbus, Ga.	
Louisville Savings Institution	20,465 48
Bank of the State of Missouri	197,382 79
In another table we find the following amounts at the dates given which will show a manifest reduction within very short periods.	
People's Bank	Nov. 1 \$ 12,646 76
Brooklyn Bank	Nov. 30 \$ 8,816 55
Planters Bank	Oct. 31 \$ 62,152 06
Insurance Bank	Aug. 21 \$ 5,04 00
Louisville Institution	Oct. 25 \$ 37,363 01
Bank of Missouri	Oct. 25 240,665 20.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Guayaquil, 24th November:—

"The war between Chili and Peru is still pending. The expedition which sailed from

Valparaiso, consisted of 16 men of war and 18 transports. The land forces, 3500 strong landed at Quilca, and marched thence to Arequipa. General Santa Cruz was uniting his forces to attack them and it was supposed a battle would take place soon. Santa Cruz would have about 5000 men. He has some good officers in his army, among whom are General Brown and Lopez."

Among the business before Congress, we notice that Mr. Clay of Alabama, from the Committee on Public Lands, has reported to the Senate, the following bill: which was read and passed to a second reading on the 1st inst. The fund referred to in the bill has been accumulating for nearly 19 years, and we understand, amounts at this time to about 226,000 dollars, and not a dollar of it has yet been applied to the benefit of Alabama. The passage of this bill through both branches of Congress in, our estimation, greatly to be desired. It would doubtless insure a speedy completion of the railroad now in progress between Selma and the Tennessee river, and thus open a direct communication between North Alabama and Mobile. Aside from the great commercial advantages to be derived, it would cement more closely the extreme limits of our State, the inhabitants of which are comparatively strangers to each other, and separated by barriers which can alone be overcome by rail roads. We have before us a report made by Mr. Dexter, the Engineer, from which we will give extracts in a future number, showing the importance of the Selma and Tennessee rail road. —Democrat.

A BILL.
To relinquish to the State of Alabama the two per cent fund, reserved by the act for her admission into the Union, to be applied to the making of a road or roads leading to said State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the two per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands, sold by the United States, in the State of Alabama, since the first day of September, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and reserved by the act entitled "An act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and State government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," for the making of a road or roads leading to the said State, be and the same is hereby relinquished to the said State of Alabama, payable immediately, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue; provided, That, the Legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied to the construction of a rail road, to connect with the Tennessee river with the bay of Mobile, or its navigable waters.

"After the resumption of specie payments the bank will, we understand of course close the account of the late bank, and cease to issue the old notes—unless Congress passes any law prohibiting the bank from issuing these notes, we take it for granted that the bank will continue to issue them—at least we hope so—if for no other reason, for this—because we wish to ascertain whether the Congress of the United States, after passing a Sub-Treasury law, can proceed to break down all the State banks, by prescribing what they shall or shall not issue."

"The foregoing from the "United States Gazette," one of Biddle's especial organs, is about as pretty a specimen of naked impudence as we have met with in a long time. It is the conclusion of some remarks on Mr. Grundy's bill making the issue of the "resurrection notes," a penal offence, and we defy whig insolvency to go beyond the bold and lawless threat. It is thus the bank despot and his servile presses show their respect for the laws of the land and laugh the legitimate powers of Congress to defiance. —Balt. Rep.

MR DUNCAN OF OHIO.—Our thanks are again due to this distinguished member of Congress for holding up, in his proper character, before the House of Representatives, & the people of this nation, that infamous libeller, Matthew L. Davis of New York, better known by the appropriate appellation of the "Spy in Washington." For years, this gray headed defamer, has spent his winters in Washington, slandering the democratic members of Congress—detailing the scandal of tap rooms and brothels as authentic information—intruding himself into the society of gentlemen—playing the part of an eavesdropper, and venting forth daily, for the polluted columns of the Courier and Enquirer—a fit receptacle for such matter—the most scurrilous falsehood and slanderous abuse of men who would hold themselves degraded by speaking to him. But it seems he has at length become a nuisance too foul longer to be tolerated. Having made a direct charge of corruption against a member of Congress, upon a motion for investigation in the House of Representatives, Mr. Duncan was opposed, on account of the worthless and infamous character of the individual from whom it came—he characterized Mr.

Davis, as so "morally depraved and so degraded in the estimation of every honorable and high minded man, that he is literally incapable of the crime of slander." Harsh as these epithets may sound, they are justly applicable to the "Spy in Washington," the defamer of Jefferson, and the pimp of Aaron Burr.—Flag of the Union.

From the Baltimore Republican.
The Whigs are ready for any sort of "investigations" except Bank investigations. Give us the name of the Foreign Minister who sent a copy of Gorostiza's pamphlet to the Secretary of State, says Mr. Adams. Let us have the whole story about the member of Congress, who the "Spy in Washington" says wanted to be bribed, says Mr. Wise. Let us have an investigation of every thing, but the Banks, say the whole Whig party. The cry is still for names! names! the names of every body, except of those who get discounts from the Banks. It is so foolish to call for these names—it would be so destructive to give the names of Bank Directors, and Bank favorites, who fatten on Bank facilities. We suspect the Stockholders in the New Orleans Banks, made the discovery of the real Bank "destructives," when it was found upon investigation—a real bona-fide investigation, that twenty-nine Directors had been accommodated—that is the word—with something over seven millions of dollars. And there has been no over-speculation, no Bank credit, extravagance, "no nothing," but honest enterprise! Not at all.

The Indian prisoners, who have, for some time past, been in confinement at Fort Moultrie, are to leave this day, if the wind is favorable for New-Orleans, on their way to the far West, in the brig Homer. Capt. Nunn The Chiefs were embarked yesterday, the others will go on board this morning. Lieut. REXFORD, of the U. S. Marines, will have them in charge.—Charleston Courier.

"Awful Conflagration."—A heap of Shin Plasters, to the amount of \$20,000, has been burnt at Baltimore. Peace to their ashes.

From information received by us, by means of a letter and passenger arrived on board the brig Opelousas from Vera Cruz, it seems certain that the Mexican squadron which left that port, was not destined to blockade the harbors of Texas, but simply to repair to Matamoros, with some specie and provisions for the Mexican government troops.

Our old friend and fellow-citizens, Dr. ASHBEL SMITH, Surgeon-general of the Texian army, arrived here yesterday evening on his way to Washington city, under orders from Mexican Government. He furnishes the gratifying intelligence that the country is very quiet and the highest state of prosperity.—He contradicts the rumor that General Houston's popularity is on the decline.

We are also informed by Dr. S., that General Lamar, (formerly a distinguished member of the State Rights Party in this country,) was the only candidate for the Presidency at the time he left—and that he did not anticipate any opposition to him. General Rusk, Felix Houston and Johnson, will not be candidates.

General Hockley, the commander of the army, Col. Hockley, &c., left the seat of Government for the head quarters at Mercer's Ferry, on the Colorado, a few days before Dr. Smith.—West. Carolinian.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Bulletin.]
HOUSTON, TEXAS, Feb. 25, 1838.

Disgraceful.—On Friday last, the President was stopped in the streets, by a man who was accosted, while in the street, conversing with his friends, by Col. Wm. S. Fisher, or, late Secretary of Navy, and D. E. F. mouth, late Commissary General of Subsistence. Col. W. S. Fisher, who was spokesman—a known enemy of the President, walked up to him (while the other named persons ranged themselves with the President in the centre, both in an angry manner) and spoke to him. The President, who you know is remarkable for his politeness, received the gentleman in his politest manner. Fisher then asked him to repeat or retract certain expressions made relative to him, to Col. D. T. Weymouth; the President refused to notice it; he then requested to know if he held himself responsible for his expressions and actions; the President replied, that for official act he was responsible to the people—his constituents, but for his personal acts he was personally responsible. Fisher then requested to know, if he, Gen. Houston, would, receive a note from him, in which the President replied he would. Here the scene ended. I have no doubt it was their intention to attack him, but were awed by his coolness, and perhaps they felt not quite sure, but what they would catch a Tartar. In an hour or two after their meeting, a

challenge was handed to the President from Col. W. S. Fisher. The President immediately referred it to his servant-boy Tom, who carelessly put in his pocket, informing the second, that he was then getting ready to start to Nacogdoches, and that he would think of the affair; at all events said he I shall give it the attention such a thing merits. Thus ended this disgraceful affair to all parties concerned, with the exception of Genl. Houston, who has with his usual tact, made the gentleman get the worst of the affair, as you will no doubt think. The President started for Nacogdoches on Saturday morning; report says he brings back a wife; of this however, I do not pretend to vouch.

There was to have been an affair of honor a few days since, between a Capt. Antignac, and a Mr. Johnston, but the civil authority took hold of the gentlemen, and bound them to keep the peace. The Mayor of the city—F. Moore, Jr. seems determined to stop the custom, and the citizens generally, are disposed to co-operate with him. God speed him in his truly noble attempt.

BURR AND JEFFERSON.

Many of our readers are, no doubt, aware that the memoirs of AARON BURR have been published by MATTHEW L. DAVIS, in two volumes which are now before the public. From the imputations that have rested upon the name of AARON BURR since his arrest and trial for treason against the government—as well as the events of a long political life through which he had passed, this work was looked for with much interest, and was eagerly sought after and taken up on its first appearance. The first volume was given to an eager public,—but its contents were of the most unsatisfactory character. The expectations that had been raised, of gaining some light in relation to that dark spot which rested upon the character of the subject of these memoirs, were all dashed to the ground by a few pages of reference to it, which only served to render "confusion worse confounded." The whole volume was a studied eulogy upon the character of the deceased, and it was plain to even the most superficial observer, that the impartiality and independence of the historian, were sunk in the character of the flatterer and sycophant. The second volume was looked for with curiosity which sought its gratification merely in witnessing the end of such a miserable beginning. That book has never yet fallen under our eye—but judging from the criticisms of the papers and reviews, it has failed to create sufficient favor to redeem its "illusory predecessor," or save the subject and biographer alike from public contempt and execration.

In the second volume the author in order to spice the work, and give it relish at least with the Federal party, has made a charge against Mr. Jefferson, of having compassed the election to the Presidency by a fraud of the most base character.—This infamous assertion did, indeed, operate as a redeeming quality in the quarter where intended,—for it was caught up by the Federal presses, and has gone the rounds of their columns, not omitting the veritable sheet in our own town. The Federalists have not had such a choice bit of slander for years, and they have literally "rolled it as a sweet morsel under their tongues." The democratic presses have treated the column with silent contempt,—or opposed to it a broad and total denial,—yet we who number ourselves among that class, who regard with veneration the name of the Apostle of American democracy, and are desirous of preserving his character from every unworthy aspersion, have felt an anxiety that the charge should be met and repelled by some one having access to the public documents, by which a lone it could be fully disproved. This has at length been done by the editors of the *United States Magazine and Democratic Review*, at Washington city,—in a most clear and masterly manner.

The entire article would fill one side of our paper,—but the extracts we make below, present all the facts, as well as embrace the charge in the language of the libeller himself. We ask the attention of every reader to the extracts,—and while we rejoice that this base calumny has been so effectually wiped from the character of Thomas Jefferson, we shall note whether any of the Federal editors who have circulated it, will give the correction to their readers. The following is the extract from Davis' Life of Burr:

"The ceremony of opening was performed in the presence of the two Houses. The package of a State having been opened by the Vice President, it was handed by him to the tellers. Mr. Jefferson was presiding officer.—On opening the package endorsed Georgia votes, it was discovered to be totally irregular. The statement now about to be given is derived from an honorable gentleman, a member of Congress from the State of New York during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, and yet living in this state. He says that Mr. Wells (a teller on the part of the Senate), informed him that the envelope was blank; and that the return was not authenticated by the signature of the Electors, or any of them, either on the outside or inside of the envelope, or in any other manner;—that it merely stated on the inside that the votes of Georgia were, for Thomas Jefferson four, and for Aaron Burr four, without the signature of any other person whatsoever. Mr. Wells added, that he was very

undecided as to the proper course to be pursued by the tellers. It was however suggested by one of them that the paper should be handed to the presiding officer, without any statement from the tellers, except that the return was informal, that he consented to this arrangement under the firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson would announce the nature of the informality from the chair; but, to his utmost surprise, he (Mr. Jefferson) rapidly declared that the votes of Georgia were four for Thomas Jefferson, and four for Aaron Burr, without noticing their informality, and in a hurried manner put them aside, and then broke the seals, and handed to the tellers, the package from the next State. Mr. Wells observed, that as soon as Mr. Jefferson looked at the paper purporting to contain a statement of the electoral vote of the state of Georgia, his countenance changed, but that the decision and promptitude with which he acted on that occasion convinced him of that which he (a federalist) and his party had always doubted, that is to say, Mr. Jefferson's decision of character, at least when his own interest was at hazard. Mr. Wells further stated, that if the votes of Georgia had not been thus counted, it would have brought all the candidates into the House—and Mr. Pinckney among the number.—Mr. Jefferson could not have been elected President."

This is the charge presented in the language of the author. The Review meets it in the following clear, forcible and explicit manner.

"Here then, we have a narrative, minutely circumstantial, of the most serious crime ever laid to the charge of a public culprit,—and from deliberate testimony, Mr. Jefferson must be branded in the lists of Presidents, as an usurper and a cheat. Sixtus the Fifth placed the tiara on his brow by a bold manœuvre of resolute ambition,—and the wondering historians of his time join in admiration at the successful energy of his conduct;—but the severe virtue of a republic could not screen even the most favorite character of her children from eternal infamy for such an act as this. How then shall the friends of Jefferson defend his character from an assault so fatal? The answer is simple indeed,—the entire superstructure, argument, inference, and all has not even the semblance of truth for its foundation. In no particular, or circumstance is the allegation of this historian true,—in the letter or the spirit. The votes of Georgia were authenticated by the signature of the electors, both on the outside and the inside of the letter,—and the minutest scrutiny cannot detect a signal discrepancy, or the omission of a formality prescribed by the wording of the law.

Let the reader compare the document itself (preserved in the archives of the Senate) with the description of it by Mr. Davis. The following is in all respects a literal copy.

GEORGIA EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Louisville, December 3, 1800.

List of voters and electors on behalf of the State of Georgia, authorized to vote for a President and a Vice President of the U. States, under the Constitution, and an act passed and approved March 1st, 1792, entitled, "An act relative to the election of a President and a Vice President of the United States, and declaring the officer who shall act as President as in the case of vacancies in the offices, both of President and Vice President."

Gen. John Harrison, of Burke,
Dennis Smelt, of Richmond,
Henry Graybill, of Hancock,
David Blackshear, of Washington.

Certified to be a true list of the electors of Georgia, under the direction of the Legislature of that State.

Witness my hand, and the executive seal of the State at Louisville, the day and year above mentioned.

JAMES JACKSON, Governor,
Test—THOMAS JOHNSON, Secretary.

On the other side of the sheet (the 3d page,) the votes are given as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON.	AARON BURR.
John Morrison,	John Morrison,
Dennis Smelt, M. D.	Dennis Smelt, M. D.
Hen. Graybill,	Hen. Graybill,
Dr. Blackshear.	Dr. Blackshear.

The seal on the outside, still in good preservation, is of red wax, bearing an arm couple, with a scimitar drawn,—and the motto, "Fiat Justitia," and corresponds exactly with that in water, in the inside of the document. The duplicate copy is in all respects similar to the one examined.

The directions on the outside is as follows.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

We do certify the within to contain the votes of the electors, on behalf of the State of Georgia, for a President and V. President of the U. S.

JOHN MORRISON,
DENNIS SMELT,
HEN. GRAYBILL,
DR. BLACKSHEAR.

The letter is post marked Dec. 3.

The charge and the refutation are both before the country,—and while there never was a base calumny uttered, than this put forth against the father of American democracy, there was never a more clear and perfect vindication than is here furnished from the public records. It is well that the biographer and eulogist of AARON BURR should stand before the country in the person of defeated with the loss of something like 30

MATTHEW L. DAVIS. Their names will go down together to public execration;—the one attainted with the leprous spot of treason,—the other branded as the base and infamous calumniator of a great and good man, who has been gathered to his fathers,—but whose name will live whilst civil and political liberty have an abiding place upon the earth.

We are compelled, by the press of matter upon our columns, to close this article.—We cannot better do so, than by giving a short extract from the able and eloquent article of the *Review*:

"The devotion of Mr. Davis to Colonel Burr's interest then, excites surprise at his present hardihood. Even at that early period it was sufficient to gain for him the appellation of being his bosom friend, and 'tool,' in all the intrigues of which he was suspected, and his activity and zeal in furtherance of his patron's advancement to the Presidency was sufficiently prominent to procure him warm notice in the publications the design gave rise to. Mr. Jefferson's refusal to gratify his hopes of a lucrative office, in New York, and the gay young man's dashing pursuit of the President to the shades of Monticello, in quest of it, are personal episodes in the history of the period, which may be reviewed without stain from the disrespectful language in which they are recorded, as contemporary evidence that there was, at last one period of his life when the biographer of Burr did not think Jefferson quite so bad as he now represents him; and that his enmity to him originated in a sufficient cause."

"The obscurity of nearly forty years has settled upon these transactions.—Most of the actors in them, and all in whom they could have reanimated the bitterness of personal feeling, have passed from the stage of life, but their opinions went to form one of the settled results of history; and if Aaron Burr, in the full tide and triumph of his popularity, under the most favorable circumstances for exercising his great talents and commanding influence, fell from his proud position, irrevocably prostrate from the withering effects of a free and fearless discussion, the hope is vain, indeed, at this distance of time, and with such materials, to wash the Ethiop white, and to make the public believe that one of the greatest of American statesmen forged his claim to the proud confidence of his contemporaries, and should now be stripped of all title to the grateful remembrance of his country."

TACTICS OF THE FEDERAL PARTY.

The Chicago Democrat, in its good nature, calls a new instance of the habitual deception of the Opposition, "a good joke." It says:

"A GOOD JOKE.—A Michigan Whig paper publishes the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama in favor of the settlers, and eulogizes it as the speech of Henry Clay. Gov. Clay is a Democrat, and has done as much to defend the settlers from the outrageous calumnies of Henry Clay as any man in the U. States Senate, if we except Messrs. Walker and Benton."

This reversal of the part really performed by Mr. CLAY of Kentucky, in ascribing to him the speech of Gov. Clay of Alabama, could scarcely be an innocent mistake. Mr. Clay of Alabama—the first denouncing the settlers in unmeasured terms—the latter defending them in strong language, supported by stronger facts and arguments, and pointing to the Senator from Kentucky as their assailant. How then could the speech of the Alabama Senator, boldly attacking Mr. Clay of Kentucky, as the antagonist of the settlers, be mistaken for the Kentucky Senator's speech? It is impossible. The trick of the Federal press of Michigan is but another sample of WEBSTER Whiggery in the Senate FLETCHER Whiggery in the House.

This Mistake of a name, contrived by Mr. Clay's partisans to rid him of the odium of his hostility to settlers in the new States, put us in mind of a similar expedient once resorted to in Kentucky by the opponents of Green Clay, (when he was a candidate for Governor) throw on him the hatred which his cousin Henry Clay had justly incurred among the Green River settlers for his opposition to them in the State Legislature: This weaker section of Kentucky, settled under the head-right system, petitioned the Legislature from year to year for time to pay up, by instalment, for the land they had purchased from the State. Mr. H. Clay, with his characteristic hostility to the poor—cultivators, whose interest may be brought in competition with richer and more powerful sections of the country—made bitter and unrelenting war upon the Green River settlers from year to year. His name became hateful in all that quarter of the State, inasmuch that when Green Clay became a candidate for Governor of the State, to exempt himself from the odium of it, or the suspicion that he entertained the feelings of his relative, he made a publication declaring that Green Clay, the candidate for Governor, was not Henry Clay, the enemy of the settlers.—GLOBE.

The attempt of the Canadian "Patriots" has proved entirely abortive. They had one skirmish with the British troops, and were defeated with the loss of something like 30

killed. Having retreated into the territory of the United States, they have been all captured by our troops. Gen. Van Rensselaer is said to be in jail—other officers having given bail for their appearance in the U. S. Courts, and the privates disarmed and dispersed, God knows where.

The Ohio Statesman contains a feeling account of the situation of the patriot Canadians, who are driven from their native country, entirely destitute, and many of them wounded. We had marked the article for this day's Gazette, but some good friend borrowed the paper and forgot to return it.—Ky. Gaz.

From Texas.—Files of the Matagorda Bulletin have reached us: to the date of the 21st Feb. Tranquility reigned throughout the country. The rumors of the Mexican invasion were either discredited, or excited no apprehension in the minds of the people. We notice in the papers advertisements of many new towns that have been laid out and lately founded, in different quarters of the territory. This is an indication of the increase of the population, and from all accounts, the republic is in a thrifty and prosperous condition.

N. O. Bulletin, of March 13.

Another revolution, "bloodless as yet." The Federalists of New York have had a meeting, and passed resolutions, declaring that the Sub-Treasury bill if passed into law, shall not be carried into effect it that city! One of the speakers on the occasion exclaimed:

"Let us suffer our blood to flow in the cause, rather than the insignificant man, who has been raised to the elevation he now enjoys by fraud and hypocrisy should so monstrously abuse the power he has acquired" [as to execute the Sub-Treasury bill, if it should become a law.]

These federalists are getting pot-volant.

LETTER FROM COL. GHOLSON.

Athens, Miss. March 10.

To the Editors of the Democrat:
Gentlemen:—I see by the Democrat of this date, that I am again announced as a candidate for Congress. My health is so bad that justice to the Democratic party of Mississippi, who have heretofore sustained me, requires that I should decline to run again. I cannot undergo the fatigue of a canvass at this time nor could I serve if elected, unless my health should improve more in a short time.

Being thus compelled to decline a canvass, I have only to assure my friends that if my health would have permitted, I would have taken great pleasure in being again before the people. You will please withdraw my name, and inform the public that I will not be a candidate.

Your obedient servant,
S. J. GHOLSON.

From the N. E. Farmer.

AGE AND SIZE OF TREES.

There is a great difference in the age that may be attained by different kind of trees. Some can continue to flourish through a long series of ages; nor natural period of their existence. There are individuals trees whose age, as computed by some of their existence to a period anterior to the date of their existence, and though we have no very satisfactory evidence that there are any trees now existing of so great an age, yet there is no physical impossibility that such may be the fact.

The age of many kind of trees may be ascertained, with some degree of accuracy, by felling them and counting the number of the concentric circles or rims of their stem or trunk. The age by their size, appearance, and a knowledge of the laws by which their growth is regulated; and there are some old and celebrated trees, the age of which is known, with some degree of accuracy, by historical documents. There are however, but very few of the most remarkable veterans of the forest or the field, of which the ages can be ascertained with any precision.

We can notice briefly only a few of the most remarkable trees. The Wallace Oak, at Ellerslie in Scotland, three miles from Paisley, was a remarkable object at the beginning of the 14th century, and must be at least 700 years old. Its branches are said to have covered a Scotch acre of ground. Many cases of oaks of extreme old age are recorded, some of which have been estimated at 1,500 to 1,600 years. The largest oak known in England, was called Damory's, in Dorsetshire, and was 68 feet in circumference. It was destroyed in 1775. The largest oaks now growing in England, are two near Cranborne Lodge, Windsor; one 38, the other 36 feet round.

There has recently been published in the newspapers, a notice of an oak at Ashton, England, said to be the finest in the country, which had lately sold for sixty guineas, and was expected to be cut down when the barking season for the year (1837) should arrive. The circumference of its trunk, 6 feet above the ground, is stated at 20 feet the length 72; the circumference at this height being 2 feet. About thirty years since, it was sold for £100; but a chancery suit then arose, which saved it from the axe.

In Samargia, Poland, 30 miles from Kowno, there was a famous oak, which was cut down in 1812. It was 38 1-2 French feet in circumference, and 14 in diameter. When sawed through its age was clearly discernible, and found to be almost 600 years.—*Zib. Univ.* Aug. 1831.

A lime at Trons, in the Grisons, which was a celebrated plant in 1424, existed in 1798, when it measured 51 feet in circumference. Its age is computed by De Candolle at 383 years.

Some Cedars on Lebanon measured in 1600 by Maundrell, were found to be 36 1-2 feet in circumference, and were computed to be then 600 years old, and about 800 years old in 1787, when seen by M. Labillardiere.

In the Garden of Olives, at Jerusalem, there are now existing eight Olives, which can be proved by historical documents, to have existed anterior

to the taking of Jerusalem by the Turks. Consequently must be at least 800 years old. In the Island of Teneriffe, there is a *Dracena Draco*, which is reputed to have lived a thousand years; and is called the *Dragon*. In 1402, when the Island was conquered by Bethancourt, it was as large and as healthy now is. Humboldt measured it in 1789, and found it to be 45 French feet in circumference above its root. This tree is called *dragon* because there flows from its trunk, during the days, a liquor of a deep red, like blood, which is the true *Dragon's blood of the Shops*. *Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* This famous tree, which has been frequently visited by travellers, was destroyed by a storm in 1822.

The *Banion* or *Burr Tree*, (the *Ficus religiosa*) is one of the most curious and beautiful specimens of nature. Each tree is within itself a being, composed of numerous stems or trunks, which are connected together; some of the Banian, called the *Cubber Burr*, stands on the bank of the Nerubudak, near Baroach in Hindostan. It is described by Milton in his *Paradise Lost*, as being supposed by some to be the smallest of the Banians, and each of the Banians constantly sending forth branches and roots to form other trunks. The circumference of the whole is nearly 2,000 feet.—*Clarke's Mag.*

There are three celebrated *Sweet Chestnuts* on the side of Mount Etna, called *de Canto* (the trunk) *di Santa Agatha*, 70 feet; and *della Madonna*, 64 feet in circumference. They must be of great antiquity; but nothing precise is known of their age; and is almost certain that the first mentioned has been, in reality, formed of five or six trunks grown together.—According to Brydone and others, this chestnut is 204 feet in circumference. The *Tortworth Chestnut* belonging to Lord G. in Gloucestershire, England, has been computed to be 900 years old. It measures 50 feet in circumference, 5 feet from the ground; and the height of the main stem is 70 feet.

Some *Cypresses* that were celebrated in the time of the Moors, which existed in the garden of Granada in 1776, and were estimated to be at least 800 or 900 years old. In California, according to Michaux, the largest cypress are 120 feet in height, and from 40 feet in circumference, above conical which, at the surface of the earth, is always four times as large as the continued diameter of the trunk. Strabo mentions a cypress in the birth as much as five men could span; and believed it to be as much as 2,500 years old. Atlixo there is a cypress 76 feet in circumference, and one at St. Maria del Tur, 118 feet in circumference. The deciduous cypress of Chateletpec in Mexico, said to be 117 feet 10 inches in circumference, the younger De Candolle considers even larger than the Boabab tree above noticed.

There is now growing in the valley Bujumb near Constantinople an immense oriental cypress, 150 feet in circumference, with an internal diameter of 80 feet.—Pliny mentions a plane tree which had a hollow trunk, that afforded a place for the night to the Roman consul Licinius. This tree with 18 persons of his retinue, and the trunk of the tree resembled a small forest.

Judge Tucker, of Missouri, cut off a section of a hollow trunk of a sycamore, and applied it to it; and fitted it up for a study. It was largely cylindrical, and when fitted up with a and other arrangements, made an ample and convenient apartment.

A hollow trunk of an enormous sycamore fitted up with the requisite appendages and use of at Utica, N. Y., as a retail shop; and was afterwards carried to the city of New York for a show. The following notice of such an object which was exhibited in the saloon of the American Museum, and supposed the same that was at Utica, is extracted from the New York Veller: "A sycamore tree of most singular extraordinary size has been brought to this from the western part of this State. The trunk is hollowed out, and will comfortably accommodate some 40 or 50 persons. It is supplied with a sitting room, and contains a table of elegance and usefulness. It has some piano, sofas, glasses, and mirrors, and becoming style; and is decorated with pictures and fancy articles."

Mr. Douglass, a botanist, who was sent to London, in 1835, to explore the northwest of Africa, mentions two species of pines, which to an enormous size. One of these species, *Pinus Douglasii*, found on the Banks of the Columbia, grows, as he states, to the height of 250 feet, and is upwards of 50 feet in circumference at base.—The other species called *Pinus Lambiana*, was found in Northern California, and specimens; which in consequence of its being blown down, Mr. Douglass was enabled to measure, was 215 feet in length, 57 feet 5 inches in circumference at three feet from the root, and 10 and 5 inches at 134 feet. It is probably the largest single mass of timber that was ever measured by man, though some of the growing specimens the same pine were evidently of greater extent.

Lewis and Clark in their "Expedition" mentioned six species in country watered by the Columbia, the largest of which is doubtless the one that called *Pinus Douglasii*. "This pine grows to an immense size, and is very common. It rises to the height of 250 feet, and 120 of that height without a limb. We have ten found them 36 feet in circumference. Our party measured one, and found it to be 40 feet in circumference, at a point beyond the ordinary man. This trunk for the distance 200 feet, was destitute of limbs.—This tree perfectly sound, and at a moderate calculation size [height] may be estimated at 300 feet."

The *Mahogany*, a tree found in the West Indies and the Central parts of America, is highly valued for its timber. It is a tree of rapid growth, and is supposed to be not less than 200 years in maturity; its trunk has often a diameter of 4 feet, and the timber of a single tree sometimes produces \$4000 or \$5000. The *Mahogany*, or *Santalum Mahogoni*, is perhaps the most majestic of trees for though some rise to a greater height, than like the oak and the cedar, inspires the spectator with the strongest feelings of its firmness and station. It expands into so giant a trunk divided by so many massy arms, and throws the shade of shining green leaves, spotted with tufts of flowers over so vast an extent of surface, that it is difficult to imagine a vegetable production, combining in such a degree, the qualities of elegance and strength of beauty and sublimity. A log imported into Liverpool, weighing nearly 10 tons, was in the first instance, sold for £278; for £252; and would have had the dealers been of its quality, have been worth £1000.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MARCH 29, 1838.

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

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

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

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

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

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

We are authorised to announce HUGH WILSON, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

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

The pre-emption bill had not been taken up for its final reading in the House of Representatives, the time of our latest dates from Washington. From amount of business before the House, it is extremely uncertain when it will be reached; but our readers shall be furnished with the earliest possible intimation.

For a specimen of Federal slander, and its open and unrelenting, our readers are referred to the article in to-day's paper headed "Burton and Jefferson," the name of Matthew L. Davis, the author of the article, has been before the public for a short time in no very enviable light, as the author of a letter signed "Spy in Washington," charging corruption on a member of Congress. That charge, like "blunder upon Jefferson," when brought to the test of investigation utterly failed. The letter detailing charge of corruption was the moving cause of the fatal duel between Messrs. Cilley and Graves.

He left leave to call the attention of the fairer portion of our citizens to the "Lan's Book," a monthly magazine, published in Philadelphia, and edited by Sarah J. Hale, (former editor of the Lady's American Magazine, now blended with the above work) numbers of which we have received and read with interest and pleasure. It abounds with original matter, and is better known in this country as "Poetess L. E. L." over which you no doubt intend to have read those exquisite stanzas called "Violet," and author of the "Eve of St. John," "Lost Pleiad," the "Venetian Bracelet," the "Story of the Lyre," "Improvisatrice," &c.

Editor—gifted in the intellectual accomplishment of her sex; writes with all the grace of an Irving, the passionate genius of a Byron. She possesses, in her imagination, a vivid, clear, varied, fertile—her taste delicate and refined by the study of the beautiful in nature and of art, and her knowledge of the human heart and social life appears varied and deep.

perceive from a prospectus of the above work, published, that the publisher has effected an arrangement by which he has united "the varied talents of Miss Leslie, author of 'Pencil Sketches,' &c.," and of Mrs. Hale. Their joint labors, in the editorial department, commenced with the January number. Each number contains fifty pages, mostly of matter; is printed on fine paper and embellished with a coloured plate of the latest fashions. Its finely written tales are well calculated to improve the social feelings, refine the heart, elevate the standing, and, in a word, to adorn all the relations of life. As such, we earnestly recommend it to the attention of the Ladies, who are our pioneers in progress of civilization and refinement. Its price is an additional inducement, being only three dollars per annum.

Persons wishing to subscribe for the above work address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, who is the proprietor.

We would, by no means, exclude gentlemen from the perusal of the above work—for, should they be to its "softening influences," they would be benefited.

received a letter last week from Mr. D. Merrill, a citizen of this county, dated Red River, Republic of Texas, Feb. 7, 1838. The writer mentions the names of a number of gentlemen in and vicinity, to whom he has promised to send a copy of the above work, but as it is lengthly, and a portion would be uninteresting to the majority of our readers, we will content ourselves with making a few extracts, relative to the country, &c. of that part of Texas in which he has been.

The letter makes no mention of wars or revolutions. We will hand it over in a short time to the gentlemen named.

Every one of us, (myself excepted) have had fevers and chills. At this time I was not much surprised, rather being hot and water in places. This very common complaint throughout this country, no deaths occur from it. My family have all been over it, and I believe, are sound and healthy.

The weather turned cold. We settled near Sulphur Fork about 60 or 70 miles from the mouth of the Red River. The land is more than twenty miles apart. At this place the two rivers are extremely rich in soil, and the land is called barrens, and it is not uniform in quality. I have never seen a better land in quality than this. The land is much like that of Talasehatchee valley, but about equal for the production of corn, but for cotton. It is not uncommon here to see higher than I can reach and well bowed, it is a superior country for potatoes, &c. The land is

more sandy and light colored, than Talasehatchee, but is indeed very productive and level enough, though springs are scarce and creeks dry up or sink very much.

The banks of Sulphur Fork, are 15 or 20 feet high, and all of a color, black from top to bottom. The low grounds on that stream are nearly all vacant and covered with the thickest cane I have ever seen.

"Above here in the prairie is a most delightful looking country, the land uncommonly rich, with thick timber in places; in fact what I have seen is more than half timbered land, but I am told the higher up the less timber. The prairie is so beautiful, are very disagreeable—extremely cold, muddy and windy in winter, and in summer hot and dry—and worse than all, rotten limestone water, which is always admitted sickly.

"The country between Sulphur Fork and Sabine is nearly all vacant. I suppose about a hundred miles wide and gets wider as it goes up—a fine country both timbered land and prairie. I believe this part to be the best and safest of Texas. In the interior the best land is taken up, and high up the country there is probability of Indian disturbances at times.

"Our members of Congress have lately returned home. They have appointed a commissioner to co-operate in running the line between the two Governments. They have also opened the land offices in this country. They have enacted a code of land laws, allowing all who were here at the Declaration of Independence to select their league and labor, (4428 & 177 acres) in one or two pieces, so as to include their improvement, or on any vacant lands in the Republic, they have six months to locate. For each league (they have to pay according to quality) from 35 to 45 dollars to government, and three dollars per mile for running it out.

The league is Spanish measure; a little over ten miles square, about 331 and the expense is about 66 or 67 per league. Congress has made no provision for the later settler, (the class to which I belong) who is entitled to only 1280 acres. We can live on our land and get the benefit of it, I suppose we will not get a patent till we have been here three years. Congress will set in May next and make some regulation concerning our locations, and I understand it is the policy of government to give a preference on a certain amount of land to each settler, at a very low price, perhaps from 25 to 50 cents per acre. The donation law was extended from time to time, with a reduction of amount, till the first of October last when it expired.

I cannot close my remarks without saying something respecting society in this country, which I consider in very low state, or rather in no state at all, as we have neither meetings nor schools. Yet with that great evil there is a mixture of a little good—if no professors there are no hypocrites but the time will shortly approach, when we will enjoy common blessings of other countries."

For the Republican.

Mr. GRANT—I hope your patrons will pardon me for intruding myself in the columns of your paper, when they discover that the object of this address is, to prevent, if possible, the shedding of human blood, and perhaps save the life or lives of one or possibly two valuable young mechanics.

Our streets having been recently drenched with human blood, and two fellow beings hurried into eternity by the use of unlawful weapons, which has brought on a train of circumstances that never can nor never will be gotten over, will be a sufficient excuse for this communication.

I have been told that a challenge has been sent to one of our young mechanics to another, to meet in deadly combat, to settle a difficulty which perhaps of all others might be most easily settled, could they consent to adjust it upon correct principles. I am informed that the two young men have been for some time paying their addresses to a young lady living in the suburbs of the town, & I presume one has become jealous, fearing that the object of his love has placed her affections on the other.

Oh woman, thou art the balm of life, But oft the cause of deadly strife.

I would say to the young men, to stop and think before they further go, take my advice for once, come to the conclusion to let the fair damsel plight her hand to the man of her choice, and let the other with christian fortitude submit, however great the prize he may have lost. By so doing, one life sure, and perhaps two will be saved, and you live long to enjoy the sweets of life, and assist in benefiting the human family.

A FOE TO DUELLING.

The New Orleans Courier states, as an evidence of the scarcity of money in that city, the fact that the steamer Brilliant, of 237 tons burthen, one of the most beautiful and fast running boats on the Mississippi, was sold under the hammer for \$17,000. Her original cost, about six months ago, was \$40,000, and she was considered cheap at that—Her engine was built on the most approved plan, and alone cost \$16,000.

Mobile was first settled by the French in 1699. In 1539, De Soto landed at Tampa Bay; with 1000 men from Havana, and spent three years in fighting the Indians, whom he repeatedly vanquished. He closed his career near the mouth of Red River, having penetrated thus far from Tampa.

CONGRESS.—Several petitions were presented to the Senate on the 8th in favor of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which were received and laid on the table. The resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio against the annexation of Texas to the United States were presented, read and laid on the table.

Mr. Buchanan, from the committee of conference, reported that they had agreed upon a compromise of the difference between the Senate and House, as to that provision of the neutrality bill which regulates the intercourse by sea with foreign nations. The Senate agreed to the report, and the bill will probably soon become a law. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up, and the amendment offered by Mr. Preston giving State banks, the preference as public depositories, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 19. Mr. Preston then withdrew his second amendment, which made it legal to receive the public dues in bank notes. Mr. Rives' substitute was then taken up, and Mr. Bayard occupied the floor in opposition to it until the adjournment.

The House passed over the appropriation bill and took up the special order of the day being the President's Message in reference to the North Eastern boundary. On this

question Mr. Fairfield made a long speech, and the House adjourned without transacting any other business of importance.

Memorials on the subject of the late duel were presented to the Senate on the 9th, from some of the citizens of Virginia, which were ordered to be printed. A resolution offered by Mr. Wright, asking for information with the view of equalizing the salaries of the clerks in the different departments. The bill to amend the judiciary system of the United States was laid on the table after some further consideration. The Pension appropriation bill was taken up and passed—it had passed the House, several days previously.

Fourteen memorials, asking for the establishment of a dry dock at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, were presented by Mr. Buchanan. The resolution offered a few days since by Mr. Niles, in relation to the bank of the Metropolis, was amended and adopted. The Sub-treasury bill was taken up and Mr. Bayard concluded his remarks in opposition to it. Mr. Morris then took the floor and spoke until the Senate adjourned. Mr. Calhoun obtained the floor for the next day.

The House, after several hours, agreed to the Report of the Committee of the Conference on the neutrality bill, and passed the bill by a large majority. It only requires the signature of the President to become a law. A motion was made by Mr. Thompson to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the relief of Fulton's heirs was passed several weeks since. A debate sprang up out of this motion which was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Several efforts have been made by Mr. Chambers of Kentucky to amend the rules of the House, so as to change the hour of meeting in the morning from 12 to 11 o'clock, but without effect.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican says it is now generally admitted that the Sub-treasury bill will pass the Senate by a majority of from two to four votes, and the House of Representatives by a majority of from four to eight.

CONGRESS.—The time of the Senate was occupied on the 10th in listening to a personal altercation between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay; and as nearly all the members of the House of Representatives forsook their duties to attend in the Senate chamber, the public business was neglected by that body.

Mr. Calhoun observed in the course of his remarks that "they were not sent there to wrangle but attend to the public business." The country would be better pleased if its Representatives would attend faithfully to the "public business," instead of trifling away their time in personal squabbles and unimportant matters. The fifth month of the session has nearly expired, and the public business has scarcely been touched. Nearly all the appropriation bills are yet before the two Houses, and it seems doubtful whether the wheels of government will not stop for the want of funds, through this neglect of Congress. The members can find plenty of time to make long speeches upon all sorts of subjects, to quarrel with & kill each other, but they cannot find time to transact the "public business." What will be the consequence of their suffering so much of the session to pass without proper action? All the "public business" will be crowded into the last few days of the session—much will be left unfinished from the want of time to attend to it, and what is finally acted on will be done in such a bungling manner as to be nearly unintelligible. The fact is, there are too many talkers in both Houses, and too few real working men.—Nashville Union.

From the Baltimore Republican.

We find the following card from William Leggett Esq. in the N. Y. "Evening Post." Mr. Leggett was formerly editor of that paper, and is the gentleman who inflicted personal chastisement on Webb in Wall street at change hours, which insult Webb pocketed very quietly. Mr. Leggett was formerly in the Navy and Webb once held about the same grade in the Army—here they were on equal footing—as they were also, both being editors of daily papers. As to personal standing in society Leggett was every way his equal, and his comparison with Leggett. So, on no score was there a loop-hole for Webb to creep out after receiving a public insult. Webb has published a letter under his own signature, in which he says that in all his broils he has "never desired to shed blood quite a needless disavowal, by-the-way, as there is no difference of opinion on that point, and that he will inflict "chastisement of some sort" upon any respectable individual who will circulate the report that he was purchased from his political consistency by the United States Bank. In answer to this threat Mr. Leggett meets him as follows:—

"Mr. James Watson Webb caps the climax of his most ruffian-like conduct by announcing under his own signature, in his paper of this morning, that he is determined to inflict chastisement of some sort upon every respectable person who shall dare to speak of his having been bribed to support the late United States Bank. It is possible this threat may silence some; but I trust there are yet more who will despise it as utterly as the wretch who proclaims it ought to be despised by every honorable man. For my own part while the proof that this atrocious braggart's services were bought and paid for by the United States Bank exists on the enduring records of the National Legislature, I for one shall never hesitate to speak freely of my sentiments of the contemptible apostate. I am willing to acknowledge that he is, technically and etymologically, a gentleman—that is, his father and grand father were respectable men, and that some few gentlemen lend him their countenance in society—but as for himself I hold him to be one of the basest and most craven braggarts that ever disgraced the human form.

If every man and woman in this community should speak their true opinion of him, it would be found that but few voices would dissent from that which I have here expressed. I say this, not because I have any desire to obtrude myself personally before the community; but because, in the face of such a defiance as that thrown out in the Courthouse of this morning, I deem it the duty of those who have heartily spoken freely of this creature's character, to show that they are not to be intimidated by his bluster from continuing freely to express their sentiments.

WM. LEGGETT.
New York, March 2, 1838.

GALLANT DEFENCE.

On Tuesday night last, (says the Tallahassee Floridian, of March 3d,) we learn that the Indians made another attack upon the dwelling of Mr. Chatlets, about 8 miles east of the Ocella. His family were in bed and were awakened by the discharge of the rifles and yell of the savages. They attempted to force the door.—Mr. Chatlets allowed them to burst off a plank, and waited patiently until he distinctly saw the Indian when he discharged a double barreled gun at the opening, the contents of which had such effect that the "marauders took to flight, carrying off the "companion, no doubt mortally wounded. The trail was followed next day by a small party, under Maj. Scott McGhee, until they dispersed in a thick hammock. But for the gallant stand made by Mr. Chatlets, his dwelling would have been plundered and perhaps burned, but the unexpected warm reception of the Indians completely disconcerted them. On the night previous, the dwelling of Mr. Sheffield, about four miles to the east, was attacked & plundered by the same party, the family being absent at the time.

The Sub Treasury Bill.—Our fears in regard to the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill in the Senate are more than realized. It will be seen, by the letter of our Washington correspondent, that a test vote was taken yesterday, in the Senate, and a majority of six cast, in favor of the bill—Messrs. Morris and Wall voting for it. We cannot account for the vote of Mr. Nicholas, of Louisiana. The question will, it is thought, be taken to-day, on Mr. Rives' substitute which will be rejected, of course, by a very large majority.

Our only hope now is in the House of Representatives, and we fear that it has been also secured.—Balt. Chronicle.

The Newspaper.—A newspaper taken in a family seems to shed a gleam of intelligence around. It gives the children a taste for reading—it communicates all the important events which are passing in the busy world. It is a never failing source of amusement, & furnishes a fund of instruction which will never be exhausted. Every family however poor, if they wish to hold a place in the rank of intelligent beings, should take at least one newspaper. And the man, who possessed of property sufficient to make himself easy for life, and surrounded by children eager for knowledge, is instigated by the vile spirit of cupidity and neglects to subscribe for a newspaper, is deficient in duties of a parent—a good citizen, and is deserving of censure of his intelligent neighbors.

FROM FLORIDA.

By an officer of the army, just arrived from the interior, says the St. Augustine Herald of the 27th ult. we learn the capture of about 400 Indian warriors, in two bodies, about 16 miles from Fort Bassenger, in a north easterly direction, by Gen. Jesup. It is said the first party were captured by the army, and they acted as guides, which led to the capture of the second. After their capture, they requested permission to go out and bring in their families, which Gen. Jesup refused, but suffered a few only to go for that purpose.

The report came from Tampa, and is confirmed by express from Fort Mellon at Pico-lata. We wait for further particulars.—Mercury.

Prescription for Scalds and Burns.—Mix lime water and sweet oil together, and apply the liquid, with a feather or soft rag, to the wound. The lime water with oil will form when in the proper proportions, a white mixture, rather thicker than cream, and should be stirred till they become of this consistency. Under the application, the pain of the severest burn instantly subsides, and, if duly renewed, it is an effectual cure.

POST OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Arrivals and departures of the Mails.

Arrives. Departure. Huntsville—Sundays & 6 p. m. Tuesdays & 8 a. m. Thursdays. Saturdays. Rome—Sundays & 4 p. m. Mondays & 6 a. m. Wednesdays. Fridays. Talladega—Mondays & 2 p. m. Wednesdays & 6 a. m. Thursdays. 6 p. m. Saturdays. 6 a. m. Calhoun—Tuesdays. 6 p. m. Saturdays. 6 a. m. Wednesdays—Mondays. 4 p. m. Friday. 6 a. m. March 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at the late residence of John Turner, dec. for the benefit of his creditors, on Saturday the 21st day of April, 1838, between 30 and 40 barrels of Corn, and between 30 and 40 head of Stock hogs, on a credit till 25th, December next. Z. ELLISON, B. D. TURNER, Executors. March 25, 1838.—3t.

COMMERCIAL.

Remarks.—Cotton has arrived freely during the past week, both by wagons and boats. The prices have not altered materially since our last, if any thing a shade lower.

Provisions and Groceries are plenty and something fallen in price.—Wetumpka Arg.

REVIEW OF THE N. O. MARKET.
For the week ending Saturday March 10.
[REPORTED FOR THE PICAYUNE.]

REMARKS. We regret to say that business during the past week has undergone no improvement. For a considerable time the community has been held in a state of the greatest suspense by our legislators, to whom we have been looking for relief; but in vain—they have squandered away much valuable time and are now about to leave us in a worse condition than when they commenced their sage deliberations. What change "in the course of human events," may take place next we cannot say. We are pleased to learn that the New York banks have made a move which holds out fair promises. The great Bank Convention will meet next month when it is hoped some general plan of relief will be devised.

COTTON.—When we consider the general distress of the scarcity of money, the difficulty of negotiation in Exchange, the unusual high rate of freight, our local political difficulties and the late unfavorable intelligence from Europe, the present dull condition of our Cotton Market is not at all to be wondered at. Demand during the week has quite limited and sales have not exceeded 4,000 bales. Prices have ranged from 64 a 11 3-4c.

SUGAR.—We have no particular change to notice in the market. Fair to prime 5 1/2 a 6 1/4c; inferior to common 4 1/2 a 4 3-4c.

MOLASSES.—A moderate demand on the Levee at last week's prices.—28 a 30c.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

LIVERPOOL, 1st Feb., 1838.

Since the 23d ult. we have had a fair, steady demand for the low and middling qualities of cotton, which are comparatively scarce, & have improved 1-8d. per lb.; for good and fine there is but little demand and no change in prices. Fair Upland may be quoted at 7 3-4, and though some lots of prime have brought 8 3-4 a 8 1/2, there is very little doing in any description of American cotton above 8d.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Harrison Anthony, a chestnut sorrel horse, with Roan main and tail, Roached and Bobbed Tail, about thirteen hands high, age unknown, appraised to twenty dollars.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK.
March 29th 1838.

PROSPECTUS.

NEW SERIES OF THE LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Furnishing books by Mail at newspaper postage!!

Waldie's Literary Omnibus has now been in existence twelve months, and has enjoyed during that period a very extensive share of public favour. It has furnished for two dollars and a half, reprints of London books which cost there over fifty-seven dollars; in addition to a large amount of literary matter, reviews of new books, tales, and domestic and foreign news.

The original proprietor, intending to devote his time and attention to his other publication works, has disposed of his interest in the Omnibus to the present publisher, who will make no farther change in its general character than issuing it from another office, and changing its name from "Waldie's" to "Brown's."

BROWN'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on excellent paper of a large size. It will contain, 1. Books, the newest and best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c., and only chargeable with newspaper postage. 2. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, Notices of Books, and information from the world of letters of every description. 3. The news of the week, foreign and domestic.

The price will be two dollars per annum to clubs of five individuals. To clubs of two individuals, two dollars and a half, or five for the two. Single mail subscribers, three dollars. Mail remittances to be post paid.

As the arrangements for this undertaking are all completed, the proprietor asks from a generous public that consideration to which so diffusive a scheme of circulating knowledge and amusement is entitled.

The first number of the New Series commenced on the fifth of January, 1838, from which period or from any future date new subscribers may commence.

Postmasters and agents for periodicals throughout the Union and Canada are requested to act as agents for the Omnibus, and communicate with the proprietor.

Editors of newspapers who receive this number by inserting the prospectus four times conspicuously, and forwarding a copy to this office, will be entitled to a free exchange for 12 months.

No. 50, North Fourth street, Philadelphia.

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

Jan. 25, 1838.—7t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—4t.

Administrators Notice.

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

JOSHUA MILLNER Administrator.
Benton County Ala. February 9th. 1838.
Feb. 15, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

I have on hand Several hundred Dollars of specie for sale.—March 15th 1838.—2t.

WM. OREAR.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK ATTACHMENTS For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE BLESSINGS OF LIFE.

When the devil engaged with Job's patience in battle,
Tooth and nail strove to worry him out of his life,
He robb'd him of children, slaves, houses and cattle,
But mark me, he ne'er thought of taking his wife!

But heaven, at length, Job's forbearance rewards:
And in time double wealth, double honor, arrives;
Heaven doubles his children, slaves, houses, and herds,
But we don't hear a word of a couple of wives!

A DISHONEST BUTCHER.

"You're a thief," said a wag, "and I'll show it."
To a butcher, with angry feeling;
"It's a scandalous fact, and you know it,
That knaves you are constantly stealing!"

IRISH REFLECTIONS.

On a mirror stood, with eyes
That dimly when in great surprise,
Exclaimed, "What means the speck?"
"What means I, honey?" without book
That answered—to see how I look
When I am fast asleep!

ADAMS FIRST SLEEP.

He laid him down and slept, and from his side,
Woman in all her magic beauty rose;
Dazzled and charmed, he called that woman "bride,"
And his first sleep became his last repose!

AWAY TO THE STUBBLES, AWAY.

A Shorting Song.
To-morrow's the first of September,
Get ready the Dogs and the Gun,
And be sure you don't fail to remember
The whiskey flask mark'd number one;
And, boy, above all don't be sleeping,
When rises the bright star of day,
For soon as gray morning is peeping,
We'll haste to the stubbles away—
To the stubbles away, away, away—
To the stubbles away—let's away.

With Pero you'll bring the black setter,
Nor leave old friend Ponto behind,
The sportsman who'd wish for a better,
I wish he a better may find;
When the first breeze of morning is slaking
The dew from the hawthorn's light spray,
Our course to the fields we'll be taking—
Away to the stubbles, away.

And when we are homeward returning,
Fatigued with the sports of the field,
Who's he that once knews would be spinning
The health and the pleasure they yield;
If sickness or sorrow come o'er us,
A fee to no doctor we pay,
But shouting "Ho ho there," in chorus,
We speed thro' the stubbles, away.

And when not forgetting the duty,
That each to his lady-love owes,
We train the red wine-cup to beauty,
And turn to our couch of repose;
While others are dreaming of danger,
We dream of the feats of day,
And whistling to Pero or Ranger,
Still lie thro' the stubbles away.

LINES

ON THE ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION.
Come in, little sister, so healthful and fair,
Come, take in our father's best parlour a share:
You've been kept long enough at the nurse's I trow
Where the angry lakes roar, and the northern winds blow;
Come in—we've a pretty large household 'tis true,
But the twenty five children shall make room for you.

A present, I see, to our sire you have brought,
To add to his desert—how kind was the thought—
A treat of ripe berries, both crimson and blue,
And wild flowers to stick in his button-hole too;
The rose from your prairie—the nuts from your tree—
What a good little sister—come hither to me.

You've a dowry besides, very cunningly stored,
To fill a nice cupboard, or spread a broad board;
Detroit, and Chicago, Ann-Arbor, and more;
You're a prodig, I perceive—it is true to the letter,
And your sharp Yankee sisters will like you the better.

But where are your Indians so feeble and few—
So fall'n from the heights where their forefathers grew!
From the forest they fade—o'er the waters that
here

The names of their baptism, they venture no more;
Oh, south their sad hearts, ere they vanish afar,
Nor quence the faint beam of their westering star!

Those ladies who sit on the sofa so high,
Are the staidest dames of our family;
Your thirteen old sisters—don't treat them with
scorn!

They were notable spinsters before you were born,
Many stories they know, most instructive to hear—
Go, make them a court; 't will please them, my dear.

They can teach you the names of those great men
to spell,
Who stood at the helm, when the war tempest fell;
They will show you the writing that gleaned to
the sky.

In the year seventy-six, on the fourth of July,
When the flash of the Bunker Hill flame was red,
And the blood gushed forth from the fields of the
dead.

There are some who may call them both proud
and old,
And say they usurp what they cannot hold;
Perhaps their bright looks have a sprinkle of gray,
But then, little Michy, do n't hint it I pray;

For they'll give you a frown, or a box on the ear,
Or send you to stand in the corner, I fear.

They indeed bore the burden and heat of the day,
But you've as good right to your penny as they;
Though the price of our freedom they better have
known.

Since they paid for it out of their purses alone,
Yet a portion is saved for the youngest I ween,
So, hold up your head with the 'old thirteen,'
Hartford, (Conn.) L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Street Colloquy.—"Can you tell me where
the gymnasium is?"

"Jim Nasium—Jim Nasium—I don't
know him."

"It isn't a he, sir."

"Well I don't know her then."

"It isn't a her I tell you."

"Well I don't know them then."

"It isn't them neither, it's an it."

"Well go hunt it then." (Exeunt omnes.)

A sailor was passing one of the petit street-
auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a
moment to hear what was going on. "Go-
ing!" exclaimed the knight of the hammer.
"Going!" one and sixpence—going! gone! It
is yours, sir," handing the book to the sailor.
"Mine, sir?" exclaimed Jack, with a tone of
unaffected surprise. "What is it?" "A cashon-
las," replied the auctioneer. "No, d—n me,
if you poke it on to us," replied the tar, and
walked off.

An Irishman, who served on board a
man-of-war in the capacity of waiter, was
selected by one of the officers to haul in a
tow-line of considerable length, that was
rowing over the taffrail. After rowing in
forty or fifty fathoms, which had put his pa-
tience severely to proof, as well as every
muscle of his arms, he muttered to himself,
"By my soul, it's as long as to-day and
to-morrow!—it's a good week's work for
any five in the ship!—Bad luck to the arm
or leg, it'll leave me at last!—What! more
of it yet!—Och murder, murder! the sea's
mighty deep to be sure! When after con-
tinuing in a similar aim, and consid-
ering here was little probability of the com-
pletion of his labor, he stopped suddenly short,
and addressing the officer of the watch, ex-
claimed, "Bad manners to me, sir, if I
don't think somebody's cut off the other end
of it."

Very True.—Every parent whose son is a-
way from him at school, should supply him
with a newspaper.—Gov. Everett.

A sensible man is the Governor.

A countryman was seen staring at the
signs and into the shop-windows at Albany,
when a dapper clerk asked him if he didn't
want to buy some "gape seed?" "No, I don't
want none," was the reply, "I am looking
at this little town—I talk of buying it.—Bas-
ton Post.

GAMBLING HOUSES IN ORLEANS.—A writer in the
Knickerbocker, has the following eloquent reflections
upon the gambling houses, and those who have come
and gone from them, (how different their feelings in
each case!) in the great emporium of the South and
West.

"These rooms are very splendid, richer
than any private apartments at the North—
more luxurious. Sofas, couches, mirrors,
paintings, fountains of nectar, and the music
of scapels, enchant the senses. How many
wretched forms have reclined upon these
very couches! How many haggard faces have
been reflected from these mirrors! Here, sit-
ting where my form rests, the suicide thought
of his beggared wife and the boy—the first
born of his union—and burying his face in
his hands, formed the awful resolution. Here
too the old respectable planter has sat in
mute despair to contemplate his bankruptcy
and loss of reputation; but he did not think
of suicide. The old love life, though they
know it to be pain and sorrow. Can splen-
dor, and music, and gaiety, and youth, throw
even a gleam of joy over apartments so ac-
cursed? The air is death. Men will not
grow wise by any thing but their own expe-
rience. Though all the dead bodies of sui-
cide, and all the mental pangs personified,
sat by to warn the gambler, he would not
stop. Yes! all goes on now as before. The
cards that are handled to day, and the dice
that rattle so merrily, and the spots so well
drawn, have been handled and rattled, and
seen by fingers and eyes that now clasp the
worm, and furnished a nest for the coiling
reptile.

KOSCIUSZKO AND HIS LADY LOVE.

[From "Delineations of his public and domestic
life."]

The maiden to whom this Polish hero gave his
heart, was daughter of one of the grand dignita-
ries of the kingdom, and therefore raised, by
birth, above Kosciuszko. But true love is a true
leveler—its alchemy detects merit in the meanest
station, and its power of affinity can overcome
material obstacles. The lady Louisa Sosnowski
returned the love of the poor officer as the truth
and fervency of his attachment deserved—but a
life of happiness was not for him. How different
would have been his history had the grand wish of
his heart been achieved! But the disappointment
of his hopes in love, concentrated his whole soul
to freedom and the happiness of man.

"The young lady first confided her attachment
to her mother; and then Kosciuszko, with tears,
and kneeling at the father's feet, confessed his
pure but unconquerable passion. The parents,
blinded by hereditary pride of ancestry, and ex-
asperated at the idea that the splendor of their
ancient house should be dimmed by their daugh-
ter's marriage with an officer of rank so inferior,
prohibited all intercourse between the impassioned
lovers; and, to insure the observance of their
prohibition, placed spies upon all their steps.
But love found means to deceive the Argus eyes
placed over them, and knit two young hearts
closer and closer to each other.

"Kosciuszko, now driven to despair, proposes
an elopement. The lady agrees; all is arranged,
and the happiest result promises to crown their
hopes. Under the shade of a dark night they ef-
fect their escape from the castle, attain, seem-
ingly unpursued, to some distance, and a warm en-
brace speaks their mutual congratulations and the
bright hopes of union that are dawning upon their
hearts. But a sudden noise startles the lovers from
their dream of bliss; the marshal's troops sur-
round and attempt to seize them. Kosciuszko
draws his sword, and desperately strives to defend
his beloved. A sanguinary conflict ensues, but
the issue could not be doubtful. Kosciuszko,
wounded, exhausted, senseless, sank to the ground,
and the lady Louisa was dragged back to her pa-
ternal home.

"When, after three hours swoon, Kosciuszko
regained his consciousness, he crawled, feebly and
despairingly, to the nearest village, where one of
his friends was quartered, carrying with him no
relic of his vision of happiness, but his recollection,
and a white handkerchief, which his idol had drop-
ped in her agony. This treasure never afterwards

quitted his bosom, not even in the hottest battle,
and death only could part him from it.

"Kosciuszko formed no second attachment; and
although, in after years, several advantageous
matches were proposed to him, both in Poland and
France, he never could be prevailed upon to mar-
ry. Even to an advanced age he remains faith-
ful to the love of his youth, and spoke of the ob-
ject of his only passion with all the fire of early
life."

B. E. THOMPSON,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has
recently opened a

**HOUSE OF ENTERTAIN-
MENT** in the town of Jefferson, Cherokee
County, Ala. His table and bar shall be furnish-
ed with the best the country affords.—His Sta-
bles shall be well supplied with provender and
attended by good Ostlers. He pledges himself
that no pains shall be spared to render comfortable
all those who may honor him with a call, and hopes
by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal share
of patronage.

Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Arbacochoa Town Lots for sale.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men
If taken at the flood leads on to fortune."

On Monday the 25th, day of May next, there
will be offered for sale at the Gold Mines, in Ran-
dolph County, Ala. the lots in the town of
Arbacochoa. This town is located about the
center of the county in which Gold is found in
the greatest abundance. The mines are of re-
cent discovery, and so far, prove to be the most
rich, of any heretofore discovered in the U. S.
The village has been located with a view to
its being the seat of justice eventually for Ran-
dolph Co. Persons wishing to purchase would
do well to examine the surrounding country. This
sale will afford to those wishing to make invest-
ments, the handsomest basis for a fortune that can
offer again in many years.

The lots will be sold upon one two & three
years credit the purchaser giving bond & securi-
ty.

Arbacochoa March 2 1838.—St.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

Taken up and posted by Philip
Walker, on the 20th day of

January 1838, one sorrel mare age
not known, some saddle spots and
white face; no brands perceivable, and one year
old black horse colt, both appraised to forty dollars
by James Hampton and John Shahan.
Test
JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
March 1st 1838.

Geo & Standefer,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Gunter's Landing,

Marsh County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by
steamers Guide & Har-

away, in addition to their
regular stock, a general as-

sortment of Groceries, Liquors &c. &c. among
which are the following

- 50 Bbls. Rect. Whisky.
- 14 Bbls. & hlf. Bbls. American Brandy.
- 15 do do do Gin.
- 5 Sweet Wine.
- 20 Casks Cheese.
- 24 Cans Baltimore Oysters.
- 6 Bbls. Crackers.
- 6 Boxes Fine Tobacco.
- 12 Bags Salt.

They invite their friends and purchasers gener-
ally to give them a call, they will sell low for cash
or on four months time, for paper payable in Bank.
March 1st, 1838.—2m.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

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

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

Jacksonville Female Academy.

THE academy will commence its spring session,
under the superintendence of Miss Thompson
on the first Monday of March next—usual terms
of tuition as before published.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. FORNEY, Secretary.

Feb. 15th, 1838.—3t.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate
of George Johnson, deceased, are hereby no-
tified to present them to me within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.

ROBERT BELL, Sheriff.

And Administrator, by order of the Orphans
Court Cherokee County, 29th Jan. 1838.

Feb. 1, 1838.—6t.

Leflitch & Roberts,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

Will Practice in the Courts of Talladega, St.
Clair, De Kalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph,
Coosa, and Tallapoosa Counties.

J. T. LEFLITCH.

C. M. ROBERTS.

March 5th 1838.—6t.

New-York, Paris and London

FASHIONS.

G. W. WARREN, MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAVING permanently settled himself at Al-
exandria, Benton County, Alabama, informs
his friends and the public generally, that he pur-
sues the Tailoring Business in its various branches.
Having made a permanent contract with one
or two Journeymen from the Northern Cities,
(first rate workmen,) he pledges himself that
those who may favor him with their patronage,
may be assured of having any work pertaining to
his trade done at short notice and in the most fash-
ionable style—superior to any thing he has done
heretofore.

The above Fashions are received regularly
three times a year.
J. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

THOMAS J. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville,

Benton County, Ala.

Storage and Commission Busi-

ness.

GUNTER'S LANDING.

THE undersigned respectfully in-

forms the public that he has

commenced the above business at

Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive and for-

ward Goods, Groceries, and Produce, purchase

upon the best terms and forward any articles of

produce, &c. to persons who may request, and

transact all business, confided to his care, with

promptness and fidelity.

C. D. ABERNATHY.

Refer to Col. J. D. Hok, M. W. Abernathy,
and J. Forney of Jacksonville.

DOCTOR

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON,

HAVING located himself in the town

of White Plains, Benton County,

Ala. tenders his professional services to

a generous public, in the various branch-

es of Medicine. Having been in constant prac-

tice for nearly thirteen years in the States of South

Carolina and Georgia, he hopes to be able to attend

prompt and assiduous attention to business, and by

it and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

N. B. He has devoted great attention to fe-

male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally.

He can at all times, unless professionally engaged,

be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr.

John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Wilton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted

with Doct. William Williamson, for several years,

with pleasure recommend him as a very suc-

cessful practitioner of medicine; and a man well

qualified to attend to the various duties of his pro-

fession.

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

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

J. P. Lucas, Clerk and Abram Meader,

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

Jesse Mitchell, Clerk of Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-

mendation.

DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, late

ly compiled from various authors,

BY REV. DAVID BRYAN

For Sale at this Office.

CASTINGS,

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,

Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.

Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the

store of

December 21, 1837.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON

ROAD. THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL

ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be

given; and the Company will make payments ev-
ery ninety days. The hands will be well fed and

treated.

Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,
or to the subscriber.

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

Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

The Jacksonville paper will please publish
the above & forward their account to this Of-
fice for collection.

THE AMERICAN EAGLE,

AND CHEROKEE NATIONAL REVIEW.

BY DR. DAVID SHELTON.

There is not being a Press at this time in this sec-

tion of the Cherokee Country, and interest of the

community at large seems to require one in this

county, the subscriber is induced to make an effort
to establish one. In this enlightened age, almost

every section of our country has its Press, not only
watch and guard the interest of the citizen, but to

disseminate those truths and that love of public
virtue inseparable from a wholesome adminis-

tration of our Republican institutions. In order to
fulfill these important ends advantageously,

the Press must not only speak, but be interested
and identified in the welfare of every community.

How is it with this new and prosperous country?

Dependent upon the Press abroad, it enjoys but in
a small degree the benefits of that watchman of

liberty, in a local point of view. The resources of
the Cherokee Nation, its soil and capability of be-

coming one of the best countries in the South-
West, are but little known abroad; and why?

Because, the Press has not yet shed its hallowed
light from our borders. It is for the dissemination
of a knowledge of these important topics, and to

supply this new and thriving community with a
paper of its own, that the EAGLE is to be pub-

lished. As its name indicates, the Editor is deter-

