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From the Natchez Free Trader. OPINIONS OF THE BANK.

It is not in a splendid Government, sup-
ported by powerful monopolies and aristoc-
ratic establishments, that the people will
happiness, or their liberties protection;
in a plain system, void of pomp, protec-
all and granting favors to none.

Uncompromising hostility, to the Bank of
U. States—the interest and honor of the
ple demand it.—*Van Buren.*

It will require steady and persevering ex-
ons on your part to rid yourselves of the
quities and mischiefs of the paper sys-
and to check the spirit of monopoly
other abuses which have sprung up with
of which it is the main support. So
interests unite to resist all reform on
subject, that you must not hope the con-
will be a short one, nor success easy.

Jackson's Farewell Address.

have never heard, and I hope I shall never
any serious mention of a paper em-
in this State. I do verily believe that
greatest foes we have in the world could
give a more effectual plan for ruining
ginia. I should suppose that every
id to his country, every honest and so-
man, would join heartily to reprobate so
various a plan for speculation.

Washington.

The true constitutional currency, gold and
er coin—it can cover and protect the la-
of the country without the aid of a Na-
Bank; an institution that cannot be
more than hostile to the liberties of the
because its tendency is to associate
alth with an undue power over the public
press.—*Andrew Jackson.*

Of all the contrivances for cheating the
bring class of mankind, none have been
re effectual than that which deludes them
paper money. This is the most effect-
of inventions to fertilize the rich man's
by the sweat of the poor man's brow.—
bster.

We have got the upper hand of one great
opoly; but the States bound with other
nopolies just as much at war with the
its of the people as that great one was.
even in its sphere, capable of inflicting
at and pervading injuries upon the real
ple, who live by their own and not by
people's labor. Chartered companies
exclusive and extraordinary privileges,
the legislative evils and opprobrium of
age in which we live. On no point have
powers of Legislative bodies been so
angely misunderstood as on this: on no
has so much error and delusion prevail-
on no one is there such need for light a-
ing the people, and for united, faithful,
vigorous, and persevering exertions on
part of those who defend their rights.—
nton.

tract from the London Banker's Circular
of January 27.

From its nature, the influence of a bank
be allied to the Aristocracy of Wealth,
not to the Democracy of numbers; and
is more especially the case with great
charactered banks having immense power.
late Bank of the United States was one
this description, and its political influence
as prodigious.

In spite of National beggary, paper mon-
has still its advocates, and probably, of
its martyrs, in spite of national dishon-
the continental impost is still opposed
success. Never did experience more
completely demonstrate the iniquity of the
and the necessity of the other. But in
ance of demonstration, knaves will con-
due to proselyte fools, and to keep a paper
money faction alive. The fear of success
is annihilated credit, as their actual success
could annihilate property.—*Fisher Ames.*

The paper system is to be expanded till it
rsts and the whole country involved in the
of a broken bank currency. The multi-
plication of banks & the multiplication of pa-
per money, is to do this business; and who
multiplying banks with millions upon mil-
lions of capital? Who is it doing this?
Calhoun.

The blessings of Government, like the
ews of Heaven, should be dispensed alike on
high and the low, the rich and the poor.
Jackson.

I conceive the establishment of the U. States
Bank, as a direct violation of, and danger-
ous to the free spirit of the Federal Consti-
tution, and oppressive and hostile, to the free
institutions of the American people.—*Thomas
Jefferson.*

I can never give my sanction to an insti-
tution which is capable in any emergency of
controlling the mercantile interest of the coun-
try. I cannot recognize the authority of
Congress to charter a bank.—*James Mad-
ison's Veto on U. S. B.*

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

As soon as the Bank Charter was obtained,
its friends began to build up princely fortunes
for themselves, at the cost of the widow and
orphan, and all honest persons who had sub-
scribed for stock. The people have furnish-
ed thirteen persons (a majority of the Direc-
tors) with a cudgel to break their own heads,
for they can fix the value of every acre of
land from Florida to the Lake of the Woods.
—*Niles Register, 1819.*

For a long time, I saw with pain, the ad-
vances of an aristocratic monied institution,
which threatened to cast a poisonous milder-
over our precious liberties. They would
have rendered our fair country a passive in-
strument in their hands, in which case free-
dom would have vanished from among us.—
Gen. Lafayette, 1834.

The establishment of a National Bank not
being constitutional, and not being in his
opinion, the proper remedy for the then exist-
ing evils; he proceeded to examine what it
was.—*Daniel Webster, in 1818.*

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

A PROPHET.—I conceive the establish-
ment of this Bank as dangerous to the safety
and welfare of this Republic.—*Henry
Clay in 1834.*

Opinions of the United States Bank by the
N. York Courier & Enquirer, prior to the
fifty-two thousand dollar purchase of that
print by the Bank.

It [the U. S. Bank] is, in fact, erecting
within the States and the Union, a new gov-
ernment—an emperium in emperio—un-
known to the Constitution—defying its pow-
er—laughing at its restrictions—scorning
its principles—and pointing to its golden
vaults as the weapon that will execute its be-
hests whenever it shall be necessary to car-
ry them into action.—*Courier & Enquirer Feb
5, 1831.*

The U. S. Bank is now altogether turned
into a great political machine—organizing
parties and concerting measures for the de-
struction of the democratic government of
the country. It is full time to look this
Monster full in the face.—*Courier & Enq.
Feb. 16, 1831.*

It [the U. S. Bank] is furnishing capital
and that at one and the same moment—
[Buying the men and votes as cattle in
the market—giving a tone to public opinion
—making and unmaking Presidents at will
—controlling the free will of the people, and
corrupting their servants.—circulating, sim-
ultaneously, political theories destructive of
the Constitution, and paper money.—injur-
ous to every State Bank—curtailing and ex-
panding at will discounts and exchanges—
[Withering by a subtle poison, the lib-
erty of the Press.—*Id. May 12, 1831.*

It is clear to every man 'who runs to read,
that the nucleus of a most odious oligarchy,
under the deceptive pretence of the public
good, is forming in every State, and matur-
ing its plans to put the people—the working
classes—under their power. At another
time it mounts upon the monetary system of
the nation—the United States Bank; and by
stimulating the feeling of avarice; continues
its movements to power and authority.
There is no scheme—no plan—no project
which the oligarchy will not adopt if it can
deceive and delude the working classes, catch
their votes, and put them in a position pow-
erless to their own interests and their own
advantages.—*Id. Dec. 8, 1831.*

INFLUENCE vs. PRINCIPLE.

Every day discloses some new proofs that the
measure of reform advocated by the friends of the
Administration involves the essential differences
in which the two great parties of the country or-
iginated. We have repeatedly adverted to the
well known fact, that HAMILTON resorted to the
expedient of applying the public revenues, through
banks, to the purposes of political corruption.
He openly declared his banking system to be "A
POLITICAL MACHINE." He expressly stated to Gen-
eral WASHINGTON, that this mode of bringing
the government funds to operate on classes was
indispensable, and that "the undoing of this fun-

ding system, 'would bring the Government into
contempt with that description of men, who are
in every society, the only firm supporters of the
government. In a word, it was general HAM-
ilton's firm conviction, that money and credit of the
Government must be used to pander to the inter-
est of the richer and active money dealing clas-
ses, to purchase their support for the govern-
ment he intended to establish, independently of
the Democracy of numbers. It was his avowed
doctrine, that corruption was necessary, as in the
parliament of England, to secure majorities in Con-
gress to maintain Executive measures against the
popular will. He thought the government could
not safely repose on the popular will, and he bold-
ly and openly instituted a connection between the
banks and the Government, that the former might
apply the means of the latter to the purpose of cor-
ruption, to control the majority of the people,
whom he considered "their own worst enemies."
General Hamilton knew that the public money
in the treasury could not be used as a means of in-
fluence; either on elections or members of Con-
gress. Without an appropriation by law, not a
dollar could be taken without a theft on the part
of the public officers. The idea of a Treasury to
rob the vaults of the national revenue, to purchase
votes among the people, or their representatives
never entered his mind.—Such a mode of using
the people's money to defeat their rights, was
never attempted in any country. The only mode
in which the public money can never be applied
successfully to schemes of political corruption, is
by legalizing its withdrawal from the Treasury,
under some pretence of public good, and placing
it at the disposal of persons not responsible to the
people, and privileged to use it secretly in loans
or largesses. Nothing accomplishes this so admir-
ably as banks. They lend, and the borrowers be-
come their bondsmen, and are swayed by their in-
fluence, almost without being conscious of the
motive which subjects them. The lenders them-
selves, when lending the public money, become
debtors to the Government; and the whole body
of stockholders, directors and officers of the banks
are indebted to it for the profits they make on the
public money as corporations, and all the facilities
they derive from it as individuals. The Govern-
ment therefore, that lends its means to the Gov-
ernment banking system, secures the double support of the
lending classes, and the borrowing classes. So
thought Hamilton; and he therefore established
the banking system, and transferred both the mon-
ey of the nation and its credit to the bank. He
knew that collecting money from the people gave
no political influence over them to those collect-
ing or receiving it. He knew that paying it over
to those entitled to it, conferred no favor on the
public creditor, and laid him under no obligation
to the disbursing officers, General Hamilton justly
considered the direct and plain duty of the Treas-
ury Department in collecting, and paying
away the public money, as barren of all political
influence. He therefore abandoned it at the
threshold and established the bank system as the
system of corruption or money influence. We see
the results.

For what amount of debt are customers to the
banks held in bonds to them? The estimate is five
hundred millions! Is not this a commanding in-
fluence on the popular elections? How much do
members of Congress owe the banks? This is
kept a secret. The Finance Committee's report
on Mr. Biddle's bank alone, by Mr. Tyler, showed
the sum of fifty-three thousand dollars to a sin-
gle member. The aggregate amount lent by that
bank to members in its seven years' struggle for a
charter, during Gen. Jackson's administration, was
two millions thirty-six thousand nine hundred and
fifty-seven dollars. The number of members ac-
commodated the first year was thirty-eight—the
second, thirty-four—the third, fifty-two—the
fourth, fifty-nine—the fifth, forty-four—the sixth,
fifty-eight—the seventh, fifty-two. How much
do they now owe to Mr. BIDDLE, and the other
eight hundred State banks?—How many of the
members of Congress are interested in banks, as
their patrons and contributors to their elections,
or as stockholders and attorneys deriving profits
from them? Undoubtedly a large majority of both
branches of the National Legislature.

It is with pride, however, and exulting hope
for the destiny of our political institutions, that we
are able to say that the Democracy of the country,
and those representing it in Congress, notwith-
standing the enormous weight of the bank power,
which is brought to bear every where, and in every
form and directly upon the pecuniary and polit-
ical influence of many influential men of the pur-
ty, in and out of Congress, has made but little im-
pression. Some few have given way under the mon-
ey-sore, but what the country has lost in the
men, it has gained in the example. They are
living dead men. They go about saying, in their
very silence, "Memento mori." Some have pur-
sued the shadow of beckoning ambition, issued
from the vaults of the banks; and these men talk
but in such contrast with what they uttered when
these proclaimed the truths of the Republican
doctrines in which they were educated, that all
they say is, but a confession they are no longer what
they once were, or that formerly they pretended
to be patriots.—*Union.*

EXPRESS MAIL.

We have authority for saying that the Express
Mails cease altogether throughout the Union on
the 30th inst. This is emphatically the age of
changes and experiments. This mail has just be-
come useful to the citizens of the West, and had
been bringing letters for this place and distribution,
to the amount of a hundred dollars and upwards
per day.—*Cin. Post.*

Great Distress.—The incessant flow to
specie into the United States from almost
every quarter of the world, is producing
the greatest imaginable distress on the minds
of the whigs; and it is suspected that unless
some mode can be devised by which to coun-
teract the influx of the precious metals, a
large number of the ragocracy will speedily
depart for their favorite *Nova Scotia*, or
some other peaceful retreat. These worth-
ies become alarmed at every indication of
prosperity in the country, and the sight of
gold and silver is more appalling to their im-
aginations, and more dreaded by them than
war, pestilence and famine. Indeed, their
excess of joy is most conspicuous: when the
country is oppressed and the liberties of the
people endangered. We want no better evi-

dence of returning prosperity than is exem-
plified by their present restless and uneasy
attitude.—*Democrat.*

Cotton.—We insert below Liverpool ac-
counts to the 17th March. The previous
arrival, to the 8th, announced the importa-
tions as considerably exceeding 100,000
bales, within a few days. So large a quan-
tity, it was supposed, would have caused
some depression in the market; but it seems
a contrary effect has been produced, and the
article has actually advanced, and in brisk
demand. This feeling in the market is de-
cidedly the most healthy indication which
we noticed for some time, and holds out
flattering prospects to the people of the South.

Liverpool, March 17.
The demand for Cotton continued good
yesterday, and 6000 to 7000 bales sold at
the full advance above mentioned. The
sales for the week ended last evening amount-
ed to 30,220 bales of which 9900 were Up-
land at 5 3-4 a 8d; 11880 Orleans at 5 1-2 a
3 3-4; and 2350 Alabama and Mobile at 6 a
3 1-8d per lb. There does not appear to be
any further purchases on speculation. The
demand has also been brisk to day, and the
sales upwards of 5000 bales, and in many
instances at prices a shade higher. The ad-
vance altogether is fully 1-4d per lb. since
the 8th inst.

Philadelphia funds have suddenly improv-
ed, and are now brisk at 4 dis. This change
has started the report that Mr. Biddle has
tacked about, and is now in market prepar-
ing the way for resumption. We are told
that there are other reasons to fortify this
report. The change at any rates is remarka-
ble.

New York April 17.
Cotton sells fairly at the prices of last
week, it stands better than was expected.
Money stocks have risen a good deal, espe-
cially U. States Bank. Philadelphia ex-
change has fallen to 2 3-4 a 3 dis. Boston
money 2 dis. Checks 1 a 1 1-2.

Philadelphia funds are much sought after.
The sudden change in U. S. Bank Stock in
one direction and of bills in the other excites
much speculation, and is no doubt attribut-
able to the opinion, whether right or wrong,
that Philadelphia will resume soon.

New York, April 18.
Stocks are firm at the advanced prices
and still tend upwards. Exchange on Phil-
adelphia is 3 1-2 a 4, on Boston 1 a 1 1-2
dis. The feeling generally is more buoy-
ant on all hands. Specie sells at a premium
for small sums. Cotton is more quiet to day,
prices steady.

SPECIE BY WHOLESALE.

"We learn that arrangements have been
made by the Bank of England, in connex-
ion with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co.
and Mr. James G. King of this City, to
send out to the address of Messrs. Prime,
Ward & King, One Million Sterling in
Specie. Two Hundred Thousand Pounds
have arrived by the Sheridan and Columbus,
and the residue will be here by the packets,
in succession: £100,000 by each."

New York, April 20.
Specie by Wholesale.—The packet ship
Graduator from London, has on board \$1,
520,000 specie, in three parcels. Whether
she has other sums, we do not know.

Tour. Com.

Half Million of dollars in Sovereigns
deposited this morning in the Manhattan
Bank, at their legal value.

There is a fair business doing in Cotton
at steady prices. Money stocks higher and
tending up.—*Id.*

SPECIE.—H. B. M. Griffin, Lieut. D. Urban,
arrived at this port last evening, from St. Domin-
go, having on board \$200,640 in specie to Mail-
land Kennedy and Co.

The Columbian brig Marcellino, arrived last
evening from Carthagena, and has on board \$12,
266 in gold and \$66,900 in silver.—*New York
Journal of Commerce.*

[Correspondence of the Charleston Patriot.]

Washington, April 13.
In the Senate, Mr. Norvell, pursuant to
notice, called up the consideration of the
Resolution, which proposes to deduct from
the per diem allowance of Senators for the
time they may be absent themselves without
leave.

The Resolution was opposed at some length.
It was contended that the act now existing
required each Senator himself to deduct from
his pay for the time he was absent, except for
sickness. It was also urged, that the
absence of a member did not always imply a
neglect of duty, as more business was fre-
quently done for the welfare of the coun-
try by Senators in their private rooms, than
was even accomplished in the Senate cham-
ber.

The Resolution was ultimately withdrawn.
The Bill for graduating and reducing the
price of public lands coming up on its third
reading, was, after a slight debate, read a
third time and passed. Ayes 27: Noes 16.

Mr. McKean presented Memorials, sign-
ed by several thousand citizens of Pennsyl-
vania, asking that the Treaty with the Cher-
okee Indians might not be enforced.

A number of other memorials were also
presented on the subject of Duelling, which
were laid on the table.

The remainder of the day was taken up
in the discussion of private Bills.

WASHINGTON, April 14.
The Senate did not sit to-day, having ad-
journed over to Monday.

The following is a copy of the amended
Bill for reducing the price of public Lands,
passed last evening, viz:

A Bill providing for the reduction and
graduation of the price of the public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica, in Congress assembled, That from and af-
ter the thirty-first day of December, in the
year eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, all
the public Lands of the United States which
shall then remain unsold, after having been
offered at private sale at one dollar and twen-
ty-five cents per acre for five years, shall be
subject to entry at one dollar per acre; and
all lands which shall have been so offered for
ten years, shall be subject to entry at one
dollar per acre for twelve months after the
said thirty-first day of December, eighteen
hundred and thirty-eight; and after that time
the same shall be subject to entry at the
price of seventy-five cents per acre. *Provided*,
That no one person under the provisions of
this Act, shall be authorised to purchase
more than one section. *Provided also*, That
no one shall be prohibited from entering any
quantity, as heretofore, of Lands embraced
by this act, at the price of one dollar and 25
cents per acre.

In the House, the Senate Bill for reducing
the price of the public lands, was taken up,
read twice, and committed to a Committee of
the whole. Several other bills from the
Senate, of a private nature, were also re-
ferred.

—=====

The following bill for the suppression of
Duelling has passed the Senate.

A BILL to prohibit the giving or accept-
ing, within the District of Columbia, of a
challenge to fight a duel, and for the pun-
ishment thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of Amer-
ica in Congress assembled, That if any per-
son shall, in the District of Columbia, chal-
lenge another to fight a duel, or shall send or
deliver any written or verbal message, pur-
porting or intended to be such challenge, or
shall accept any such challenge or message,
or shall, knowingly, carry or deliver any
such challenge or message, or shall, know-
ingly, carry or deliver an acceptance of such
challenge or message to fight a duel in or out
of the said District, and such duel shall be
fought in or out of the said District, and
either the parties thereto shall be slain,
or mortally wounded in such duel, the
surviving or delivering such challenge
or delivering such challenge or message,
or acceptance of such challenge as
aforesaid, and all others aiding or abetting
therein, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and
upon conviction thereof, in any court com-
petent to the trial thereof in the said Dis-
trict, shall be punished by imprisonment and
confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary,
for a term not exceeding ten years, nor
less than five years, in the discretion of the
court.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if
any person shall give or send, or cause to be
given or sent, to any person in the District
of Columbia, any challenge to fight a duel,
or to engage in the single combat with any
deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon
whatever, or if any person in the said Dis-
trict shall accept any challenge to fight a
duel, or to engage in single combat with any
deadly or dangerous instrument or weapon
whatever, or shall be the bearer of any such
challenge, every person so giving or send-
ing, or causing to be given or sent, or accept-
ing such challenge, or being the bearer there-
of, and every person aiding or abetting in
the giving, sending, or accepting such chal-
lenge, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime
and misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof
in any court competent to try the same in the
said District, shall be punished by imprison-
ment and confinement to hard labor in the
penitentiary, for a term not exceeding ten
years, nor less than five years, in the discre-
tion of the court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if
any person shall assault, strike, beat, or
wound, or cause to be assaulted, stricken,
beaten or wounded, any person in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, for declining or refusing to
accept any challenge to fight a duel, or to en-
gage in single combat with any deadly or dan-
gerous instrument or weapon whatever, or
shall post or publish, any writing charg-
ing any such person, so declining or refus-
ing to accept any such challenge, to be a
coward, or using any other opprobrious or
injurious language therein, tending to de-
grade and disgrace such person for so declin-
ing or refusing such challenge, every

person so offending on conviction thereof in any court competent to the trial thereof in the said District, shall be punished by confinement to hard labor in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding seven years, nor less than three years, in the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted That in addition to the oath now prescribed by law to be administered to the grand jury in the District of Columbia, they shall be sworn faithfully and imperatively to inquire into, and true presentment make of, all offences against this act.

From the Louisville Journal.

The St. Louis Republican of Saturday gives an account of a late disturbance with the Osage Indians. It appears, that a small band of the Osages, 15 or 20 in number, in a state bordering on starvation, came into the settlements in Bates county, Mo. about 15 miles above the Harmony mission, & applied to one of the settlers, a Mr. Dodge, to buy corn Dodge ordered them away. The Indians pleaded their extreme hunger and insisted on the purchase, but Dodge warned them, that unless they departed forthwith, the whites would whip them. During the night they killed a number of hogs, and, on the following day, fifteen of the settlers went armed to the Indian camp. As the settlers approached, the Indians commenced loading their guns. They were ordered to desist from loading, but the order was disregarded. The whites thereupon fired on them, and the firing was kept up on both sides until night when the whites returned home with their wounded, leaving the Indians in possession of the battle ground. Two of the whites were wounded; the loss of the Indians was unknown. At the time of the encounter the agent of Indians was on his way to St. Louis, in company with one of the principal chiefs of the nation and several braves. On hearing the intelligence he returned instantly to his people with a determination to prevent if possible the further prosecution of hostilities. He also wrote to Maj. Kearney for a detachment of troops to prevent the Indians from coming into the white settlements, and the whites from going and attacking the Indians.

The Real Estate Bank has gone into operation, and we have seen a few of the Bills. The execution reflects credit on the Engraver; and the devices on the taste of those selecting. Altogether it looks very like money, and we see no good reason why prescribed Wetumpka should not have a circulating medium as well as other places. We trust those in command will so marshal their forces as to repel, successfully, all assaults on the institution. Selma is about establishing a similar institution. We hope that all such will be prudently conducted, and more with a view to furnish a substantial circulating medium, than with a view to speculation. Time will be required to establish public confidence, and the more especially from the mismanagement of the State Bank and its Branches. Persons interested should not be discouraged at a want of faith in the community, when so much distrust exists; but let them rather determine to establish a character above suspicion, and sooner or later they will reap their reward.—*Wetumpka Sentinel*.

Virginia Southwestern Rail Road.—In the Virginia house of delegates, on Monday last, a bill was passed by a vote of 60 to 55, authorizing the construction, on state account, of a rail-road from the Tennessee line to New river. From New river the rail-road may be conducted by way of Lynchburg to Richmond, or by way of Danville to Norfolk. From the Tennessee line to Knoxville is a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and this link, there is no doubt, will be provided for as soon as the Virginia work is under construction. Knoxville, our readers will recollect, is destined to be a great central point to which several important rail-roads will converge, viz: the Charleston and Cincinnati rail-road which will pass through it; the Georgia state road, which is intended to form a continuous line of rail-roads from Savannah, through Macon, to the Tennessee river near Ross; the central rail-road of Tennessee, traversing that state from Memphis in the southwest to the Virginia line in the north-east; and lastly, the New Orleans and Nashville road.—*Wheeling Gazette*.

We have Canada dates to the 30th March. The trial of Sutherland, on the part of the government, closed on the 22d, when the court granted the prisoner a week to prepare for his defence. Two prisoners, Matthews and Lount, were arraigned on the 26th ult., and both pleaded guilty. They were sentenced to be hung on the 12th ult. The Chief Justice stated he was personally acquainted with both, but that they must not expect any mercy on the part of the government. The Montreal Courier says twenty-eight prisoners were discharged during the preceding week, and that one hundred and seventy-four remained in confinement. On the 24th, the reformers of Toronto presented an address to Sir George Arthur, in which they express a hope that he will show mercy to those engaged in the late disturbances. His reply is stated to be cautiously worded, and gives no positive intimation of the course he intends to pursue.—*Messenger*.

ADVERTISING.

Much has been said by papers at different times on the subject of advertising, and its advantages; but those of the public who have never duly considered the subject, have we are inclined to think, regarded what has been said in relation to the matter as prompted rather by a regard to self-interest on the part of the publishers, than founded upon a conviction of the advantages which would result from it to the public. It cannot be denied, that the patronage of responsible advertisers is at once desirable, but it is at the same time an undeniable fact, that the advantages to the advertiser increase a hundred fold in comparison with those of the publisher. It has been justly said, that the man who pays liberally for a single sign to be placed in front of his place of business, does well; but certainly he does better still, who, in addition to this secures the circulation of thousands of signs in every direction, and before the eyes of thousands who would never otherwise hear of him or his goods, and this too with the opportunity of describing particularly the articles on hand.

Our attention was particularly drawn to this subject by a conversation to which we listened yesterday evening, in which facts were detailed which proved conclusively the immense advantages of advertising. A gentleman, well known in this city, had on hand a large quantity of mulberry trees, which he was desirous of selling. He expended about five or ten dollars in advertising in different papers, and in a day or two, after persons came forward and made contracts with him for trees to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars. He also had another article on hand which he advertised, and at once effected sales to the amount of a thousand dollars. These articles he is well aware, would have remained on his hands, had he not availed himself of the public prints to inform the public of the fact that they were for sale by him. We were forcibly struck with the pertinency of his remarks, which were sustained by the facts which he adduced. We might give other instances of the advantages to be derived from advertising, for they were constantly coming to our knowledge; but these will suffice. They prove conclusively, that he who wishes to have his place of business, his stock, and the articles of which he may be in want, generally known, will resort to advertisements to accomplish his object.

Balt. Transcript.

THE WESTERN BANK OF GEORGIA.

The refusal of the other Banks of the State to receive the bills of this Bank, has, for the last two or three weeks produced considerable distrust as to the management and solvency of this institution. Persons holding its bills have been put to considerable inconvenience and delay, in making their payments to the different Banks of the State, as to the Central Bank, where its bills are not received.—In consequence of which the circulation of Western Bank Bills are almost entirely suspended in this section of the State. We learn they are now from 15 to 20 per cent. below par, and difficult to get them off at any discount.

Judging from the circular of the Directors of this Bank, which will be found in our columns of to-day, we should say that the other Banks have pursued a very illiberal course, towards this institution, and unnecessarily excited a suspicion, and created inconvenience in the community as to the Bills of this Bank. All of our Banks so far as circulation and credit is concerned, are now precisely in the same condition.—None of them pay specie for their bills, and all are alike dependent upon the confidence of the people as to their circulation. Their prosperity and ultimate solvency in the redemption of their bills are alike uncontrolled by the people. With the Banks themselves is now entrusted the credit or distrust in which the bills of each other are to be held. Why this course has been pursued towards the Western Bank, by the other institutions, we are unable to give a reason, unless it is from that spirit which banks usually exercise, towards each other, and which, we doubt not, will ultimately produce loss and great inconvenience to the community—a disposition to devour each other after they have used up the people. We are now subjected to a most dangerous system of Banking, which the people cannot, and ought not to submit; and we can hardly imagine a greater calamity to the commerce of the country.

Federal Union.

Public opinion.—Webb of the New York Courier, Graves and Wise, the accomplices in the murder of the Hon. J. C. Cilly, were all burned in effigy, a short time since, in the City of Washington.—*W. Star*.

The Emancipator threatens to withdraw his paper from those southern journals which have refused to exchange with the sneaking hypocrite. We, for one, are heartily glad of it, and although he condescends upon our prospect of losing all intelligence upon the progress of abolition, we can assure him, that we will have nothing to do with him or his infamous doctrines—besides we shall always be able to keep pace with abolition, by noting what indulgence it meets from certain aspirants to presidential laurels—for their policy will teach them to give the project of Emancipation countenance in the exact ratio

of the influence which it commands & the support they will receive from its advocates.—*N. O. Bul.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—An affecting spectacle of insanity, followed by a melancholy result, was witnessed a few days ago, at the lunatic hospital at Saumur. A lady and gentleman went to visit the establishment, accompanied by their child, a little girl of five or six years old. As they passed one of the cells, the wretched inmate, an interesting young woman of twenty-five, who had irretrievably lost her reason, through the desertion of a seducer and the death of her illegitimate offspring, made a spring at the little girl, who had approached within her reach. In the height of her delirium, the poor creature fancied the stranger's child her own long-lost darling; devouring it with kisses, she bore it in triumph to the farther end of her cell. Entreaties and menaces having proved equally ineffectual to induce her to restore the child to its terrified mother, the director of the establishment was sent for, and at his suggestion the maniac was allowed to retain peaceable possession of her prize, under the impression, that, exhausted with her own frantic violence, she would fall asleep, when the child might be liberated from her grasp without difficulty, or the employment of harsh means. The calculation was not erroneous; in a few minutes the poor sufferer's eyes closed in slumber, and one of the keepers, watching the opportunity, snatched the child from her arms and restored it to its mother. The shriek of delight uttered by the latter, on recovering her treasure, awakened the poor maniac, who, perceiving the child gone, actually howled with despair, and in a paroxysm of ungovernable phrenzy, fell to the ground—to rise no more. Death had released her from her suffering.

Caligani's Messenger.

Michigan, with only 174,000 inhabitants, already contains 52 banks, while Pennsylvania, one of the oldest States in the Union, with a population of 1,500,000 has but 50 banks.

Whole Number of Banks in the U. S.—The number of banks in December last it appears by the reports, was 882. Their aggregate capital \$290,772,091. Their specie \$87,915,340. Circulation 149,185,890. Deposits 127,397,185.

The N. Y. Star of Saturday says:—"The merchants of New York now purchase their cotton at Mobile with the bank bills of the State of Alabama, which they receive on making their collections of debts. Bills of Exchange are not now drawn, as the rates are enormous, and many of last year remain protested."

43 deaths occurred in Baltimore, during the week ending on Saturday last.

Moving Buildings.—Mechanical feats in the way of moving large brick buildings are constantly going on. The great house of the Dispensary in Centre street, has been set back some ten feet, without injury. A large store on the south side of Fulton street is now on the screws, and is to be raised three feet.—There are 150 tons of tobacco in the lofts, which it was not thought necessary to take out.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Mr. Ammen, formerly editor of the Castigator, published in Georgetown, Ohio, was shot in the head with a rifle on the 6th inst. between Baton Rouge and Jackson.

The single item of printing for the reform convention of Pennsylvania, with the expense of the German translation amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

A letter from Matamoros published in the N. Orleans Bee, mentions that Mexico contemplates a return to the Federal Constitution, and that strenuous efforts will be made to regain Texas.

The Russian troops are collecting in Poland, a triple line is stationed along the frontier. Travellers are subjected to a rigid examination, and are compelled to explain the nature of the business which brings them to either country.

Captain Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, has bequeathed his whole estate, estimated at \$400,000, to the American Colonization Society; his will emancipates 170 slaves who are to be removed and settled in the Society's colony.

The Bill abolishing Lotteries has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, received the signature of the Governor, and thus become a law.

In a letter written by the lady who was requested by Mr. Cilley to write to his wife in the event of his falling, we find the following remarkable passage:—"He told me he should write to you, but we have as yet found no letter, and I fear shall not. I can account for it in no other way, but by his having unshaken faith that he would survive the encounter."

Virginia.—The State Election in Virginia will take place on the last Thursday in April, and the Legislature then chosen will elect an U. S. Senator. The term for which Mr. Rives was elected expires in March 1839.

A letter from Toronto, Upper Canada, mentions that Lount and Mathews; two

prominent leaders in the late rebellion, when arraigned for their offences, plead guilty, and were sentenced to the gallows on the 12th April.

A letter from Toronto, under date of the 2d instant, states that Southland had been found guilty by the court martial, and would be executed forthwith.—*Savannah Georgian*.

By accounts received at St. Louis from Fort Leavenworth, it appears that indications of hostility are manifesting itself among the Osage Indians. Several Companies of U. S. troops had marched from Fort Leavenworth for the Osage Territory.

Charleston Mercury.

A Punctilious Negro.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun mentions that a member of Congress lately got perfectly drunk and wished to fight a negro that he met in the street. The darkey contended that "de bominable" representation had descended upon de lebel of a gemman by drinking to inspiration, and darfo he war not bound to 'sept him challenge."

FOR THE LADIES.—The London Literary Gazette describes a piece of muslin, which, on being put into the fire, merely carbonizes without flaming. Any woman dressed in materials so prepared, cannot be hurt by any of the common and melancholy accidents. The finest colors are not effected by the process, and it is equally applicable to any substance. Papers subjected to great heat, only carbonize, leaving the writing distinct. A company is forming in London to manufacture it. The process is as simple as starching a dress.—*N. Y. Whig*.

A TRIFLING JOB.—Mr. Adams has pretty considerably alarmed the United States House of Representatives, by a motion to have printed all the petitions on Abolition & Texas, which have been presented during the last and present session, and laid on the table. The correspondent of the New York American says, touching this matter, or rather mass of matter, "I have just been looking at the room, which is the depository for these petitions. Its dimensions are about 20 by 30, and high in proportion. There they are closely packed, & reaching to the ceiling. The poor clerk was nearly frightened out of his wits. He said it would take him alone at least a year to comply with the Resolution, should it pass. Such a document would break the back of Hercules, and were each member to have a share in the task, it would take P. M. General would have to hire four horse teams for their conveyance."

MAGNIFICENT PRESENT.—The shareholders of the United States Bank have presented a splendid service of plate to Nicholas Biddle, Esq. It contains 360 pieces, and weighs 7000 ounces. The following is the inscription on the large dishes: "The Shareholders of the Bank of the United States, to Nicholas Biddle, Esq., their President—in token of their gratitude for his faithful, zealous, fearless devotion to their interests, and for his services to the country, in establishing the best currency in the world—Feb. 19, 1838."

MEXICO.—News has been received at N. Orleans from Matamoros, as late as the 16th inst. Great apprehension was felt in that city, of an attack from the French squadron, and the Mexican army of 2000 men, which recently marched towards La Bahia, had been ordered to return to repel the enemy, if it were necessary.

More Murders.—Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Post of Arkansas, dated 4th ult.

On Thursday or Friday last Wm. Condrue went to Napoleon, (at the mouth of Arkansas) in a canoe, and on his return home, as he was ascending the river in his canoe, he was shot from the bushes and killed instantly; he was found in his canoe, and it floated in the river. Suspicion rests on a man by the name of Wm. Adair, and he is now in custody.

Another most outrageous assassination was committed on the person of Augustus I. Glover, while travelling the road from his residence on the Redfork Bayou, to his father-in-law's, Mr. G. B. Watson, sr. He was in company with his wife, a young lady and two gentlemen, in all five persons. One of the gentlemen in company only had a gun, and that not charged. As the company reached an open space in the road, immediately on the bank of the bayou, a shot gun was heard to fire from the opposite bank of the bayou, and some of the shot penetrated the clothes of several of the company. At the fire of the gun, Glover dismounted and took the only gun in company and repaired behind a tree, and called for the powder and shot; swearing that he would ascertain who the assassin was. As his friend advanced toward him with the powder &c. a rifle was fired from the same place, and probably by the same hand; the ball penetrated the breast of Glover, and passed under the shoulder blade, of which wound he died in a very few minutes. If a man on the public highway in the midst of his family and friends is thus assassinated, where are we safe? Suspicion rests on a Mr. Innerson, who is arrested.—*Arkansas Times*.

The Banner gives, as a good joke, a statement from the Mobile Advertiser, that the democrats of that city having prepared a laurel wreath in anticipation of a victory, and afterwards defeated. We can tell you almost as good, which occurred near Nashville. The whigs of Nashville engaged a company to perform during the celebration of New York victory, and promised them dollars for their services, but became so joyed that they forgot to pay it.—*Washington Union*.

There resides in Front street, a gentleman in Castle Garden, fired a ball from a rifle at a distance into the centre, and in a second shot, another ball on to the other so as to kill them together. The same individual at Chatham Cottage, New Jersey, made a wager of 16 to 1, that he would with a double shot hit the size of a dollar at 15 yards. He hit the exact centre, drove the bullet through, and a sixpenny piece been placed there could not have been cut out more perfectly. He has also hit a visiting card 13 times in 10 paces. He has killed, at sea, 1200 Peterals in 13 shots. The size of the body of a bird is so small that it is supposed by many to be impossible to hit it. The sailors are very persistent regarding this bird, and many of their destruction with fear.—*N. Y. Gazette*.

New Mail Arrangement.—Mail cars, constructed under the directions of the Post Office Department, are now running on the rail-road between Washington and Philadelphia. They contain apartments; one appropriated to the accommodation of the great mails; and the other to the mails and a Post office agent. The latter apartment is fitted up with boxes, labelled with the names of all the small offices on or near the rail-road. It has also a letter box in front, into which may be put up to the moment of starting the mail, any where on the road.

The Agent of the Post Office Department, the mail from the Post Offices at the end of the route, and sees it safely deposited in his car, as the cars start, he opens the letter box, takes out all the letters, marking them with a sign, the place where they are put in. He opens the way mail bag, and distributes the letters into the several boxes. As the cars pass a Post Office, the Agent takes out the contents of the proper box and puts them into a pouch; an engineer slackens the speed of the train, and Agent hands the pouch to the postmaster, who, who stands beside the track to take it, giving from him, at the same time, another pouch with the matter to be sent from that office. The Agent immediately opens, and distributes the contents into the proper boxes. Having thus done all the way offices, the Agent, who is at the end of the route, sees the mail safely deposited into the Post Office.

The following ludicrous, though somewhat alarming adventure happened to a gentleman on a visit to the celebrated Cave of the Winds, near the mouth of the Ohio. He entered a turret which contains the machinery of the Cave. Here the dial-plate is accessible, and the persons shifting the hands of the clock, friend being of a decidedly inquisitive disposition, and particularly fond of thrusting himself every strange and out-of-the-way corner, immediately popped his head through the opening. He was instantly absorbed in the enjoyment of viewing his elevated situation afforded, him, his position in reference to the hands of the clock, costing him a thought, when guillotine like, he comes the ponderous bar, which constitutes a large hand, right over his devoted head. As the hand and gradual pressure on the spine soon gave him a hint of the predicament in which he was placed. But the organ of philoprogenitiveness being kindly developed, it was too late.

To draw his head out was impossible, as he became an unmovable figure, while the perpetual and steady motion of the machinery was at all impeded. Occupied as he was with the view and shocking form must have been horrible, had not the bell ringer in exercise of his duty at that moment arrived. He instantly perceived matters stood, and with the quickness of lightning stopped the machinery. The bar was shot by means of levers, and the terrified and asphyxiated man released from his peril. It is said he has ever since been very shy of thrusting his head through the perpendicular, and gives an involuntary shudder when in looking out of a window, his head accident touches the frame.

Greenock Advertiser.

The Texas Telegraph thus caricatures against emigrating to that country. "The guilty often rush blindly into very follies which they would avoid, who at this day seek for concealment, will find their situation, not unlike the silly Ostrich, who has buried his head in the sand, in order to hide from his pursuer, for such has been the emigration to that country, that almost every city, town or village, from Maine to Florida, and from Bay State to Oregon, has furnished a quota to the population of Texas. The murderer who has fled from the foot of the Androcks or from the everglades of the Everglades, would here be constantly in view of meeting the very relatives of his victims."

Gen. Van Rensselaer of the patriots has published a manifesto in the newspapers, containing a history of events, and an announcement of his determination to dash at another quarter, of which you will hear, of in due time.—*Journal-Com*.

NEW ORLEANS.—The Democratic party have succeeded in the late municipal election in this city. Mr. Charles Genereaux, democratic candidate was elected by a large majority.

Gen. Houston has presented a snuff box to Santa Anna, in lieu of one personage lost on the field of San Jacinto. A letter to this effect returning thanks appears in the paper. Santa Anna says the present will succeed so long as he remains priest-hood.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 3, 1838.

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce Archibald Wells, Esq., as a candidate for Benton County.

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

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

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

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

We are authorized to announce SIMPSON C. LYNCHBURG, DeKalb County, a candidate to represent the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee and DeKalb, in the Senatorial branch of our Legislature.

We are authorized to announce Mr. ROBERT as a candidate for Senator in this district, ensuing election, provided there is a vacancy.

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

The Talladega Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, met at this place on Friday and adjourned on Sunday evening following. At the close of the session, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Talladega Presbytery, be tendered to the citizens of Jacksonville, for the hospitable manner in which they have sustained her members, during their stay amongst them. And Resolved further, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

HON. C. C. CLAY.

Outstanding General Order, No. 7. This State ought to say to him, after such experience of his public services, as Napoleon said of the brave Marshal Ney, under circumstances—"that his steel is of the right temper."

His strong and untiring efforts for the people on the last Pre-emption bill, and the one presented before the House of Representatives for the graduation of the public lands, induced by him—his noble stand against the us federalists, in their attempts against the peace treaty, shew how bravely he has stood for the people of his district and State. What is the reverse of this proposition?—why, the people and press of this State should bravely up to him, and give the honor, is due to such a meritorious representative, rights, feelings and wishes of the State. For his efforts are, the more bitter are the slanders of his enemies, and therefore the devotion of his friends should be the more steady and unbroken.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

This branch of the national government is so admirably adapted in its structure to the public people, that every American ought to be proud; and doubly so, ought he to feel when most distinguished of all countries, say, that its talents, the venerable age of its members, its dignified mode of conducting business, is not surpassed, if equalled by any deliberative assembly in Europe. Properly it may be the "safety valve" of the Constitution, a term for which they are elected—their age, not being as immediately as the lower house, dependent on the people, give them a fair opportunity of carrying off the "high pressure excitement" and panics, which suddenly arise from disparties and factions, or undue, though not overwrought feelings of the people. Infuriated partisans, abolitionists, &c. are there rebuffed, by the talent, age, and dignity of the body, making a "blow up." And if it should happen, that we should be compelled amongst ourselves, to struggle for freedom anew, in the ranks of the United States Senate will be the rallying point; and it will be found, that there the last defended the rights, and that there our constitution and liberty was saved or lost. It has all become the arena, on which the might, genius and eloquence of the nation, wrestle and tug for mastery. There, on all great or important questions, the people already cast their votes, while the Representative Hall, from being for so many years, has already fallen into the hands of the Constitution and public opinion placed it. The first being direct from the people, has too much excitement and feeling, and frequently led off by the changing current of popular whim. In the Senate, all collisions upon important questions, are the combat of mind and argument with argument, and therefore, calmness and moderation, even in excited debate, bears the palm; without that display of unbridled passion—jealousy and personal taunts (so many duels) which is found in the other body.

Truth and its opposite, are assuredly more clearly brought out, and right or wrong more easily told, from the deliberations of such a body, selected from the wisest and best of the nation, than from the over crowded and less select body composing the second branch. Truth certainly must stand out in "bolder relief," and a more unbiased judgment, on all great leading questions be formed, when there is more independence, talent, and age brought to bear on the point, as is the case in the Senate.

We have been led to these remarks, by the great conflicts just ended in the Senate, between those giant minds, Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Rives, Benton and others on the Sub Treasury Bill. Each, of the many parties, believes his leader, to have had the mastery; and to have made the greatest speech. To be candid, we do not believe that in his particular way, either one of the three first named can be excelled; even if equalled, by any member of any deliberative assembly now in the world. Though not agreeing in political sentiment with either, yet we must admire their power of thought—eloquence—deep research, and the skillful attitudes of defence and attack used by these great political gladiators on the senatorial battle ground. Though we consider the efforts made by the two first to be spent in a "fallen cause," yet we also see their strength, by seeing how much labor was used to overcome them—in other words, though the leaders of the "forlorn hope," we are free to admit, that they have "fought the good fight," though we dispute their having "kept the faith." As to the other, (Calhoun) from some erratic movements we now find him, without objection or appointment, to be the foremost champion on this question that the administration has. This we judge to be so from his getting all the blows—while the administration gets the spoils of victory. However, we should be proud to call such a man "one of us," but we must sometimes recollect in spite of us, the Palmetto standard, and that no word could be too severe, which was said against our party or its principles, in other days. But now that he is warring for us, we do think that Wright, Benton, and others did not do the handsome thing, when they failed to go to the rescue. In the late attacks of Webster & Clay upon him, Calhoun was certainly struggling manfully for their principles, and against unequal odds—he was entitled, if not to help, at least to a good word to help him on in the good way. And if the struggle should again come, the people will not believe that they are doing right, or the sub treasury bill a good one, if the administration Senators do not, whilst they support its principles, also defend its defenders.

Important Military Intelligence.—We learn that the President of the United States, has, and with the aid of the Senate, has conferred the brevet of Brigadier General on the gallant Col. Taylor, of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, for his meritorious conduct in the last action with the Florida Indians.

Since learning the above appointment, we have been enabled to lay before our readers the following important General Order:

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 7.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, April 10th, 1838.

1. Major General Jesup, having reported that the operations in Florida will have terminated by the first of May, and that a portion of the troops will be carried to effect as soon thereafter as practicable.

2d. The 1st and 6th Regiments of Infantry, the six companies of the 2d Infantry, and four companies of the Dragoons, will constitute the regular force to remain in Florida, with as many companies of the volunteers or militia of the Territory as the officer remaining in command may deem necessary. The three companies of the 6th Infantry in Louisiana will forthwith join the Head Quarters of the Regiment at Tampa Bay.

3d. The 4th Regiment of Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Infantry, six companies of the 2d Dragoons, and the detachment of Marines, will repair to the Cherokee country, by the most convenient and expeditious routes from the several points at which they may be found on the receipt of this order. The troops, as far as practicable, will move by Regiments, and be accompanied by all the officers belonging to each. Should any of the companies ordered to the Cherokee country occupy stations in Florida from which they should not be immediately withdrawn, they will continue in position until they can be relieved by the troops designated to remain in the Territory; after which, they will follow their Regiments without delay, it being important to concentrate the companies of each Regiment.

4th. Two Surgeons, and as many assistants as the service may require, will be retained in Florida, to be selected from those who have served the shortest period in the Territory. All other officers of the Medical staff will proceed with the troops ordered to the Cherokee country.

5th. Major General Jesup will take all necessary measures for the prompt execution of this order, and will then turn over the command of the troops in Florida to Brevet Major General Z. Taylor, Colonel of the 1st Infantry, and on being relieved, he will repair to the seat of Government, and resume the duties of Quartermaster General.

6th. The officers at the head of the several branches of the staff will make the necessary arrangements for moving and supplying the troops on their routes to their destination, and for the services in which they are to be employed.

7th. Major General Scott is assigned to the immediate command of the troops ordered to the Cherokee country, and the direction of affairs at that quarter. The commanders of Regiments and detachments will report to his Head Quarters, at Athens, in Tennessee, or wherever else they may be established at the time.

By order of ALEXANDER MACOMB, Maj. Gen. Commanding in Chief. R. JONES, Adj. Gen.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PENSIONERS AND PENSION AGENTS.—The following Circular to Pension Agents has been issued by the Second Comptroller, in conformity with the law.

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 2d Comptroller's Office, April 12, 1838.

Sir: I herewith transmit for your information and guidance, a copy of an act directing the transfer of money remaining unclaimed by certain pensioners, and authorizing the payment of the same at the Treasury of the United States, passed the sixth instant.

Hereafter you will make no payments where the pension claimed has remained due for the term of eight months after the same became payable.

The law above mentioned being peremptory, no payments made in violation of it can be admitted to your credit.

In order that the accounting officers may be in possession of such evidence as will afford a check against double payments, you will, immediately on the receipt of this Circular, and hereafter immediately on the expiration of eight months, subsequent to each semi-annual payment, certify to this office a correct list, containing the rank, rate of pension, and amount due, of each pensioner remaining unpaid on the roll of your agency, whose pension has been due and payable for the term of eight months prior to the date of such certificate.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

ALBION K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst. says—"Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, a trading boat, lying at the levee, in the upper part of Lafayette, was entered by three ruffians, under the pretence that they wished to make some purchases. The owner of the boat, who was alone, was presently seized, tied, and robbed of a large sum of money, amounting to between four and five thousand dollars. After attempting to strangle him, they left the boat and made off towards the swamp. This daring robbery took place in the midst of a number of boats, the crews of which were deterred from pursuing the robbers, in consequence of their being armed."

A merchantile letter at New York by the last arrival from Buenos Ayres, contain the following information:—*Balt. American.*

Recently several Frenchmen that have been residing on the Frontier for several years were ordered to enter the Army against Santa Cruz. They were severely beaten by the commanding officer, and have been brought to town loaded with irons and thrown into prison. A man by the name of Barcle, a Frenchman, had been taken up some time before and put into prison, and on account of sickness, it is supposed, was released from confinement and allowed to return to his own house, without the privilege of going out of it. He died last week of mortification of the heart at his treatment, and was attended to the grave by all his countrymen, who were very numerous. The French Consul's orders from his Government are very positive. He has demanded the release of all those imprisoned, and 30,000 Spanish Dollars for the support of Barcle's wife and children.

The Government has replied to his notes in abusive language, and lately they have requested him to make more such demands as none of his letters will be attended to. In consequence of this reply he has resigned and sent in his credentials, and has removed his coat of arms from the front of his house, and has despatched a brig of war to the French Admiral to come down with his fleet. The Admiral's orders from his Government are said to be positive also on the subject, so that in a month's time you may expect to hear of this place being blockaded."

The Boston Atlas, a Whig paper, says, that in the Congressional district in Maine lately, represented by Mr. Cilley, Edward Robinson, the Whig candidate, is elected by a majority of one hundred and sixty-six. The district has always given a Whig majority. Cilley was elected on account of his personal popularity.

Important Decision.—A question of great importance came on yesterday before the Circuit Court of the United States, now sitting in this city, and was decided by the Court, Judge McKinley, of the Supreme Court, presiding. The Carrollton Bank, a Banking Company chartered in Louisiana, purchased in Mobile, through an agent, a Bill of Exchange, which being unpaid, the Bank brought an action against one of the parties to the Bill. The Court decided that a Bank Corporation of another State could not make a contract in this State, for want of capacity to contract; and, therefore, that the bank could not recover on the Bill. The case will go up, as we understand, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the question will be settled.

The above decision has produced great excitement here, and is the subject of general conversation and alarm. Its ruinous consequences, if it be sustained, can scarcely be imagined.

Mobile Advertiser.

NASSAU, March 17.

By an arrival to-day from St. Domingo, we hear of the arrival there of vessels of war from France, and from the United States, whose object, it was reported, was to make demands on the Haitian Republic, that would puzzle it to settle with a good will. Our information goes to state, that two French frigates and a brig were at Port au Prince, which had come to demand a considerable balance still due to France, under an arrangement made some time back with the Government of St. Domingo—that two United States vessels of war had also gone there to demand satisfaction for the ill treatment of the United States Consul at Port au Prince, who had been illegally incarcerated at that place.

Dreadful Casualty.—The Nashua (N. H.) Gazette of Friday, states that the following dreadful casualty occurred in the town of Nelson on the previous Saturday. Henry Melville, Esq., President of the Manufacturers' Bank at New Ipswich, was engaged in blasting rocks, and was stooping down to communicate fire to the train, when a coal was blown by the wind directly upon the powder, and the whole charge exploded. Mr. Melville was shockingly mangled; his arm and shoulder was broken, his head bruised, and both his eyes put out. In this state he lingered till Tuesday night last, when he expired. He was about fifty years of age, and was extensively known and respected.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF BANK SUSPENSION.

Mr. BIDDLE, in his appeal to the fears and aversion of the non-resuming banks of which he constitutes himself the hero and the guardian, recurs four times, in that appeal, to the condition of the Bank of England, which suspended specie payment for twenty-five years; and evidently refers to it with a complacency and satisfaction which is intended to reconcile the people of the United States to a similar suspension here. His twenty-five years is four times repeated; and he had as well have said twenty-seven years while he was about it; for the suspension began with the beginning of the year 1797, and only ended in 1823. Twenty-seven years of suspension is the model, then, which he holds up to the people of the United States; and upon that model, and the argument contained in his last letter to the gentleman who told him last spring that his conduct was that of a counterfeiter, no resumption could ever take place; for, in two years after 1823, the greatest convulsion took place in the English banking system that had ever been known. It was, therefore, not safe to resume in England after twenty-seven years of suspension; and as long as it is unsafe to resume, no resumption could ever take place.

This is the charlatanism of Mr. BIDDLE, as if every body did not know that the longer pay day is put off by a league of banks, the more certain it is that many of them will mismanage and go to ruin. But, it is sufficient to point out the twenty-five years of suspension on which Mr. BIDDLE has fixed his heart. He is now openly at the head of the non-resuming banks! The great regulator is now the patron, the leader, the chief, the king, the generalissimo, the Agamemnon of the confederacy of local banks which cannot pay! *Globe.*

GENTLEMAN WEBB.—It is said that Webb is losing 100 subscribers per day, since his last appearance as a "gentleman & a man of honor." The statement comes from the Philadelphia Ledger. The Editor of the New York Herald, Mr. Bennett, has the following, notwithstanding the threat of Webb against those who dare assert that he was bribed:—

"I know the facts myself—I can bear witness before God & man, that both James Watson Webb and M. M. Noah were bribed, bought, and purchased as cattle in Bull's Head, through the instrumentality of Silas E. Burrows, to support and advocate the recharter of the United States Bank, after Noah had, for a long time, written against and calumniated that institution, and Webb had sanctioned those calumnies."

N. C. Standard.

FROM FLORIDA.

By the schr. Vesper, Capt. Brown, says the Charleston Patriot, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 12th inst., from which we copy the following:—

Arrival at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the schr. Exit, in two of the steamer Cincinnati, on their way to Black Creek, Col. Blankhead, Lieut. Pickell, Lieut. Ross, and Dr. Byrne, Assistant Surgeon, from Key Biscayne, which they left on the 8th inst.—45 Indians had come in.

A military post is established there under the command of Capt. Webster, a worthy & excellent officer as we well know. The troops, say our polite informants, are in good health. May they remain sound and do good service to the country. Gen. Jesup is indeed gone to Tampa Bay, according to the rumor mentioned in another place.

Of the thirteen Indian murders, in our neighborhood, within the last twenty days, one was an aged man, of nearly an hundred years, of the name of Smith, in the neighborhood of Fort Mills. The alarm was given by his grandson, who had been wounded and left for dead by the Indians. The old man urged the immediate departure of the family, but said he could not go. "If they kill me, they kill me," said he, "but they mangled the venerable old patriarch!"

Texas.—It appears that the Columbia, in her talk with the Mexican blockading squadron, has "blown them off" altogether, as nothing has been heard from them since. The Texans by last accounts are preparing to put a good crop in the ground, and trust to the consequences of the long threatened invasion. The representatives of one or two tribes of the neighboring Indians, have lately been on a visit to the seat of Government, for the purpose of entering into friendly relations with their new neighbors, the Texans.—*Wetumpka Arg.*

CHEROKEE REMOVAL.

In ordering General Scott to the Cherokee country, the Secretary of War directed him to call upon the Executive of the State of Tennessee, N. Carolina and Georgia in the event that he should require an additional force in carrying out the treaty. The Department has given notice to Governor Cannon that such a call may be made, with a request that it may be responded to by his Excellency. The Governor yesterday replied by letter with his accustomed promptness, that the state will be prepared to meet the requisition. We annex the correspondence.

Nashville Whig.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, }
April 9, 1838.

Sir:—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that Major General Scott has been ordered, and will immediately repair, to the Cherokee country to take the command of the troops there, and with full instructions to use every possible exertion to effect the peaceable execution of the treaty with the Cherokees. In the performance of the duties thus imposed upon him, and to prevent and suppress any hostilities that may be meditated or commenced by the Cherokees, it may be necessary for him to apply to your Excellency for a portion of militia of your State; and in such an event, I am instructed by the President to request that you will be pleased to furnish General Scott with such forces of this description as he may require, to serve three months, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obt. servt., S. COOPER.

Acting Secretary of War.

His Excellency N. CANNON, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Nashville, April 19, 1838.

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication of the acting Secretary of War of the 9th inst. and to assure you, in reply, that such force as may

be required by General Scott, will be promptly furnished.

Very respectfully, your obt. servt., N. CANNON.

The Hon. JOEL R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

The following newspaper toasts elicited by the recent election in New Hampshire, are not bad on either side. The Whig sentiment is as follows:

"Our sister State New Hampshire—Rising in reputation; While running down Hill."

The Van Buren toasts in response is given in the Boston Post.

"The Whigs of New Hampshire—like Taunton water too weak to run down Hill." Not slow!

We understand, that a meeting of representatives of the different banks of Georgia and South Carolina, will be held in Charleston on the first of next month, to take into consideration such measures as will be proper for them to pursue, and especially in regard to the return to specie payments. We presume, before that day the Banks of New York will have decided their course in regard to the same matter.—*So Recorder, 10th inst.*

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Notice to all whom it may concern.

ON the 11th day of June next, a settlement will be had by the undersigned, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, with Moses Whiteside, Administrator of the estate of John Whiteside, dec'd, at which time all persons concerned, can appear, at the Court House, in Jacksonville, and object to the allowance of any accounts presented by said Moses Whiteside, if they choose.

May 3, 1838.—3c. C. A. GREEN, Judge C. C.

NOTICE.

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

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

Gee & Standefer, WHOLESALE GROCERS, Gunter's Landing, Marshall County, Ala.

ARE now receiving by steamers Guide & Hawk away, 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 Bbls. 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.

DR. A. PELLEAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

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

DOCTOR ZECARIAH ELLISON,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Jacksonville, grateful for the very liberal patronage received, during the past year; tenders his professional services to the citizens of this and the adjoining Counties, armed with innocent, but efficient vegetable, remedies, he hopes to successfully combat disease in all its diversified forms; (without the use of Calomel or any other mineral poison.)

His office is on Broad Street, next house south of the Printing Office, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.

March 22, 1838.—4t.

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.

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.

FOR PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

POETRY.

HERE ARE ROSES, FRESH AND BLOOMING.

(Sent to a Young Lady.)

BY THE LATE EDWARD CARROLL.

Here are roses, fresh and blooming,
Sprinkled with the morning dew;
Think, oh! think it not presuming,
That I offer them to you.

Fresh, I found them, sweetly sleeping—
At the balmy morning's rise;
When Aurora just was peeping,
From beneath the eastern skies.

Soft, I stole them, without waking,
From their slumber sweet and meek;
And I culled them without shaking,
The dew-drops from their damask cheek!

Now awake, alas they're weeping—
Pearly tears are in their eyes;
For the friends which they left sleeping,
Underneath the morning skies.

Kindly take them, and while pressing
To your lips, a soft kiss lend;
They will smile, and feel the blessing
Of so pure and fair a friend.

LOVES LANGUAGE.

There's a language that's mute, there is silence
That speaks.
There is something that cannot be told;
There are words that can only be read on the
cheeks.
And thoughts but the eyes can unfold.

There's a look so expressive, so timid so kind,
So conscious, so quick to impart;
Though dumb, in an instant it speaks to the
mind,
And strikes in an instant the heart.

The elegant language, this converse of soul,
In vain we attempt to suppress;
More prompt it appears from the wish of con-
trol,
More apt the fond truth to express.

And Oh! the delights in the features that shine,
The raptures the bosom that melt,
When best with each other this converse di-
vine,
Is mutually spoken and felt.

THE VOWS OF MEN.

Write on the sand when the tide is low,
Seek the spot when the waters flow;
Whisper a name when the storm is heard,
Pause that echo may catch the word;
If what you wrote on the sand should last,
If echo is heard mid the tempest's blast,
Then believe, and not till then,
There is truth in the vows of men!

Throw a rose on the stream at morn,
Watch at eve for the flower's return;
Drop in the ocean a golden grain,
Hope 'twill shine on the shore again;
If the rose you again behold,
If you gaze on your grain of gold,—
Then believe and not till then,
There is truth in the vows of men.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMAN.

In what Christian country can we deny the influence which a mother extends over the whole life of her children? The roughest and hardest wanderer, while he is tossed on the ocean, or while he scorches his feet on the desert sands, recurs in his loneliness and sufferings to the cares which maternal affection shed over his infancy; the reckless sinner, even in his hardened career, occasionally hears the whisperings of those holy precepts instilled by a virtuous mother, and, although they may in the fullness of guilt be neglected, there are many instances of their having so stung the conscience, that they have led to a deep and lasting repentance; the erring child of either sex, will then, if a mother yet exists, turn to her for that consolation which the laws of society deny, and in the lasting purity of a mother's love will find the way to heaven. How joyfully does a hard working child labor for the comfort of a poverty-stricken mother! how alive a son to her honor and high standing in the world! and should that mother be deserted by her helpmate—be left in a "worse than widowhood" does not her son stand forth her comfort and protector! In short the more deeply we reflect upon the subject, the more entirely are we convinced, that no influence is so lasting or of such wide extent, and the more intensely do we feel the necessity of guiding this sacred affection, and perfecting that being from whom it emanates.

"The future character of a child," said Napoleon, "is always the work of its mother;" and he delighted in recollecting that to his did he owe much of the greatness of a mind, which probably grasped at too much, but which afterwards enabled him to bear years of privation and exile with fortitude and dignity.

A late writer thus concludes a work upon the formation of the minds of women.

"Oh, woman! if you could only see one of the miracles promised to maternal influence, with what noble pride would you enter upon that career which has so generously opened future ages to your endeavors! That which is not in the power of any monarch or any nation to accomplish, it is given to you to execute. You alone can unite the scattered flock, and give it one common impulse. That which I have not been able to trace on this cold paper, you can engrave on the hearts of a whole people. I offer to you a feeble image of the truth, and you can bequeath the truth itself to the whole world. When, in our public walks and gardens, I see on all sides the noisy crowds of children, diverting themselves with the sports suitable to their age, my heart trembles with joy at the thought that they yet belong to you. Let each devote herself to the happiness of

her own children, for in each individual happiness God has placed the promise of general happiness. Young girls, young wives, tender mothers, it lies in you, much more than it lies in the laws of a legislature, to confirm the future destiny of mankind!"

Four persons Drowned—A Heroic Lady.
—We learn from a correspondent at Flemingsburg, (Ky.) that on the 11th ult. a skiff containing five men whilst attempting to cross Licking River at the mouth of Slate, was drawn into the current and precipitated over the dam a short distance below. Four of the men perished, and the fifth would most certainly have shared a like fate, but for the heroism displayed on the occasion by a lady named Mrs. Lee who plunged into the stream, threw a pole to him, and thus saved him from an untimely grave. The names of the persons lost were Messrs. Reeves, Purvis, and two by the name of McKenney; Jones was the name of the person saved. Mr. J. is a man of fortune, and although he had never seen Mrs. Lee before, who is a young widow, he offered his hand in marriage to the preserver of his life, which was accepted, and they were joined in wedlock the following Sunday.

LAND OFFICE AT ST. STEPHENS BURN!—By a private letter from that place we learn that in St. Stephens on the 12th inst. the house of James Magoffa, Esq. occupied as the Land Office for this District, was entirely destroyed by fire, as also was a store house adjoining, the property of Mrs. Graskaden, of Greensboro. Owing to the praiseworthy and preserving efforts of the neighbors, and others present, the books, &c. of the Land Office were entirely saved—not a leaf, so far as can be discovered, being lost. Register.

ACCIDENT.—A dreadful accident occurred last night in the Bay. The schooner Henry Clay, Capt. McDonald, whilst on her way to the city was, it is supposed, struck by a squall and capsized. It is conjectured that all on board of her were drowned. The captain's wife was found lashed to a spar, and her body was brought to the city yesterday and interred. It is feared that several captains of vessels lying below were on board. Only one body was found yesterday. Hope is entertained by some persons that the greater number of those on board were saved in a small boat belonging to the schooner. We think, however, that there is no probability that such was the case. The fact of the captain's wife having been found dead and lashed to a spar is conclusive, we imagine, that all are lost. If the boat was used, she certainly would have been the first to receive succor from it. The revenue cutter has been despatched to gather some information upon the subject.

Since the above was written, we have been informed that the captain of the ship Proponis, which recently arrived from Liverpool, was on board of the schooner when the above melancholy accident occurred. We do not know whether the information is correct or not.—*Mobile Examiner.*

The late Mississippi Legislature discovered that the "literary fund" of the State, amounting to \$170,000, could neither be found nor accounted for. The money had certainly disappeared, but to ascertain whether it had gone was a task that baffled the ingenuity of all the public authorities of the State.

The New York Post Office now receives the small notes of the city banks.

Imports of specie at New York for the week ending 17th March, \$304,649.

Fate.—Yield to fate to-day, and you may grasp her proudest awards to-morrow. To succumb is not to be subdued.

Utility of Laughter.—A hearty laugh is occasionally an act of wisdom; it shakes the cobwebs out of a man's brains, and the hypochondria from his ribs, far more effectually than either champagne or blue pills.

What is Hope.—Nothing (says Lord Byron) but the paint on the face of existence; the least touch of truth rubs it off, and then we see what a hollow checked harlot we have got hold of.

Absence of Mind.—A drunkard being visited by a temperance agent just as he was about taking his morning bitters, kicked the decenter out of doors and "swallowed the agent."

The most rational and therefore truest remark that has been made with respect to the great question, "Which is the better, the married or single state?" is the following:—Which ever resolution you come to, repentance will follow.

A physician attending a man afflicted with inflammatory rheumatism, reports that he was some part of the time suffering under such sharp pains, that those who attempted to turn him in his bed were severely cut in the hands and arms.

The county of Montgomery is pre-eminent for the frequency & variety its crimes!

Several murders have recently been perpetrated within it, and its last criminal docket presents a formidable array of names—enough to consign any people to the very lowest depths of perdition. The papers of Montgomery, however, are bold in denouncing this wickedness and we hope they will succeed in producing reform. Let them agitate the penitentiary project until it be adopted in Alabama.—Without it, or some other good method of punishing criminals, the state will never be remarkable for morality. Our present code of criminal punishments is obsolete. It is revolting to the better portion of the community, and the consequence is that those who commit a certain kind of crimes escape unpunished.

Men who make laws should be taught that their object is not to screen those whom extortion and cheating have made rich. They are designed to benefit the mass; and if this purpose cannot be attained without hanging certain monsters let them be strung up like so many dogs. Let us make the office of executioner honorable; it will be of ultimate benefit. The good work has been begun by Judge Pickens. He has manliness enough to pursue it, and as far as our feeble wish may go, we bid him God speed.—*Mobile Examiner.*

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Cleaveland, (Tennessee,) will, on the first Monday of June next, proceed to sell all the lots in said Town and vicinity, that they are authorised by law to sell, on a credit of twelve months—purchasers required to give bond with approved security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

LEVI TRUEHILL,
J. G. LEE,
ROBT. S. BESHEARS,
JOHN C. KENEDY,
JAMES BERRY,
ROBT. SWANN,
BOROUGHBUCKNER,
JOHN HARDWICK.

April 26, 1838.—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both.

March 22d, 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.—6t.

PAINTING.

The public are respectfully informed that the undersigned is prepared to execute

House and Sign Painting,

In the most durable and fashionable style. He is at present located at White Plains where orders addressed to him for any work in his line will be promptly attended to.

April 12th, 1838.

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, W. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

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

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale a fine assortment of the most

FASHIONABLE GOODS

that could be found in the eastern markets; which together with their former Stock, makes their present one almost complete.

Purchasers will please give us a call and examine.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.

April 19, 1838.—4t.

N. B. A fine assortment of **Summer Clothing, &c. &c.**

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Hartwell W. Freeman, late of St. Clair County, are requested to come forward and settle them immediately. Also all persons having demands against said estate are requested to render them in for settlement, in terms of the law, in such cases made and provided.

SUSAN FREEMAN, Adm'r.

April 19th 1838.—6t.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Rawlingsville, Ala. on the 31st day of March, 1838, which if not taken out by the 31st of June, 1838, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Rowan Mary, Doss or Darr David, Green Wm. H., McPherson Joseph, Miss W. C. Smith and C. Lankford, Bascomb Peter, Leonard L. Oliver Benjamin, Musgrove H. David, Lillybridge Dr. C. 2, Horton Jane, Reese William, Arnold Geo. Pinkerton John, Grady John 2, Claton John, Russell John, Ross Alexander, Robinson Benjamin F. Gray Michael, Dobs John.

REZIN RAWLINGS P. M.

April 19, 1838.

THOMAS J. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville,

Benton County, Ala.

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.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at the late residence of John Turner, dec'd 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.

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.

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, Clerk, S. and Abram Meader.
Inf. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Clerk Co. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.

DOCT. JOHN M. NEAL.

White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the second Monday in May next, fraction B in section 30, Range six east, Township fifteen, containing about 20 acres, also a forty acre tract, soil and well improved, and lies adjoining the Sulphur Springs. These tracts of land are situated about 20 miles south of Jacksonville and 18 miles north of Talladega. The land is also well watered. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale can call and examine the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale.

April 19, 1838.—3t.

WM. KNOX.

NOTICE.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Co. will be open in Talladega and Jacksonville, during the session of the coming Courts. Five per cent. will be due on stock, at the time of subscribing—five more the first of June next, and ten the first of Jan. 1839. The books of subscription are in the hands of Maj. Forney, Col. Pope and Maj. Lane.

J. D. WILLIAMS, President.

April 5, 1838.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Harrison Anthony, a chesnut sorrel horse, with Roan main and tail, Roached

lands high, age unknown, appraised to twenty dollars.

March 29th 1838.

JOHN S. WILSON, CLK.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE undersigned, professing to tell complaints by the urine, and by the practice of her husband in botany, and her own observation in all such diseases as by medical aid can be remedied, tenders her services and hopes to share a portion of public patronage. She may be found at all times at her place of residence in St. Clair County, Alabama.

SUSAN FREEMAN.

N. B. She also has a sulphur spring at her place of residence which is believed to be an effectual cure for many diseases.

S. F.

April 19th 1838.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. 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.

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.

POST OFFICE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Arrivals and departures of the Mails.

Arrivals. Departures.

Huntsville—Sundays & 6 P. M. Tuesdays & 8 A. M.

Thursdays. 6 P. M. Saturdays. 8 A. M.

Home—Sundays & 4 P. M. Mondays. 6 A. M.

Wednesdays. 4 P. M. Fridays. 6 A. M.

Talladega—Mondays & 5 P. M. Wednesdays. 6 A. M.

Thursdays. 5 P. M. Fridays. 6 A. M.

Culthorn—Tuesdays. 6 P. M. Saturdays. 6 A. M.

Wednesdays. 4 P. M. Fridays. 6 A. M.

March 29, 1838.

B. B. THOMPSON,

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

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

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

Jefferson Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a place, (Sockapato,) for the accommodation of Travellers, and make myself agreeable to any call. My Table and Bar will be furnished with the best the country can afford. My table will be supplied with good sound Corn and making the great pressure at this time, my regulations accordingly.

The Jacksonville Republican will forward this place for payment.

Sockapato, February 8, 1838.—3m.

DEKALB ACADEMY.

IS pleasantly situated near the centre of

County, Ala. in Wills Valley, half a mile

Lookout Mountain, four miles north-east of

and ten miles south-west of Rawlingsville.

It has a fertile surrounding country, abounding

the purest crystalline springs, and the

atmosphere of the mountain breeze. The

teets of this Institution, take great pleasure

forming the public, that this Academy, from

recent origin, presents at this time the

most interesting prospects. The number of pupils

ing and engaged, amounts to upwards of

and we have no doubt, that so soon as the

of the institution, become known, it will

competent number.

The salary of our Teacher is \$800 per

Scalastic year to consist of two sessions

months each; and we have no hesitation

ing, that his classical acquirements, his

work in Teaching, his indefatigable

and above all, the matchless progress of

pills, make him even superior to his salary.

His manner of teaching is *Inductive*, and

the pupil, every step he takes in his

perfect understanding. Contrasted with

mode of Tuition, how unavailing, how

common mode of tuition! which prescribes

pupil a parcel of books, a selected

which, is alone to be committed to

By the former the judgment is made in

prehend the meaning of an author. *Inductive*

the memory is loaded with sounds, *Inductive*

sense. By the former the pupil is enabled

the substance of an author in his own

recite a select few of beautiful sentences.

The Lecturing System teaches in a few

what is never taught by the memorizing

for years, an actual knowledge of what

will profess to learn.

To make good scholars, requires frequent

views. To insure frequent reviews, we

with the acquiescence of the Teacher, make

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1838.

Whole No. 69

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY
BY J. F. GRANT.
50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the
No subscription received for less than one year
paid in advance, and no subscription discontinued
all arrears are paid, unless at the option
of the publisher. A failure to give notice at the end of the
month to discontinue, will be considered an en-
dorsement for the next.

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

From the Illinois Backwoodsman.

A BRAVE GIRL.
This State, no minor can obtain from
county commissioners' courts a license
to marry, without first obtaining the consent
of her parent or guardian, and, with-
out such license, cannot marry in this State.
Such couples frequently fly to the opposite
of the Mississippi, where no license is re-
quired.

These "runaway matches," as they are
called, are very frequent. A laughable oc-
currence of that kind happened a few days
which has made much sport in this re-
gion.
Miss —, about 17 years of age, who
heir to an estate valued at \$10,000,
ran away in company with a brides-
maid and her lover, who was nearly thirty.
The guardian believed the man totally un-
worthy of her, and refused his consent.
When they reached the bank of the Missis-
sippi, the ice was running furiously in the ri-
ver, and the young lady, expecting every mo-
ment her guardian would arrive there in pur-
suing her lover to lose, not an instant
hesitating, she leaped from the shore. His
age seemed to have a good deal abated;
he, with the owner of a large skiff, and
bridesmaid, embarked with his intended.
They had nearly reached the head of an is-
land, about a third of the distance from the
opposite shore, when the current became
rapid, the cakes of ice very large, and the
situation extremely dangerous. The
bridesmaid, excessively frightened, and forgetful
of her duty, bawled out
"I shall be drowned!" and bitterly
reached his lady-love as the cause of his
dreadful death. She uttered not a word, but
courage and presence of mind, seemed to
leave her. A tremendous cake
fairly capsize the boat, but it was so
that all got on it, the lover rendering
no assistance at all. It bore them to the
head of the island, and, as good fortune would
it, the chute between it and the Missouri
river was frozen over, and they crossed it
without difficulty. They reached a tavern
on the river, and, after changing their wet
clothes and becoming warm at a good fire,
the lover hinted to the young lady that it
was now for them to have the knot tied, as
the magistrate had arrived for that purpose,
and was in the next room. She gave him a
withering look of contempt, and declared
she would never unite her destiny with
one who was so selfish and cowardly. It
was vain that he attempted by entreaty
argument to change her resolution. She
was immovable, and replied to him with
a few days afterwards, she returned to the
care of her guardian, thankful that she had
not married a man whose only object
was her fortune.

Her lover returned to this side of the river,
but such showers of ridicule and con-
tempt were bestowed upon him, that he found
it to decamp, which he did a few nights
leaving behind him a host of unsettled
lands.

Extraordinary Escape.—Some days ago a
young man of a village near L'Orion, France,
had engaged himself as a substitute in
the army, gave one half of the sum he re-
ceived as his only relation a sister, and hav-
ing placed her took his departure to join his
regiment. Another man, who was present
at the parting scene, and afterwards accom-
panied the recruit to Vannes, returned about
clock to the abode of the young girl, and
knocked at the door. Recognizing his voice
let him in. He immediately demanded
money she had received in the morning.
The poor creature, knowing she had no means
of rescue, immediately complied;
he insisted that she should give him the
key, which she did; and, on her protesting
she had given him the last sous, told her
must die, but gave her the choice of hav-
ing her throat cut, or being shot with a pis-
tol which he procured, or being hung. The
poor creature, in a state of horror, chose
the mode of death. The villain hereupon
fastened the house, and finding two ropes
and the poor girl's hand and foot with
whilst he formed a slip-knot with the
ropes, and endeavored to fasten it to a beam
in the room. To accomplish this, it was
necessary for him to get upon the table. He
just finished his task when his foot slip-
ped, and the table fell from under him, and he

was caught by both the wrists in the noose he
had made for his victim. As he was unable
to extricate himself, and had firmly bound
his victim, he remained suspended, and she
in the position in which he had left her for
two nights and a day. On the second morn-
ing the neighbors, finding the house still
shut up, knocked at the door, and being an-
swered by the low moanings of the girl, forc-
ed their way in, and found her and the faith-
less friend of her brother in the situation al-
ready described. The poor girl was released,
and received every assistance her condition re-
quired. The man was taken down, secured,
and conducted to prison.

Courage of the Duellist.—The worthy ed-
itor of the Nantucket Inquirer seems to en-
ertain a very correct notion of the courage
of the duellist—as will be seen from the fol-
lowing paragraph:

"Touching the abstract question of animal
bravery, it must certainly be conceded
that those malefactors, who run the risk, not
only of a summary mode of punishment, but
of final strangulation by the halter—super-
added to present loss of character, and endur-
ing ignominy—exhibit a far greater amount
of physical courage than can be displayed by
those who undertake to settle questions of
honor by single combat. The latter are al-
ways careful to provide against any chance
of retribution. For the safe performance
of their design, they sneak away beyond
the reach of law—very honorably skulking
into some obscure nook, impervious to the
police, or creeping beyond some geographical
boundary, into territories without govern-
ment, or destitute of authority to take
cognizance of their offences. It is this
branch of their practice which stamps them
indefeasibly as downright dastards. The
duellist, compared with the highway rob-
ber, is a pitiful, paltry, mean souled,
mercenary coward—he is afraid of the face of
Justice!"

A Monster.—The Germantown Telegraph
states that the Engineer on the Morrisville
Rail Road a few days since accidentally saw
ahead of the Locomotive a bundle across the
rails, and fortunately picking it up discovered
it to be a new born infant, alive and in
perfect health, and which some inhuman
wretch had placed in this position with the
obvious intent of making quick despatch of it.
It would have been difficult to devise a more
horrible ingenious mode of death; and the atro-
city of it is magnified by the helpless object
upon which it was meditated, and who, scarce-
ly ushered into this breathing world, did
not merit to be hurried out of it by such dread-
ful means.

EXECUTION.
JONES and QUICK were executed on Wed-
nesday the 28th of March last. They were
conducted to the place of execution under an
escort of one hundred soldiers, drafted from
the several militia companies of this city. A
large crowd of spectators attended. The
gallows was erected in a beautiful islet of
timber, situated in the prairie, about a mile
south of the city. At the gallows Quick made
a long and somewhat impressive speech, in
which he expatiated upon the dangerous in-
fluence of gambling & the practice of wearing
concealed weapons. He met his fate with
great firmness and resignation. Jones main-
tained to the last a sullen silence; he appear-
ed to be completely stupefied with fear or
shame, and manifested the utmost difference
to what was passing around him. At two
o'clock they expired, and were immediately
buried beneath the fatal trees which had up-
held them for destruction. Their fate sug-
gest many solemn and awful reflections to
the passionate and vicious. Their crimes
are solemnly attributed to unbridled passion
and the practice of wearing concealed weap-
ons. Each, in a moment of extreme anger,
struck down his victim with an instrument
which should never appear in the peaceful
walks of life. They have atoned for their
faults by the most terrible of earthly punish-
ment; may they find favor at that mysterious
tribunal whose decisions are for eternity.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN STEAM POWER.
We learn from the N. York Post, that a
discovery has been announced in England
which, it is believed, will add vastly to the
importance, economy, and convenience of
steam power. A laboring mechanic, (the
greatest practical improvements in machin-
ery have always been made by laboring me-
chanics) has invented a mode of applying the
force of steam directly to the engine intended
to be moved, in such a manner as to reduce
the expenses to almost nothing, and diminish
the danger from a smoke jack. Besides ex-
penses, a vast saving of weight and size is
effected, and the power may be employed for
the commonest purposes and for setting mo-
tion the smallest machinery. The expense of
four horse power will not be more than ten
pounds sterling.

Mr Calhoun's reply to M. Clay is charac-
terized by all the power of mind for which

the Senator from S. Carolina is remarkable.
He triumphantly refutes every one of Clay's
assertions, answers his persona ties with quiet
and imperturbable dignity, establishes his own
consistency, and proves the tergiversation of
his adversary in language as clear as light,
and which none but a predetermined political
partizan can affect to misunderstand. With
regard to Clay's charge, that Calhoun's in-
tellect was too metaphysical, too subtle and
refined, to take broad, comprehensive com-
mon views of principles, we have never read
an instance in which an argument was met &
annihilated with more signal success. Mr.
Calhoun demonstrated the lightness and want
of depth of Clay's understanding, which bet-
rays him, despite his brilliancy of declama-
tion & eloquence of language, into logical in-
congruities which the calmer reason of his op-
ponents enable them to detect and expose.
The entire reply is admirable, and is another
striking illustration of the immense intellec-
tual superiority of John C. Calhoun. M. Clay
has been foiled at his own weapons.—N. O.
Dec.

THE GOLD BILL OF 1834.
This great measure of General Jackson's ad-
ministration, is now producing its rich fruits. Gold
is flowing into the United States with a rapidity
never witnessed in any country. The arrivals of
specie at New York alone, now amount to about a
million of dollars a week, and the greater part of
all that arrives there is in gold. Probably ten mil-
lions of gold, and as much in silver, will arrive in
the country this year, and make our specie over
hundred millions of dollars. The gold alone will
be near thirty millions by the end of the year. It
was computed at twenty millions last year; and the
branch mints of North Carolina, Georgia, and
New Orleans, are now in operation. Thus we
shall have a national gold currency, in a few
months, superior in amount to the highest quan-
tity of United States Bank notes ever in circulation.
Twenty-two or three millions was the highest
quantity that bank ever got out, and fifteen or
sixteen millions was her average circulation in the
best of her times. We shall have near double that
by Christmas, and by the end of Mr. VAN BUREN'S
present term, we may look for a national gold cur-
rency of forty or fifty millions of dollars. Such is
the fruit of this noble act—an act which will stand
as a monument to the honor of some, and of reproach
to others. Let it not be forgotten that Secretary
TANEY was at the head of the Treasury when that
law was passed, and gave to it his most strenuous
support; and let it not be forgotten that Mr. CLAY,
as a member of the Senate, gave to the law his
most bitter opposition, and predicted the direst
evils from its passage. Let these things be re-
membered; and while the deluge of gold now pour-
ing into our country proves that a NATIONAL
GOLD CURRENCY, as promised by the friends
of the bill in 1834, is fully and completely in our
reach, and will be attained, in defiance of all op-
position; let it be well remembered that Mr.
CLAY and the BANK OF THE UNITED
STATES were the deadly enemies of that law!
that they opposed it, reviled it, ridiculed it,
caricatured its friends, and pronounced it visionary,
absurd, and ruinous to the country. Let these
men and their revivings be remembered, now that
the golden fruits of that law are gladdening the
hearts of all good citizens; and bringing to the banks
and to the country the real RELIEF, which has
put an end to all attempts to get up the new panic,
and has killed off the catalogue of DISTRESS OR-
ATORS!

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
SPEECH BY WHOLESALE.—Within the last two
days there has arrived at this port near a million
and a half of specie, viz:
By the Sheridan, from Liverpool - \$800,000
" Columbus, from do. - 500,000
" Ville de Lyon, from Havre - 48,500
" Charlemagne, from do. - 122,000
Total - \$1,470,500

A NEW PROPELLING POWER.—The following extra-
ordinary circumstances we copy from the Montreal
Transcript of March 31st. The length of the rail
road from Laprairie to St. Johns is about 14 miles.
On Saturday last, while the persons in charge at La-
praire were busy in getting out the cars, and putting
every thing in order for the opening of the season, the
car which happened to stand next the door, and which
weighs about 1200 lbs. was run upon the main track,
there to await the arrangement of a train of cars to
proceed to St. Johns by horse power.

This car had doubtless been infected with a spirit
of revolt, for it resolved not to be conducted by horses,
for which it had not been constructed, and—profiting
by the storm which prevailed on that day, it deter-
mined to travel by wind, and that independently. It ac-
cordingly started away, propelled by the wind, and being
missed when another car was run out, a little boy was
despatched to stop it.
The car, however, continued gradually to mount the
hill, at the summit of which the messenger nearly came
up with it, but having once risen the summit, it started
on the declivity at a rapid rate, and the messenger
returned in despair. About 4.12 miles from Laprairie
it entered on the curved track, and so reduced its speed
that a little boy, observing its sluggish movement,
stepped up on the side projection, and climbed in-
side.

The car no sooner emerged from the curved to the
straight track, than it resumed a pace at which the
boy did not dare attempt to escape; and the car with its
passenger, arrived at St. Johns in one hour and ten
minutes from Laprairie. It was there overtaken by a
man who had been despatched on horseback from
Laprairie, and who returned with the truly surprising
intelligence of its arrival. Query—Will an action lie
for the boy's passage money?

A warning to Boys.—An interesting little boy,
aged about nine years, the son of Mr. Bell, book-
binder, of Baltimore, died on the 2nd inst. in conse-
quence of apoplexy, or a congestion of the brain,
caused by his amusing himself with the dangerous
practice of walking on his hands and "turning up," as
it is called.

Awful Calamity.—A person who played orator at
the Federal Whig small bill meeting on Saturday last,
after a long and tedious rehearsal about "tyranny, us-
urpation, gold for the office holders and rags for the
people, loco-focoism," &c. &c. is said to have broke
out as follows: "Yes! fellow citizens! if this dreadful,
miserable, deplorable state of things continues much
longer, we shall all be under the necessity of work-

ing for a livelihood!" P-r-o-d-i-g-i-o-u-s! What a
dreadful calamity it would be if some of those gentry
should be compelled to soil their white hands with la-
bor. Oh, ye democratic mechanics, if ye have any
pitty left, save these delicate sprigs of aristocracy
from the terrible fate of "working for a livelihood!"
Westchester Spy.

NATCHEZ, March 24.
A STEAM BOAT DISASTER.—The Steam-
er Chillicothe, on her way down, while not
far from Vicksburg, on Thursday afternoon
met with an accident which might have had
a very disastrous result. There were on
board about 150 sheep, over which the own-
er had laid some planks, and thrown upon
them a quantity of hay, which unfortunately
took fire. Before it could be extinguishing
which was done with much difficulty, the
boat was much injured, the larboard side of
the ladies' cabin being burned through, and
thirty of the sheep burned to death. The re-
mainder for the most part were much injured,
and presented a really shocking sight. The
boat being supplied with engine and hose,
after much exertion they were enabled to ex-
tinguish the fire. Had they not been supplied
with these articles, or had they, as is often the
case, been out of order, there would have
been another repetition of the Ben Sherrod
tragedy.—Courier.

"MURDER WILL OUT."—We have the names of
certain tory Federalist in Bridgeport, who publicly
proclaimed in a public bar room, after the elec-
tion, that the recent result was almost wholly ac-
tained through threats of starvation; open proscrip-
tion and bribery. A certain brawling railroad con-
tractor is one of the number. How long will
be thus trampled upon by a handful of
corporation proscriptionists? Republicans, be-
ware!—Nor. Democrat.

From the District Telegraph.
**HENRY CLAY'S DECLARATION OF WAR
AGAINST THE OCCUPANT AND PRE-
EMPTION SETTLERS.**

"I did say the squatters on the public lands
were a lawless rabble, that they might as well
seize upon our Forts, our Arsenals, as on the public
Treasury, as to rush out and seize on the public
lands." * * * * * I will
oppose these claims as long as God gives me the
power and ability to do so."—Henry Clay on the
pre-emption bill; Jan. 1838.
After this declaration of war against the occu-
pants, can any man suppose for one moment, that
these settlers are so stupid, as to vote for Mr.
Clay? Could they make other calculation than
that he would veto any Bill which Congress might
pass for their relief. Would not the occupants (in
the event of his election) be driven from their
homes at the point of the bayonet. If Mr. Clay's
most solemn declarations in the Senate, are to be
believed, these things would surely come to pass;
and his utmost efforts to destroy a Bill giving them
the rights of occupancy and pre-emption, and de-
clared he would oppose them as long as "God gave
him the power and ability to do so."

This vindictive hostility to the occupant settlers
has ranked deeply in Mr. Clay's breast, for thirty
years. In consequence of his pouring out his
Phials of wrath upon the occupant, or head right
settlers south of Green Right in Kentucky, Mr.
Clay got but one or two votes in all the Green
River country in 1808, when he was first elected a
Senator in Congress. From that day to this, Mr.
Clay has voted against every pre-emption Bill
passed by Congress, and says he intends to oppose
them as long as "God gives him the power and
ability to do so." Kentucky and Tennessee were
first settled by occupants entirely; the country was
acquired with the purchase of their blood, instead
of the Treasury of the nation. They whipped
the Indians, defrayed their own charges, opened
settlements in the wilderness; cultivated the soil;
protected the new emigrants, and Mr. Clay came,
but his appearance was like the frozen adder. As
soon as he was warmed into a good birth, and safe
living, by these settlers who had encountered all
the sufferings and dangers of pioneers in preparing
the way for him; he turned upon them, and has
been from that day to this, gripping at their throats,
or biting at their heels. In the States of Alabama,
Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan,
Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana,
and the Territories of Florida and Wisconsin,
there are upwards of three hundred thousand of
these occupant settlers. They and their sons can
handle a rifle to advantage.—Let Mr. Clay if he
ever gets to be President and commander in chief
of the army and navy, come at the head of his
ruffish militia to turn the occupants out of
house and home at the bayonet's point, and he
will go back as well whipped as the British did
from Orleans. He will find himself in the midst
of a Waterloo defeat. These settlers can do
something else than use the Rifle, they can and
would remember who has been their most vindic-
tive enemy; they can and will remember who
made a declaration of eternal war against them in
the Senate of the United States in January, 1838.
They can and will remember such scurrilous epith-
ets as "public plunderers; lawless banditti;
squatters; lawless rables; robbers of the public
property," &c.; so liberally bestowed upon them
by Mr. Clay in the Senate of the United States.
The day of retribution may arrive when they can
and will remember who were their friends and
who were their foes in that memorable debate in
the Senate of the United States.

A SUBSCRIBER.

**FRIGHTFUL CHAPTER OF AC-
CIDENTS!**
**Four Steam Boat Explosions—Loss of nearly
200 lives!**

To-day we have to record the particulars of two
of the most shocking Steam Boat disasters which
have ever happened on the Western Waters.
The extent of the disasters would indeed be in-
credible, if not substantiated by the most full and
undoubted testimony; and the distressing and hor-
rible circumstances attending this wholesale de-
struction of human life, we venture to say is unpar-
alleled in the history of Steam Boat navigation.

THE MOSELLE.
Saturday night's Express brought the first ac-
counts of the explosion of the new Steamer Mo-
selle, at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati slips al-
agree in the main details, and yesterday (Sunday)

morning they were posted up at the
doors of this and a neighboring office,
where the large crowds who for hours gathered
around the bulletin boards, manifested the deep in-
terest which was taken in the fate of the unfor-
tunate sufferers.

By last night's mail we received a more com-
plete list of the dead, missing and saved, pub-
lished by the Gazette on Saturday morning. It will
be found below. In the list of the dead, we regret
to find the name of THOMAS C. POWELL of
Louisville, a young gentleman who resided in this
city for several years, and who left here for Lou-
isville in 1831. We knew Mr. Powell intimately,
having lived in the same Dry Goods establishment
with him, in 1829-30. He was a gentleman of a
mild manner, and of active business habits.
Deeply do we deplore his untimely end.

Among the missing, we discover the name of
"John Tyree, supposed to be near St. Louis." This
we fear, will prove to be too faithful a de-
scription of Mr. JOHN P. TYREE, formerly of
Nashville, and late of Lexington, Missouri, a
young gentleman who moved to Missouri a year or
two since to engage in merchandizing, and who if
lost has left several relations in this city, and in the
neighboring county of Sumner, to mourn his sud-
den death. We learn that he has recently been
to Philadelphia for goods, and was probably bound
for this city on a visit to his friends, before return-
ing home.

In addition to the particulars contained in the
extracts below, we learn from our Cincinnati slips
of Friday and Saturday that the citizens and com-
mon council had resolved to attend the remains of
the deceased in procession on Saturday evening.
The business houses were to be closed, and every
demonstration of respect paid to the occasion. A
standing joint committee of citizens and of the
corporation are prepared to administer to the
wants of the surviving sufferers, and to recover the
remains of those who have not yet been found.

Mr. Powell's body was found on Thursday eve-
ning. He had about his person \$3000 in bank
notes. The head of another man had been found;
not yet recognized.

The second clerk of the boat sent a communi-
cation to the chairman of the meeting on Thursday,
stating that the number of persons on board the
boat was two hundred and eighty; of whom, eighty
five were cabin passengers.

THE ORONOKO.

We gave on Friday a brief account of the explo-
sion of this boat, at or near Princeton, Miss. The
more particular accounts since received from
Louisville and the South, place the extent of the
disaster far beyond the particulars related to us
by one of the passengers. When our informant
left the boat, but one or two persons were known
to be fatally scalded; but it appears from the
Vicksburg Register, published just below the
scene of explosion, that thirty helpless sufferers
were taken to Vicksburg, of whom, sixteen have
since died; twenty odd were left at Princeton, Mis-
s. 13 since dead; 7 or 8 negroes on board at the time
of the accident, not since heard of. Of the large
number blown overboard from seven to ten were
recovered; of those who were transferred to the other
boats, two or three died on the passage below
Memphis. All the cabin passengers except a Mr.
Myres and child, are believed to have escaped;
nor is it certain that Mr. M. was lost.

Every possible attention was paid to the suffer-
ers by the citizens of Vicksburg, both for the re-
covery and restoration of the survivors, and in the
interment of the dead. On Sunday week, the re-
mains of the latter were conducted to the grave by
an immense concourse of citizens; said to be the
largest ever assembled at Vicksburg upon any
similar occasion.

The boilers of the boat are said to have been old,
although this is disputed by the certificate of Capt.
Scott of the Madison and others in the N. Orleans
Bulletin.

THE EUTAW.

This boat blew up at Steubenville, Ohio, last
week. A fireman killed and several other persons
severely wounded.

THE TREMONT.

Collapsed a flue, near St. Louis, and marvellous
to say, not a single person injured.

[From the Cincinnati Whig.]
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock.
April 25th, 1838.

It becomes again our painful duty to record one
of the most awful and destructive occurrences
known in the terrible and fatal catalogue of Steam-
boat accidents.

This afternoon about six o'clock, the new and
elegant steamboat Moselle, Capt. Perrin, left the
wharf of this city, (full of passengers,) for Lou-
isville and St. Louis, and with a view of taking a
family on board at Fulton, about a mile and a half
above the quay, proceeded up the river, and made
fast to a lumber raft for that purpose. Here the
family were taken on board; and during the whole
time of the detention, the Captain was holding on
to all the steam he could create, with an intention
of showing off to the best advantage the great
speed of the boat as she passed down the whole
length of the city.—The Moselle was a new brag
boat, and had recently made several exceedingly
quick trips to and from this place.

Soon as the family were taken on board from
the raft, the boat shoved off, and at the very mo-
ment her wheels made the first revolution, her
boilers burst with a most awful and astounding
noise, equal to the most violent clap of thunder.
The explosion was destructive and heart-rending
in the extreme, as we are assured by a gentleman,
who was sitting on his horse on the shore waiting
to see the boat start. Heads, limbs, bodies and
blood, were seen flying through the air in every
direction, attended by the most horrible shrieks
and groans from the wounded and the dying.—The
boat, at the moment of the accident, was about
thirty feet from the shore, and was rendered a
perfect wreck. She seemed to be torn all to
fragments; as far back as the gentleman's cabin,
and her hurricane deck (the whole length) was
entirely swept away. The boat immediately be-
gan to sink rapidly, and float (with a strong cur-
rent) down the river; at the same time getting far-
ther from the shore.

The Captain was thrown by the explosion en-
tirely into the street, and was picked up dead and
dreadfully mangled. Another man was thrown
entirely through the roof of one of the neighbor-
ing houses, and limbs and fragments of bodies
scattered about the river and shore in heart-rend-
ing profusion. Soon as the boat was discovered to
be rapidly sinking, the passengers who remained
unhurt in the gentleman's and ladies' cabins, be-
came panic struck, and with a fatuity unaccount-
able, jumped into the river. Being above the ordi-
nary business parts of the city, there were no
boats at hand except a few large and unmanage-
able wood rafts, which were carried to the relief of

people of Texas exposed in the meanest of all the trials incident to their infant state; and whereas, a great and unhappy event is now prevailing among the people of the United States on the subject of the proposition referred to—a result anticipated from a cause so innocent—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Texas, that the President of the United States be and he is hereby instructed, to cause the proposition heretofore made by this government to the government of the United States, for the annexation of Texas, to be fully and unconditionally withdrawn, and in the most decisive manner, refer the people of Texas, for all the future good may hope to receive or enjoy, of social, political, to their own independent and manly decisions.

Of which is respectfully submitted by the committee, with the hope of its speedy passage into a law. S. H. EVERITT, Chairman. The report and resolution were read and on the table.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 10, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

WM. C. PHICE, JAMES WOOD, Esq., ROBERT H. WILSON, J. KELLY, HUGH KERR, SCHIBALD WELLS.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. A. B. HANCOCK, has received and receipt for subscriptions, advertising &c.

Mr. GANT.—The reward offered for the arrest and delivery (to the officers of Justice) of William Arnold, charged with the murder of Thos. B. Nesbit, was with a hope that he would have been arrested, or he had passed the limits of the United States, it being evident he is now in a foreign State, and other measures will have to be resorted to for his arrest, you will therefore in your next paper please notice, that the amount offered will not be considered binding after this date. JOHN NESBIT.

John M. Crook: Sir—From your qualifications, and the industry you have in common with the citizens of Benton County, notwithstanding your aversion to public office, it appears to be the general wish and we are gratified if you would consent to serve as the Representative Branch of the next legislature. May 1st, 1838. MANY PLOUGHMEN.

BANKS OF ALABAMA. The crisis has arrived, when the Representatives of this State must be firm and honest in the management of our bank concerns. The petty manoeuvres to obtain popularity by making "rag paper" abundant—interest in getting a large share discount for themselves, all ought now to stop. The public credit is to be sustained and the State of Alabama restrained from madly rushing into bankruptcy, and being christened with the name "Bankrupt." We must all be honest on this subject, and be swayed by the public rather than private interest—for the people owning the banks and needing the money, they will, unless brought to a quick halt, go on and make "Rags" while "Rags" have credit, forgetting already, that there has been too much paper and ink used that way. When our Banks stopped specie payments, instead of doing as all other Banks do, namely, curtailing and making arrangements for resumption—what did the people force their representatives to do? Why to issue five millions more, and to say by statute, that the Banks need not resume in three years. If the Banks were an advantage to the people & they could get golden eggs" there they should have been content, and not have done as the boy in the fable did, all the goose to get all the eggs at once, & there get none. In other words, the Banks were of some advantage, but if managed hereafter as they have already been, their credit will be lost, their money worthless—and the people be compelled not only to pay their own debts, but to work at the "galling oar" of public taxes, to pay the public debt. Suppose the Bank bills to depreciate 50 per cent, who will be the gainers?—Rich men and speculators who are in Bank; for as the Banks are compelled to take their own bills in payment of their own notes, if the Speculators can get a dollar bill for 50 cents, they will thus only have to pay back one half the money got by them at Bank; and thus it is their interest to depreciate the bills as much as possible, for the more the better for their speculation. At whose loss must this be?—at the people's, for the State has to make it good.

The State acts dishonestly in not resuming—or at least preparing so to do, at the shortest day. The public faith is pledged for gold and silver, and yet her own citizens are daily defrauded—Alabama money will neither buy land nor pay debts out of the State. If one of our merchants should send Alabama bills to pay a northern debt, \$100 will pay just \$75—such is our public faith to our own citizens, that the Bank bills should equal specie. Had it not been for the re-issue of \$5,000,000, who doubts but what the State Banks would now have been able to resume with the other United States banks?—no person. At the time of that issue, the great cry was that the public distress must be relieved—was it done? In some little measure, perhaps it was. But it is also a well-known fact, that with us, most of that money went into the hands of rich men and speculators who never needed it. One other fact will also be ascertained, when the same is called to be paid back, to wit: that "I have called and ye have not answered." What will still further be the consequence if we do not resume when other banks have resumed?—the suffering man though a fool need not err therein, in his answer—it will be that the bills of other good Banks will crowd our own out, and that they must get worse and worse. Abroad they are already 25 per cent. below par and still falling. The old saying is—"no one can tell what a falling market will come to"—yet with all these facts staring in the face, a public meeting has been called, to ask the Legislature to give further time—to put off the first instalment to a better time—and the same meeting calls upon other counties to adopt like resolutions. When will that better time come?—with rich men and speculators who give the Banks 7 per cent. and get 25, it never will, as long as they are able to keep it back. If the first instalment is put off, they will struggle until they again put off the second; and thus like the national debt of England the principal never can and never will be paid. 'Tis full time to put our shoulders to the wheel and call on Hercules," hoping that we may be pulled out, though to some—that, even now appears doubtful.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate on the 20th the resolution proposing the annexation of Texas to the United States was taken up on motion of Mr. Preston, and made the order of the day for the following Monday. The bill to prevent the issue and circulation of the old notes of the Bank of the United States came up as the special order of the day, and after a discussion of some length was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by a vote of 27 to 14.

A bill from the Senate incorporating the Banks of the District was reported to the House without amendment; also, a bill for four additional clerks in the Indian Bureau. The House took up the Cumberland road bill, and after an exciting debate, which lasted until the adjournment, passed it by a vote of 96 to 80.

The Senate did not sit on the 21st.

The House spent the morning hour in the consideration of the resolution on proposing to divorce the government from the public press. Mr. Toucey, the chairman of the select committee in relation to the late duel, said that he had been unanimously instructed to report that day, with an order that the father consideration should be postponed for two weeks from the following Monday. Mr. Grennell, from the minority of the same committee, presented a counter report for himself and Mr. Rariden, and Mr. Elmore, of the same committee, presented a third report, giving his views of the subject. Various motions for the reading and printing of these reports were made, but the House adjourned without taking any action upon them. The majority of the committee conclude their report with a resolution to expel Mr. Graves from the House.

The only business of importance transacted in the Senate on the 23d was the passage of the bill to prohibit the issue and circulation of the old notes of the United States Bank. The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala. Cutbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Smith of Ind., Spence, Swift, White—31.

The House was engaged the whole day on the report from the duelling committee, but came to no decision on the numerous motions made in relation to them. A message was received from the President, in relation to the attack upon the steamboat Columbia by two Mexican brigs—Union.

The following is taken from General Jackson's letter to Mr. Dawson. It is worth being called from that long and able communication, as containing in a few words the pith of the Treasury Reform. There is much point and soundness in it.

In separating the government from the banks, we secure to labor its fair and undeviating tender of value, every honest pursuit is promoted, the government is relieved from the political influence of the money power, legislation is purified, and the republican feelings of our citizens are cherished. The mint, for the support of which the people are taxed, will then be employed in its proper office, that of coining the metals; which in exchange for our profitable commodities will steadily flow into our land.

GREAT ACTIONS.—A great career, although balked of its end, is still a landmark of human energy. Failure, when sublime, is not without its purpose. Great deeds are great legacies, and work with wondrous usury. By what man has done, we learn what man can do.—D'Israeli.

A merchant of this city, authorized us to say that he will exchange gold and silver for United States Treasury notes to an amount not exceeding \$81,000. What will the shipplaster currency advocates say to this? St. Louis Argus.

LOCO FOCOISM—ISN'T IT?

The Pennsylvania Inquirer recently contained the following notice, viz: **MAGNIFICENT COMPLIMENT.**—The shareholders in the late Bank of the United States are about to present Mr. Biddle with a service of plate, now exhibiting at the manufacturers in Philadelphia, Fletcher and Co.

The noble present is a splendid dinner service, which, with all its minor details, contains no less than 360 pieces—the whole weighing 7000 ounces. On the larger and more massive dishes the following inscription is engraven:

THE SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE **BANK OF THE UNITED STATES,** TO NICHOLAS BIDDLE, Esq. THEIR PRESIDENT.

In token of their gratitude for his faithful, zealous and fearless devotion to their interests; & for his services to the country, in establishing the best currency in the world.

February 19th, 1836.

The ornamental part of the entire service, as well as the design is massive and handsome; but none of the specimens, in our opinion, display so much beauty and taste as the candelabra, engraved for the centre of the table.

"Seven thousand ounces of silver," equal to seven thousand dollars!

This is worse than the "Sub-Treasury" it is "hoarding the precious metals" with a vengeance. Only think of it—seven thousand dollars in silver for Mr. Biddle to eat upon! If our lordlings are all to have "dinner sets" of this sort, it will take all the silver in the country, and prevent a resumption of specie payments. It is downright "hostility to the banks," it is agrarianism, Fanny Whigism, loco focism, barbarism, savagism. It is an attack on the "credit system;" for this seven thousand dollars might have afforded a basis for a hundred thousand dollars of promises to pay, or credit currency.

Besides, here we have one sort of PLATES "for the [bank] office holders, and another for the people." The people eat their dinners from plates of earth, pewter, or wood; but the bank "office holders" must have silver. Why should not Mr. B. be compelled to eat from his wooden trencher like thousands of the people? What right has he to "better" plates than they?

A set of CREDIT plates and dishes would be more appropriate, as well as more economical—a set corresponding with "the best currency" in the world, which he gives to the people. Beautiful round pieces of paper, with fine pictures on them, and the name of each stuck round the margin, such as Plate, Plate, Plate; Big Dish, Big Dish; Little Dish, Little Dish; Cover, Cover, Cover; Butter Plate, Butter Plate, Butter Plate; with knives, forks, and spoons, of the same elegant workmanship; would have constituted a more fitting present for the Paper Money King. It would have required only "confidence," implicit and undoubting "faith," to have made it "the best dinner set in the world"—until he came to eat upon it. It would have been quite as good as a faith currency, which passes by confidence, & does very well until you want to cash it.

Seriously, who pays for this princely service of plate to the Bank President? Does it come out of the pockets of the stockholders? No; it is part of "the spoils" which this man has collected from the merchants of New York, from the planters of the South & West, & from the whole people of these United States, by a system of lawless shaving, usury, and exaction, without a parallel in any civilized country.—Globe.

The annexed statement of the sales of the public lands, during the last year, we take from the speech of Col. BENTON, on the independent treasury bill.

Statement showing the amount of the sales of the public lands during the year 1837.

States and Territories.	Purchase money.
Ohio,	\$591,283
Indiana,	1,565,390
Illinois,	1,266,778
Missouri,	\$28,452
Alabama,	475,918
Mississippi,	420,660
Louisiana,	283,696
Michigan,	969,106
Arkansas,	353,920
Wisconsin Territory,	223,479
Florida Territory,	125,852
Total,	\$7,004,554.

The Columbus Sentinel and Herald says: The Superior Court commenced its sitting on Monday last—Judge Sturgis presiding.

The way we all are sued, is a sin to Davy Crockett, And he that doubts should look At our appearance docket.

The Head of Osceola.—The Charleston papers contain a full phrenological description of the cranium of this celebrated gentleman, savage. The most remarkable feature appears to have been the preponderating influence of the moral and intellectual faculties over the mere animal. The cast exhibits a large development of destructiveness and combativeness, counterbalanced by a large organ of benevolence. The organ of music is defective. Amativeness not remarkable. philoprogenitiveness large, inhabitiveness large, veneration very large. The outline of the forehead perpendicular.

The Nashville Whig of the 14th, says—"The Directors of the Planters' Bank gave notice on Friday that they would refuse Alabama money after Saturday, except in payment of debts due to the Bank." The same paper states that the directors of the banks in that city had under advisement the subject of issuing post notes payable in Philadelphia. This, we take it means, that the Nashville Banks wish to cry down Alabama paper and cry up their own. There is no good reason why Alabama paper should be at its present low discount abroad.

Juniper.—The distinguished and warlike chief of the Seminole tribe, whose name heads this article died at N. O. on the 18th inst. He had been confined to his bed by disease for two months past.

The citizens and military attended the funeral, and he was buried with all the honors of war.

ROBBERY.—Marquand & Co. of 181 Broadway, N. Y. were robbed of six valuable gold watches on the 27th ult. A genteel looking man, calling himself Edward T. Livingston, entered the store between three and four o'clock, and made a selection of six gold independent watches, and desired that they might be taken to his boarding house to show. He was in attendance to receive them, and took them into an adjoining room, under pretence of showing them to a sick father. No more was seen of him or the watches; and it appeared that he was not known in the house, where he had only engaged lodgings in the morning.

Charleston April 16.

We learn from a passenger in the U. S. steamer Poinsett, from St. Augustine, that about a week ago, Col. Bankhead captured seventy Indians near Key Biscaine, and that an express mail rider between Camp King and Fort Bado, and two men, near Newnanville, had been killed by the Indians. It was also reported that Gov. Call had been killed by the Indians in West Florida.

The way Revolutionary Soldiers do.—In the town of Northfield, in N. Hampshire, at the late election, all the Revolutionary Soldiers, ten in number, went to the polls; in balloting for the State and County officers they advanced in a line, while the legal voters retired back with uncovered heads, leaving the veterans to first cast in their votes, to help perpetuate that liberty and independence for which they had fought. It was a scene of thrilling interest to the heart of every patriot.

The Cotton Crop.—The Mobile papers value the late crop of Cotton in the State of Alabama at \$10,600,000, or 265,000 bales at \$40 per bale.

Gen. Jackson was seventy-two years old on the 15th of March last.

Commercial.

REMARKS.

The Market has been very dull this week, few if any transactions in cotton, and our arrivals falling off as the season advances. Yesterday a considerable number of waggon arrived which has brought up the amount of sales to an average. Sales from 61 to 84.—The Mobile news of Saturday are bad as regards the whole market, several of our merchants who went to purchase, returned without having done so, the prices being so high, and the exchange on New Orleans prevented them from going there. See extracts below.

COTTON.—A slight improvement has taken place since our last report. The sales of the week amount to a little upwards of 6,000 bales, at prices varying from 24 to 13c.—the principal sales at 104 to 114c. The advices from Europe to the 8th March, which came to hand in the early part of the week, being unfavourable, caused prices to decline about 3c.—but in the middle of the week advices from Havre to the 15th, and from Liverpool to the 18th were received, representing a large business doing, and an advance of 1d. on fine qualities. This caused a reaction in our market, and prices advanced about 1c. on last week's quotations, and the last three days the sales have been about 1200 bales each day.

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

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

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.

Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

HUDSON'S BROCKWAY

ARE JUST RECEIVING AT THE

NEW-YORK STORE.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of the

Newest and most Fashionable

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

Carefully selected in New-York.

We flatter ourselves that we shall be able to please all who may favor us with a call, both as to prices and quality.

Jacksonville, May 10, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &

the public generally, that he has

recently opened a House of Entertainment

in the town of Jacksonville, Benton

County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on

the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes

to merit and secure a liberal share of public

patronage. May 10, 1838.—6t.

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire

Stock of Goods, and wishing to close his business

in this place as early as possible, earnestly

requests those indebted to him, to come forward and

make settlement by payment of note. His books

will be kept at Shorter & Bancroft's Store, where

himself or an authorized Agent will always be found

ready to make settlements. WM. W. HAYNES.

May 10th, 1838.—3t.

DOCTOR J. C. FRANCIS,

HAVING permanently located in

Jacksonville, tenders his professional

services to the citizens of Benton

County. His office is at present in the

counting room of White Woodward & Co., where

he may be found at all times, unless absent on

professional duties. May 10th, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Maddox, 17 miles below Jacksonville, on the Talladega road, a Gray Mare, about 16 years old, five feet high and appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 10, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that two notes of hand, given by me, (hereinafter set forth) have been paid, and they are therefore cautioned against trading for the same.

1st Note payable to Thomas Edwards or bearer for \$475 00, due 25th December, 1838.

—This note has been arranged with Andrew Pore in a contract for Bacon.

2nd Note, payable to Campbell & Friou for 5200 pounds of Bacon, due March 1838, and payable in Wetumpka. As both of these Notes have been settled or arranged, all persons are hereby warned from trading for them—as I am determined to pay them in no other mode, than at the end of a law suit.

HENRY DUNN.

May 1st, 1838.—3t.

MILLER & HURD,

IMPORTERS OF THE TALLADEGA

MARBLE QUARRIES.

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that

they have now their Saws in operation, and

are prepared to receive and execute any orders for

Tombs, Doors & Window Sills &c.

Their charges will be moderate, and their terms

cash only.

M. D. STEVENS is our Authorized Agent in East

Wetumpka, who can give any information required,

and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave

yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &

Northrop's new buildings.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

BENTON COUNTY, ALA.

A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character,

and capacity to teach the various branches usually

tought in such institutions, can find employment in

said Academy by making application to the Board of

Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of

August next. For further particulars address the under-

signed at this place.

By Order of the Board.

RICHARD PAGE,

E. L. WOODWARD.

May 10, 1838.

Editors friendly to the advancement of Literature,

will confer a favor on the Board by giving this

a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and

Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega

the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every

Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same

days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from

Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern

route. It is the subscribers determination to offer

every accommodation and facility in his power, to all

who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Of-

fice in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's

Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION hav-

ing been granted to the undersigned, by the

Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th

day of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W.

Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are,

therefore, to notify and require all persons hav-

ing claims against the said estate to present them

duly authenticated within the time prescribed

by law or the same will be barred.

POETRY.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.
FOUR ACROSTICS.

I.
Curst be the hand that crushed thee to the earth,
Ill-fated victim of a murderous crew!
Lives there a man who honors not thy worth?
Lives there a soul in freedom's cause more true?
Even that mad gang who feared thy cause and thee,
Yet heap quick honors on thy memory.

II.
Wily assassin! who with purpose fell,
In thirst of blood could prate of "chivalry."
Scorn shall pursue thy name; and lowest hell
Eternal prove thy "dower fire" to thee!

III.
Go! guilt-stained votary of a Draco code—
Revel upon the ruin thou hast wrought:
Anguish shall haunt thy steps—thy sleep corrode—
Visions of blood shall stain thy waking thought.
Envenomed tool!—flame, like a loathsome pest,
Shall scourge thee to thy tomb—that shall not give
Thee rest!

IV.
Wretch!—hated wretch—now writing in the slime
Engender'd by thy festering infamy—
Be as thou art—thy name, throughout all time,
Branded like Cain's, shall never, never, die.

Z. E. B.
The House voted to wear crape thirty days, unan-
imously.

From the Kentucky Gazette.

ON THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Surrender, or die! was the watch-word, the cry
That rushed o'er the murmuring waves;
On wings of dismay sped onward its way,
Till it reached the camp of the brave.
No, never! they cried, and they cheered in their pride,
We never shall yield, we may fall on the field,
Yet ere we surrender we die.

Ye! the foe that invade, stay the blood, reeking blade,
And gaze on your conquest—the slain;
Yet we that still live, your ransom will give,
The redemption will not be in vain;
Once brothers we were, that tie now we tear,
What bound from the bosom is given:
Independence we dare, on the altar we swear,
And the oath is recorded in Heaven.

Exchange! was the cry—surrender or die!
When Washington rushed on the foe;
And Liberty's cheer the striped banner appears,
And the pride of the Briton falls low;
Hence! over the wave, is the shout of the brave,
And in Heaven is recorded the cry!
War and havoc are done, peace and glory are won,
And freedom we live, and will die.

HUNGARIAN HORSE-DEALER.

On the third night after his departure from Vienna, he stopped at a quiet inn, situated in the suburbs of a small town. He had never been there before, but the people about it were comfortable, and the appearance of the inn was respectable. Having first attended to his horse, he sat down to supper with his host, and family. During the meal he was asked whence he came, and when he said from Vienna, all present were anxious to hear the news. The dealer told them all he knew. The host then enquired what business had carried him to Vienna. He told them he had been there to sell some of the best horses that were ever taken to that market. When he heard this, the host cast a glance at one of the men of the family, who seemed to be his son, which the dealer scarcely observed then, but which he had reason to recall afterwards. When supper was finished, the dealer requested to be shown to his bed. The host himself took up a light, and conducted him across a little yard at the back of the house to a detached building, which contained two rooms, tolerably decent for an Hungarian hotel. In the inner of these rooms was a bed, and the host left him to himself. As round his waist, where his money was deposited, he thought he might as well see whether it was all safe. Accordingly, he drew out an old leather purse that contained his gold, and then a tattered parchment pocket-book that enveloped the Austrian bank notes, and finding that both were quite right, he laid them under the bolster, extinguished the light and threw himself on the bed, thanking God and the saints that he had carried him thus far homeward in safety. He had no misgivings as to the character of the people he had fallen amongst to hinder his repose, and the poor dealer was very soon enjoying a profound and happy sleep. He might have been in this state of beatitude an hour or two, when he was disturbed by a noise like that of an opening window, and by a sudden rush of cool night air on his burning face. He saw immediately above the bed, the head and shoulders of a man who was evidently attempting to make his ingress into the room that way. As the terrified dealer looked, the intruding figure was withdrawn, and he heard a rumbling noise, and then the voices of several men, as he thought, close under the window. The most dreadful apprehensions, the more horrible as they were so sudden, now agitated the dealer, who, scarcely knowing what he did, but utterly despairing of preserving his life, threw himself under the bed. He had scarcely done so, when the hard breathing of a man was heard at the open window, and the next moment a robust fellow dropped into the room, and after staggering across it, groped his way by the walls to the bed. Fear had almost deprived the horse-dealer of his senses, but yet he perceived that the intruder, whoever he might be, was drunk. There was, however, slight comfort, in this, for he might only have swallowed wine to make him the more desperate, and the traveller was convinced he had heard the voices of other men without, who might climb into the room to assist their brother villain in case any resistance should be made. His astonishment, however, was great and reviving when he heard the fellow throw off his jacket on the floor, and then toss himself upon the bed under which he lay. Terror, however, had taken too firm a hold of the traveller to be shaken off at once, his ideas were too confused to permit his imagining any other motive for such a midnight intrusion on an unarmed man with property about him, save that of robbery and assassination, and he lay quiet where he was until he heard the fellow above him snoring with all the sonority of a drunkard. Then, indeed, he would have left his hiding-place, and gone to rouse the people in the inn to get another resting-place instead of the bed of which he had been dispossessed in so singular a manner; but, just as he came to this resolution, he heard the door of the outer room open—then stealthy steps across it—when the door of the very room he was in was softly opened, and two men, one of whom was the host and the other his son, appeared on its threshold. "Leave the light where it is," whispered the host, "or it may disturb him and give us trouble." "There is no fear of that," said the younger man, also in a whisper, "we are two to one; he has nothing but a little knife about him—he is dead asleep too! how low he snores!" Do my bidding," said the old man sternly; would you have him wake and rouse the neighborhood with his screams?" As it was, the horse-dealer, who had been so lately scarcely suppress a shriek, but he saw that the son left the light in the outer room, and then, pulling the door partially open, they to screen the rays of the lamp from the bed,

he saw the two murderers glide to the bed-side, and then heard a rustling motion as of arms descending on the bed-clothes, and a hissing, and then a grating sound, that turned his soul sick, for he knew it came from knives or daggers penetrating to the heart or vides of a human being like himself, and only a few inches above his own body. This was followed by one sudden and violent start on the bed, accompanied by a moan. Then the bed, which was low once, was bent by an increase of weight caused by one or both the murderers throwing themselves upon it, until it pressed on the body of the traveller. There was an awful silence for a moment or two, and then the host said he is finished—I have cut him across the throat—take the money, I saw him put it under his bolster. "I have it, here it is," said the son; "relieved from the weight which had oppressed him, almost to suffocation; and the assassins, who seemed to tremble as they went, ran out of the room, took up the light, and disappeared altogether from the apartment. No sooner were they fairly gone than the poor dealer crawled from under the bed, took one desperate leap, and escaped through the little window by which he had seen enter the unfortunate wretch, who had evidently been murdered in his stead. He ran with all his speed into the town, where he told his horrible story and miraculous escape to the night-watch. The night-watch conducted him to the burgomaster, who was soon aroused from his sleep, and acquainted with all that had happened. In less than half an hour from the time of his escape from the horse-dealer's room, the burgomaster, with the night-watch, and a half-dozen armed men, ran to the stable-door; they entered, and found within, the host and his son digging a grave. The first figure that met the eyes of the murderers was that of the traveller. The effect of this on their guilty souls was too much to be borne, and they shrieked and threw themselves on the ground, gripping hands of real flesh and blood, and heard the voices of the magistrate and their friends and neighbors, denouncing them as murderers, it was some minutes ere they could believe that the figure of the traveller that stood among them was other than a spirit. It was the harder villain, the father, who, on hearing the stranger's voice continuing in conversation with the magistrate, first gained sufficient command over himself to raise his face from the earth; he saw the stranger still pale and haggard, but evidently unhurt. The murderer's head spun round confusedly, and at length rising, he said to those who held him, "Let me see that stranger nearer; let me touch him—only let me touch him!" The poor horse-dealer drew this, said the magistrate, "he is unarmed and unharmed, and we are here to prevent his doing you harm." On this the traveller let the host approach him, and pass his hand over his person, which, when he had done, the villain exclaimed, "I am no murderer!" "Who says I am a murderer?" "That shall we see," said the magistrate, who led the way to the two prisoners, and all the party which had collected in the stable on hearing what passed there. Both father and son walked with considerable confidence into the room; but when they saw by the lamps the night-covered with blood, lying upon the bed, they cried out, "How is this? who is this?" and rushed together to the bed-side. The lights were lowered; their rays young man. At the sight, the younger of the murderers turned his head, and swooned in silence; but of the eternally damned alone might equal its effect. He threw himself on the bed, and on the gashed and bloody killed mine own son!" also found a temporary relief. The next minute the wretched hostess, who was innocent of all that had passed, and who was, without knowing it, the wife of a murderer, the mother of a murderer, and the mother of a murdered son—of a son killed by a brother and a father, ran to the apartment, and would have increased tenfold its already insupportable horrors by entering there, had she not been prevented by the honest townspeople. She had been roused from sleep by the noise made in the stable, and then by her husband's shriek, and was now herself shrieking and frantic carried back into the inn by main force. The two murderers were forthwith bound and carried to the town jail, where, on the examination from evidence that the next morning, it appeared the youngest son of the landlord of the inn, and a person never suspected of any crime more serious than habitual drunkenness; that instead of being in bed as his father and brother had believed him, he had stolen out of the house, and joined a party of carousers in the town; of these boon companions, all appeared in evidence; and two of them deposed that the deceased, being exceedingly intoxicated, and dreading his father's wrath, should he rouse the house in such a state, and at that late hour, had said to them that he would get through the window into the little detached apartment, and sleep there, as he had often done before, and that they two had accompanied him, and assisted him to climb to the window. The deceased had reached the window once, and as they thought would have got safe through it, but drunk and unsteady as he was, he slipped back; they had then some difficulty in inducing him to climb again, in the capricious intoxication; he said he would rather go sleep with his comrades. However, he had at last effected his entrance; and they, his two comrades, had gone to their respective homes. The wretched criminals were executed a few weeks after the commission of the crime. They had confessed every thing, and restored to the horse-dealer the gold and the paper-money they had concealed, and which had led them to do a deed so much more atrocious than even they had contemplated.—*The Lives and Exploits of Banditti and Robbers.*

THE POISONED NOSEGAY.
On the eve of the fête of St. Louis, a poor laborer arrived out of breath, at the Hotel of the Lieutenant Magistrate, in Paris, and asked to speak with the chief of police, the celebrated M. Berthollet de Bellisle; but it was one o'clock, the usual dinner hour, at the period, and the elegantly dressed valets would not disturb their master for a "shabby looking workman." The man insisted—they laughed at him—he entreated—they ordered him out, and at length provoked at his importunity, they took him by the shoulder and attempted to force him into the street. While struggling with them he exclaimed—"I have particular business with the Magistrate—the King's life is in danger!" At these words the menials desisted—and an officer who was present, struck with the honest countenance of the man, informed M. de Bellisle of the circumstance, who immediately ordered him to be conducted to his private room, where he soon joined him. The Magistrate had frequently been deceived by persons, who in the hope of reward, had trumped up some story of alarming dangers to the King or the Government, so that he listened to the workman's narrative with a stern and distrustful countenance. It seems that while the poor fellow was doing some repairs in one of the pleasure houses with which Paris abounds, he overheard, thro' a chink in the partition, a conversation carried on in an undertone between two personages of the court; the name of the King frequently uttered drew his attention—he listened attentively—and the details he learned were of the most terrible importance. Among the nosegays

which were to be presented to his majesty on the occasion of this fête, one was to be impregnated with a poison so subtle, that it would cause the instant death of any one who should smell it. Master of so potent a secret, the *frotteur* had left his work unfinished, and without time to change his working clothes, he had hastened to the Hotel of the Police to reveal the dreadful plot that was preparing. Bellisle sifted him closely on the various points of his story, but found him perfectly consistent, and was at length convinced by his earnestness, particularly as he offered to submit to the torture to testify the truth of his words. He took him in his carriage to Versailles, where he had him placed under the surveillance of the guard, while he went to the King's apartment by a private staircase, in order not to excite the fears of the conspirators.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, Louis XV. went to the grand saloon of reception—where he sat with a smiling countenance in the chair of State at the bottom of the room. Before him was the splendid round table of mosaic, which had been presented to Louis XIV. by the Republic of Venice, and was destined to receive the brilliant nosegays which were to be offered to his majesty on the present joyful occasion. Louis exchanged smiling glances with Madame de Pompadour, and with his hand caressed his favorite spaniel, placed on a stool at his feet. The ceremony at length commenced. The King received one by one the various *bouquets* ordered him, and under pretext of playing with his dog, whose indiscreet vivacity seemed greatly to amuse him, he held each bunch of flowers to the animal's nose, and then laid it on the table. The members of the diplomatic body first paid their homage to his majesty—then came the Royal Family who had courteously yielded to them the precedence. On smelling the first nosegay presented by them, the dog fell dead. Madame de Pompadour turned pale, and was about to scream out, when her royal lover whispered to her—"be not alarmed—the danger is passed. Hide the poor spaying in a fold of your robe—he died to justify the saying—"son, brother, and father of the King, and never King himself."

The ceremony was soon afterwards concluded, and Louis returned to his private apartment, where he sent for the Lieutenant of Police. "You were well formed, M. de Bellisle," said he; "last year the poignard of Damiani—a nosegay this time—and all from the same source! But in this case I cannot punish as I should. You will please to keep silent on this dreadful mystery. As to the man who has saved me, I wish to see him—present him to me." The magistrate made some excuse about the *frotteur's* humble dress and appearance—but was interrupted by the good natured monarch with—"So much the better! The working dress is the people's dress of glory! Bring your *frotteur* here—I will treat him better than doing by the hand his protegee, trembling and not daring to lift up his eyes. Louis XV. advanced to him, he bowed first reward. "Ah, sire!" exclaimed the man, trying to throw himself at his feet, "am I worthy of him to his honor, warmly embraced him, and kissed him on the forehead. Louis asked him in what way he should serve him. "Well then sire, (he answered) I should be happy to live near your majesty here in your sometimes I will always be happy."—"Is that all, you, my worthy friend—and every morning you will bring me a nosegay—which will make me remember the King kept his promise—a beautiful cottage was built for his humble friend near Triarion—a pension of 1200 louis a year was settled upon him, and he lived in uninterrupted happiness till the end of his days.

Last Boston Pun.—Lady caught in a shower Monday night—stranger politely offered the shelter of his umbrella—accepted—got home, and found him black in the face—wrong color for a rain-beau.

"My dear," said a lady to a little girl—
"what is the matter with your mother?"
"She's got the rebellious fever, ma'am." A
some what common disorder among—!

Fine Arts.—An ingenious mechanic of Salem is employed in making yokes for "Industrious Fleas."

A fellow who was seized by the constable the other day, declared that these officers were perfect NUANCES.

"How beautiful the face of Nature looks after the shower!"

"Yes, madam—but any body's face would look better for being washed."

"It is a good horse that never stumbles, And a good wife that never grumbles."

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Cleveland, (Tennessee,) will, on the first Monday of June next, proceed to sell all the lots in said Town and vicinity, that they are authorized by law to sell, on a credit of Twelve months—purchasers required to give bond with approved security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

LEVI TREWHITE,
P. J. G. LEA,
ROBT. S. BESHEARS,
JOHN C. KENEDY,
JAMES BERRY,
ROBT. SWANN,
BOROUGHBUCKNER,
JOHN HARDWICK.

April 26, 1838.—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

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

March 22d, 1838.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale a fine assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS

that could be found in the eastern markets; which together with their former Stock, makes their present one almost complete.

Purchasers will please give us a call and examine.

SHORTER & BANCROFT.
April 19, 1838.—4t.

N. B. A fine assortment of Summer Clothing, &c. &c.

New-York, Paris and London FASHIONS.

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

The above Fashions are received regularly three times a year.
J. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

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 this climate, and by it receive a liberal share of public patronage. N. B. He has devoted great attention to female diseases, and to chronic diseases generally. He can, at all times, unless professionally engaged, be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr. John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.
Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted with Doctor William Williamson, for several years, 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. C. Samuel T. Pharr.
I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doctor JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the second Monday in May next, fraction B in section 30, Range six east, Township fifteen, containing about 98 acres, and also a forty acre tract lying in the same section. The above land is of good soil, and well improved. The above land is of good Sulphur Springs. These tracts of land are situated about 20 miles south of Jacksonville and 18 miles north of Talladega. The land is also well watered. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale can call and examine the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale.

April 19, 1838.—3m. WM. KNOX.

THE SONGS OF THE COMPOSERS
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

POST OFFICE, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Arrivals and departures of the Mails.
Arrives.
Huntsville—Sundays & 6 P. M. Tuesdays & 8 A. M.
Thursdays & 6 P. M. Saturdays & 8 A. M.
Rome—Sundays & 4 P. M. Mondays & 6 A. M.
Wednesdays & 4 P. M. Fridays & 6 A. M.
Talladega—Mondays & 5 P. M. Wednesdays & 6 A. M.
Thursdays & 5 P. M. Fridays & 6 A. M.
Calhoun—Tuesdays 6 P. M. Saturdays 6 A. M.
Wednesdays 4 P. M. Fridays 6 A. M.
March 29, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Hartwell W. Freeman, late of St. Clair County, Ala., are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately. Also all persons having demands against said estate are requested to render them, in for settlement, in terms of the law, in such cases made and provided.

SUSAN FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 19th 1838.—6t.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE at Rawlingsville, Ala. on the 31st day of March, 1838.

which if not taken out by the 31st of June, 1838, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
Rowan Mary, Doss or Darr David, Green Wm. H., McPherson Joseph, Miss W. C. Smith and C. Lankford, Bascom Peter, Leonard L. Oliver C. B., Horton Jane, Reese William, Arnold Geo. Pinkerton John, Grady John D., Claton John, Russell John, Ross Alexander, Robinson Benjamin F. Gray Michael, Dobs John.

REZIN RAWLINGS P. M.
April 19, 1838.

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, IV. & C. R. R.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

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

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.

Notice to all whom it may concern.

ON the 11th day of June next, a settlement will be had by the undersigned, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, with Moses Whiteside, Administrator of the estate of John Whiteside, dec'd, at which time all persons concerned, can appear, at the Court House, in Jacksonville, and object to the allowance of any accounts presented by said Moses Whiteside, if they choose.

C. A. GREEN, Judge C. C.
May 3, 1838.—3t.

B. B. THOMPSON.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has recently opened a HOUSE OF ENTERTEINMENT in the town of Jefferson, Ala. His table and bar shall be supplied with the best of the country afford, and all who shall be supplied with good Oysters. He pledges that no pains shall be spared to render every one who may honor him with a call, by indefatigable industry to merit a liberal patronage.
Jefferson, Ala. March 15th, 1838.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.
I HAVE recently opened a place, (Sockapatoe,) for the accommodation of Travellers, and myself to spare neither pains nor expense, to make the visitor comfortable at any time he may call. My Table and Bar will be supplied with the best of the country can afford. My table will be attended by a good Hostler, and the great pressure at this time, may be regulated accordingly.

WM. HOWARD,
above three months, and forward their account to this place for payment.
Sockapatoe, February 8, 1838.—3m.

DEKALB ACADEMY.

IS pleasantly situated near the centre of Dekalb County, Ala. in Wills Valley, half a mile from Lookout Mountain, four miles north-east of the town of Wills, and ten miles south-west of the town of Wills. It has a fertile surrounding country, abounding in the purest crystalline springs, and the atmosphere of the mountain breeze. The teachers of this Institution, take great pleasure in forming the public, that this Academy is a recent origin, presents at this time the most promising prospects. The number of pupils, and engaged, amounts to upwards of 100, and we have no doubt, that so soon as the year of the institution become known, it will be a competent number.

The salary of our Teacher is \$500 for the year, and he is to have two sessions of six months each; and we have no hesitation in saying, that his classical acquirements, his skill in Teaching, his indefatigable perseverance, and above all, the matchless progress of his pupils, make him even superior to his salary. His manner of teaching is *Inductive*, and a perfect understanding. Contrasted with the mode of tuition, how unavailing, how futile, the common mode of tuition! which prescribes for a pupil a parcel of books, a selected collection of which, is alone to be committed to memory.

By the former the judgment is made to comprehend the meaning of an author. By the latter the memory is loaded with sounds, and the sense. By the former the pupil is enabled to grasp the substance of an author in his own language. By the latter the pupil is enabled to repeat a lecture of beautiful sentences, and the Lecturing System teaches in a few years, what is never taught by the memorizing system for years, an actual knowledge of what is taught.

To make good scholars, requires frequent views. To insure frequent reviews, we have with the acquiescence of the Teacher, made a rule of the Institution to have monthly examinations.

Our first monthly examination took place Friday, 9th inst. and in the sincerity of truth can say, we never witnessed a more perfect development of practical instruction. It was one class of about twenty, examined on spelling, pronouncing, deriving, and defining, not surpassed by professed grammarians. Each pupil would spell his word, pronounce it by the appropriate number to each vowel sound, tell its derivation and definition.

The same class sustained an excellent examination on practical arithmetic, but their examination on English Grammar, surpassed all previous efforts, and gave the most triumphant development of practical instruction. Each pupil answered the questions propounded by the teacher, showing at the same time a perfect understanding of the answer, by giving the reason in his own language.

Those who have not had the advantages of practical tuition, we would specially invite to become pupils of our institution. Those who have doubtless become pupils if they have not, where the opportunity of similar tuition. At preparatory school for College, we believe there is no institution superior. We would therefore invite our friends in middle and south Alabama to send us some pupils for the classes.

Our neighborhood is moral, and there is temptation to extravagance. Substantial help may be obtained for \$2 per week. No one will be wanting on the part of the trustees, the teacher for the preservation of the moral of the pupils.

Although we cannot boast of a fine location for our Academy, we anticipate that the knowledge is the object, we would say, if a teacher of classical and practical qualifications, respectable and moral neighborhood, a healthy and substantial boarding, and indeed one of the healthiest situations in Alabama, would constitute inducements for parents and guardians to send their sons and wards to a literary institution, we would flatter ourselves with the anticipation of a liberal share of public patronage.

The prices for tuition are as follows:
For Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and History \$10.00
For Belles Lettres, Metaphysics and Philosophy.

For the Classics, Composition & Elocution Per session (five months).
It would be well for both English and Classical pupils from a distance, to bring the books they may wish for immediate use with them. We expect a large collection of books from the north and west.

Any communication addressed either to Edward Pearson or John Craig will meet prompt attention.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD PEARSON, Secy.
JOHN CRAIG, Secy.
P. S. Editors friendly to Literary Institutions would impose most grateful obligations on Trustees by giving the above a few insertions in their papers.

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

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1838.

Whole No. 70

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

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. Subscriptions received for less than one year in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid. Subscribers at the option of the publisher, will be considered as continuing until notified to the contrary.

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

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a substantial stock of

GOODS,

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

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—1f.

UDSON & BROCKMAN

ARE JUST RECEIVING AT THE NEW-YORK STORE, A Large and Splendid Assortment of the latest and most Fashionable SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

fully selected in New-York. We flatter ourselves that we shall be able to please all who may favor us with a call, both as regards price and quality.
Jacksonville, May 10, 1838.—4f.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a **House of Entertainment** in the town of Jacksonville, Ben. County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to secure a liberal share of patronage.
May 10, 1838.—6f.

LOOK HERE!!

WM. W. HAYNES, who has just disposed of his entire stock of Goods, and wishing to close his business in this place as early as possible, earnestly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle by payment or note. His books are kept at Shorter & Hancock's Store, where a self or an authorized Agent will always be found to make settlements.

WM. W. HAYNES.
May 10th, 1838.—3f.

DOCTOR J. C. FRANCIS,

HAVING permanently located in Jacksonville, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ben. County. His office is at present in the drug room of White Woodward & Co., where may be found at all times, unless absent on business, a self or an authorized Agent will always be found to make settlements.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BEN. COUNTY. TAKEN UP by John Maddox, 17 miles below Jacksonville, on the Talladega road, a Gray Mare, about 16 years old, five feet high and appraised to fifteen dollars.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
May 10, 1838.—3f.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that two notes of hand, given by me, (hereinafter set forth) have been paid, and they are therefore cautioned against trading for the same.
Note payable to Thomas Edwards or order for \$475 00, due 25th December, 1838. This note has been arranged with Andrew Pore contract for Bacon.
Note payable to Campbell & Friou for 10 pounds of Bacon, due March 1838, and payable in Wetumpka. As both of these Notes have been settled or arranged, all persons are hereby notified from trading for them—as I am determined to pay them in no other mode, than at the date of a law suit.
HENRY DUNN.
May 1st, 1838.—3f.

MILLER & HURD,

PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.
M. D. SIMMONS is our Authorized Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, or receive orders.
Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan &throp's new buildings.

DR. A. PELHAM,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Ben. County. He may be found, at the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. G. Hech.
Ben. County, Ala. April 5, 1838.—6m.

JOE PRINTING,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned, by the Orphan's Court of Ben. County, on the 7th day of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W. Boyt, late of said county, deceased. These are, therefore, to notify and require all persons having claims against the said estate, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or the same will be barred.
ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.
May 3, 1838.—6f.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.
May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Notice.

To the Public Generally. I HAVE recently opened a **House of Public Entertainment** in this place, (Socokaptoy,) 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.
Socokaptoy, February 8, 1838.—5m.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the second Monday in May next, fraction 15 in section 30, Range six east, Township fifteen, containing about 98 acres, and also a forty acre tract lying in the same section. The above land is of good soil and well improved, and lies adjoining the Sulphur Springs. These tracts of land are situated about 20 miles south of Jacksonville and 18 miles north of Talladega. The land is also well watered. Any person wishing to purchase at private sale, can call and examine the premises. Terms made known on the day of sale.
WM. KNOX.
April 19, 1838.—3f.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

BEN. COUNTY, ALA. A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches usually taught in such institutions, can find employment in said Academy by making application to the Board of Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of August next. For further particulars address the undersigned at this place.

By Order of the Board.
RICHARD PACE,
E. L. WOODWARD.
May 10, 1838.

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.

DOCTOR ZECHARIAH ELLISON,

HAVING permanently located in the Town of Jacksonville, grateful for the very liberal patronage received, during the past year, tenders his professional services to the citizens of this and the adjoining Counties, armed with innocent, but efficient vegetable, remedies, he hopes to successfully combat disease in all its diversified forms; (without the use of Calomel or any other mineral poison.) His office is on Broad Street, next house south of the Printing Office, where he can be consulted at all times unless professionally engaged.
March 22, 1838.—4f.

Gee & Standefer,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Gunter's Landing,

Marshal County, Ala. ARE now receiving by steamers Guide & Bark away, in addition to their former stock, a general assortment 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 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.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Cleaveland, (Tennessee,) will, on the first Monday of June next, proceed to sell all the lots in said Town and vicinity; that they are authorised by law to sell, on a credit of twelve months—purchasers required to give bond with approved security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.
LEVI TREWHITE,
P. J. G. LEA,
ROBT. S. BESHEARS,
JOHN C. KENNEDY,
JAMES BERRY,
ROBT. SWANN,
BOROUGHBUCKNER,
JOHN HARDWICK.
April 26, 1838.—4f.

From the Nashville Whig.

THE MOSELLE.

We understand that no doubt remains as to the death of Mr. Tyree by the explosion of the Moselle. His trunk was seen on the boat a few minutes before she left the wharf, and a letter received by last night's Express speaks of his death as certain.

As nearly as can be ascertained (says the Gazette of Monday,) there were on board, at the time of the explosion, Two Hundred and Fifty-Five persons. Of this number—53 are dead,

- 56 " missing,
- 16 " wounded,
- 108 " saved.

238

Besides these, several were known to be on board, who were not registered.

The same paper says: The dismembered head of a man was found on Saturday, at the wreck of the Moselle, and recognized by Mr. Inskip, of St. Clairsville, one of the wounded.

Mr. I. says the deceased was an officer of the Navy; and wore the undress uniform; and that he was on the boat from Wheeling to Cincinnati. Mr. I. did not make his acquaintance, nor learn his name. The deceased was of middle age, with healthy countenance, rather weatherbeaten; dark hair, and full whiskers; teeth spaced, with the appearance of having lost one from the front.

This notice is given for the information of the friends of the deceased, who will probably know the description.

The last sad offices to the dead were performed in Cincinnati on Saturday evening. The procession was joined by an immense number of persons from the neighboring towns of Covington, New-Port &c. and the multitude present is described as being altogether unprecedented in the West. The Gazette notices the ceremonies as follows.

OBSEQUES OF THE DEAD.

On Saturday afternoon, April 28th, the mournful duty of committing to the grave nineteen of the sufferers in the destruction of the Moselle, was performed in this city, associated with a solemn funeral service upon account of all the sufferers.

As the calamity was peculiar and transcendent in its horrors, so was the funeral obsequies solemn and imposing beyond anything that has ever taken place in this city.

At three o'clock upon the first toll of the bell, every place of business was closed. It is believed there is no exception. Apparently the whole city was a moving mass to the foot of Broad-way, where the procession was performing. This was accomplished according to previous regulations.—The deceased, in proper coffins, were placed in the hearses of the city, which not being sufficient to convey them, the necessary number of carriages were added. When the procession was prepared to move, Broadway to Fourth street, and the contiguous approaches of the intersecting streets were literally choked with one crowded jam of human beings. Among all these, no word was spoken, no look of levity was indulged. The universal feeling was too deep for any such sensation to be felt.

The progress of the procession, so vast in numbers, so solemn in manner, made every where on its line of movement the deepest impression. Sad and sorrowful faces, hundreds of them bedewed with tears, crowded to windows, doors, and all places of observation.

The interment took place in the public burial ground, and, at this last act of respect and kindness that can be performed by the living for the dead, some most touching scenes occurred. Those to be deposited in their last earthly rest were all strangers. Some of them were members of the same family, and in one or two instances surviving relatives were present. One mother, a German, whose husband is among the lost, cast herself upon the coffin of her only two children, in agonies seldom witnessed. But we must omit a detail of those scenes.

The impressive funeral service of the Episcopal church was read by the Rev. Mr. Brooke, and a brief, but most pertinent and affecting address made by the Rev. Mr. SERON, of the Methodist Episcopal church. Our narration here ends, and we presume not to break its effect with any reflections.

From the Cincinnati Whig.

EXPRESS MAIL.

We are gratified to learn from the Postmaster in this city, that the Southern Express-Mail, between Louisville and New Orleans, will be continued. This information is given on the authority of Mr. Hobbs, Assistant Postmaster General, now in this city. The Express Mail has been discontinued between this city and Baltimore, and between this city and Louisville; but as the steamboat mail from Cincinnati intersects the Southern Express Mail at Louisville, and is transmitted with quite as much

celerity as the Express formerly carried it, we lose nothing by the change on the Southern route.

On Monday last, Gen. B. Connally, a citizen of the County, was killed in this place, by William E. Gardner. We understand the parties met in a back alley or street, (having previously been slightly excited) when the fatal occurrence took place by the shooting of Connally with a pistol, which caused his death in a few minutes. Gardner was immediately arrested and committed to jail to await his trial at the next Circuit Court.—Hunts. Dem.

The accounts from the Mississippi elections are yet incomplete, though the statement copied from the Columbus Democrat will inform our readers that the two parties are pretty equally divided. A postscript to a letter from a gentleman in Desoto, dated 25th ult says:—Dem.

I have seen no written accounts of the elections in this State, but have been told that the Democrats have obtained 30 in this and 40 in Marshall County, over the Whigs, but the Whigs have succeeded in Pontotoc county. I must say that I never saw such efforts in any election as the Whigs displayed in this. The men that held the election in our precinct, which is known as Bell's, are all correct men, so far as I know, but they all voted the whig ticket, a thing I never saw before when parties are nearly equally divided. One of them gave in his son's vote whilst his son was at home ploughing. One democratic young man who lacked a few months of 21 years, seeing a whig give in his vote remarked that if he was allowed a vote, he would kill that; one of the judges replied that he was on the wrong side, or he might vote; he said he should vote for Davis and Claiborne; the judge said he could not vote them. A waggoner passing by, had his ticket written for Claiborne and Davis, stopped his team to put in his vote, when a parcel of whigs got round him and prevailed on him to vote for Prentiss and word. As Mr. Prentiss said in his Circular, that the Speaker of the House of Representatives had the glorious infamy to give the casting vote—I am fearful that the whigs will have the glorious infamy of electing him. I have but little doubt but there has been a great deal of infamous work resorted to."

COLUMBUS, MISS. May 5.

THE ELECTION.

FEDERALISTS. DEMOCRATS.

Prentice. Ford. Claiborne. Davis.

Adams	691	565	299	281
Amite	335	323	265	266
Attala	145	141	172	179
Bolivar	00	00	00	00
Carroll (1 prec't)	126	114	155	149
Copiah	220	858	312	295
Covington	00	00	00	00
Claiborne	410	378	350	320
Choctaw	161	150	277	261
Chickasaw	000	000	000	000
Coahoma	000	000	000	000
Clarke	000	000	000	000
Desoto	000	000	000	000
Franklin	000	000	000	000
Green	000	000	000	000
Hinds	1108	1087	402	410
Holmes	357	345	235	220
Hancock	00	00	00	00
Itawamba	26	26	196	196
Jackson	00	00	00	00
Jefferson	429	417	121	120
Jasper	159	126	177	148
Jones	00	00	00	00
Kemper	209	184	370	362
Lauderdale	00	00	00	00
Leake	00	00	00	00
Lowndes	604	569	532	494
Lawrence	81	76	432	420
Leflore	251	246	282	278
Marion	00	00	00	00
Monroe	327	282	410	402
Madison	597	578	276	264
Marshall	571	554	730	707
Neshoba	351	336	406	386
Newton	00	00	00	00
Neshoba	32	19	121	115
Oktibbeacha	111	104	143	138
Perry	00	00	00	00
Pike	138	127	226	220
Panola	00	00	00	00
Pontotoc	191	186	154	142
Rankin	277	262	228	222
Smith	00	00	00	00
Scott	48	46	102	96
Simpson	72	64	155	143
Tunica	00	00	00	00
Tallahatchie	00	00	00	00
Tishamingo	57	61	272	262
Tippah	204	213	327	317
Wayne	00	00	00	00
Washington	00	00	00	00
Wilkinson	00	00	00	00
Winston	126	121	273	271
Warren	773	760	264	266
Yalabusha	507	483	446	447
Yazoo	523	510	192	210

10,272 9,700 9,291 9,001

Many of the above returns are unofficial, and from some of the counties they are in-

complete. The counties not heard from, gave at the last July election, for Claiborne 1711, for Gholson 1516; for Prentiss 953, for Acee 792.—Democrat.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

The abolitionists assumed the attitude of a political party, just previous to the late election in New Hampshire. They are about taking the same position in this State. So many votes as they can control, are to be offered to those candidates for office, who will promise to lend themselves, if elected to the furtherance of the designs of political abolitionism. The federalists will doubtless embrace the offer—federalism delights to hug to its bosom every discontented faction—every little band of disorganizers and destructives, that has influence or votes to dispose of, without regard to principles or consequences.

We find in the last Lincoln Telegraph, a sort of circular, addressed to the candidates for Congress from that district by the Anti-Slavery Society of Bath. It propounds certain questions touching the tenets of abolition. Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, the federal candidate, replies in a manner that the trusts will be satisfactory to the society. He answers the question generally, in the affirmative, and will doubtless receive their support. The Telegraph states that no answer had been received from Mr. McCRAE, the democratic candidate.

Augusta (Maine) Age.

From the Pensacola Gazette April 25, 1838.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The United States' schr. Grampus, Sanders, Lieut. Commanding, arrived here this morning from Vera Cruz, and brings intelligence that the French squadron is now blockading the Mexican coast. It was supposed that the castle of San Jua de Ulloa would be immediately invested, and that from its condition it could not hold out any length of time. The Mexicans were willing to pay the indemnity demanded by the French, but the latter required some apology, which the Mexican government refused to make.—One individual had offered 10,000 horses and the church had agreed to supply one million of dollars to carry on the war.

The French squadron consists of one frigate and five brigs of War, to which additions are expected. The French ships of War at Martinique and Havana, had been ordered to repair immediately to Vera Cruz.

There were no American vessels at Vera Cruz when the Grampus sailed. Neither ships of war nor packets are included in the blockade. The United States' sloop of War Ontario and Concord were left at Vera Cruz; the former will remain there to protect the interests and commerce of the United States.

The Mexican government is confident of its strength and ability to meet the present emergency, but apprehensions were entertained that if the French squadron should bombard the city of Vera Cruz, the federal party would take part with the enemy, and the city would be sacked. All the women and children were removing to Jalapa, a town a few miles from Vera Cruz. The Mexicans and inhabitants were removing all their valuables.

While the Grampus was at Vera Cruz, intelligence was received from the seat of government that the Mexican Congress had before them a proposition to expel the Frenchmen from the Republic.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.

The difference between these two governments appear to be much more serious than the difficulties between Mexico and the U. States. Just as the latter are put in a train for amicable adjustment, his Catholic Majesty sends an armed fleet to blockade the ports of Mexico, with instructions to the resident Minister (Baron Deffandis) to demand immediate satisfaction and indemnification for late insults and injuries. This demand has been communicated to the Mexican Government as the ultimatum of France, and the New Orleans papers of Wednesday and Thursday contain a manifesto of the Mexican President, in which he reprobates the conduct of the French, and calls upon the nation to defend its interests and its honor. They also contain a translation of the French Minister's demand upon the government. The latter sets forth all the outrages and injuries committed on French property and French citizens, and the unsuccessful effort at amicable negotiation, and concludes as follows:

In this state of things, the government of his Majesty, convinced that the Cabinet of Mexico had sufficiently made known what was its disposition in relation to the French claims for reparation of outrages, has not on this account continued to order the underwriter to present once more and for the last time the same demand to the Mexican Cabinet.

1st. It must be paid by the Treasurer of the Republic in the term to be counted from

this date to the 15th of next May, in Vera Cruz, to be put on board the vessels of the French naval division, which will be in sight of the said port, a sum of six hundred thousand dollars, whose liquidation, the King's Government reserves to itself, so as the distribution of the money among the Frenchmen who have suffered in the Mexican territory, the damages noted in the three following claims:

1st. Plunder and destruction of property on the part of the people, and on the part of the belligerent parties in the time of civil disturbances.

2d. Forcible loans collected by violence.

3d. Refusal of justice or arbitrary decisions, iniquitous and offensive to the security of persons and property, which have been given by administrative authority, military or judicial.

In effecting this payment, the Mexican Government will be completely discharged of all the claims of France, which may be comprised in the three cases above mentioned, and that are anterior to the date of the present month of March.

MEXICAN MANIFESTO.

A translated copy of the Manifesto of the president of the Mexican Republic, to the Nation.

MEXICANS.—If it be the sacred duty of the chiefs of free nations to address their fellow-citizens when an internal danger is about to compromise their interests and happiness, this obligation takes a more august and more national character when an external war is threatened. Then, the voice of the chief magistrate is the centre of all opinions, of all parties, and without the odious distinctions of civil war, calls all to defend the dignity, the rights, and the honor of their country.

You are already aware of the deplorable state of our relations with France, and have been able to appreciate the conduct of the Government, who have employed every method which their noble and amiable sentiments could inspire, to prevent the hostile measures which the French cabinet have now adopted. Without hearing our Minister, whose mission had for its object to regulate our relations, and found them upon a more firm and solid base; without knowing the intentions of the Republican Government, disposed at all times to satisfy just and rational claims; with dates, or sufficient information upon the state of the negotiations, the French Government has ordered a naval force to assemble upon our coast, and now demands, with violence, not only pecuniary indemnifications, but also the removal from office of our magistrates, and such concessions as will cause a general alarm in the continent of America. The documents published by the Minister of Foreign Affairs will give you every information, and arouse your zeal and patriotism!

It would be useless to manifest to you the necessity of contesting the *Ultimatum* of the French Government, on the terms used in the respective communications of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. I do not doubt for a moment that there is not one single Mexican but feels and thinks as I think and feels the National Government. The honor of an independent nation is so delicate, that the least fault which might stain it would cover it with infamy.

A blockade of our ports, in order to deprive the nation of a part of its pecuniary resources, is about to be put in effect by the French naval forces. With this, it is intended to compel the Government to accede to the pretensions of the *Ultimatum*, assurance being given, that it will be continued until those pretensions are fully complied with.

Nothing ought to intimidate us; because in similar circumstances the nation will not be wanting any auxiliaries that may be necessary; and even should she be deficient, would she, in one solitary difficulty, give up her national patriotism? The Mexicans know how to suffer every class of privations, which, so far from cooling their enthusiasm, will only excite their rage against an unjust oppression.

MEXICANS! let us prepare ourselves for the defence of the choicest blessings enjoyed by a free people—liberty and honor! and confide in the decision of the Government, and of the Congress, to obey the nation's voice! From this moment ought to be extinguished every species of odium which, unfortunately, has divided the members of the same family; and, in your name, I declare him a traitor who shall foment dissension or discord.

Manifest to the world that generosity forms your character, and that the world knows nothing of you, when it attempts to present you as men who possess but a small portion of hospitality and civilization—that the French citizens who reside in our territory, and under the protection of our laws and authorities, may never have to lament the least aggravation on our part. Treat them with due consideration, and do not stain with the least blemish the character of the Mexican nation.

We feel sensible, we cannot conceal it, that we have for our enemy the Government of one of the most flourishing and powerful nations; but if the differences which now exist have to be decided by justice, patriotism, and, above all, the protection of Providence, we may count on the termination being crowned with success; and we will exhibit to the world, that the abuse of any foreign power is not capable of changing the glorious destiny of the Republic.

Disposed as much for an honorable peace, as decided for an eternal war, your President will omit nothing, on his part, to prevent any new difficulties that may tend to prolong a state of things so prejudicial to the interest of both countries; nor does he lose the hope that in the end will be re-established that friendship and harmony which is of so much importance to both Governments. If it were not thus, and if the blessings of peace have to be sacrificed in order to submit to ignominy and infamy, let us unite in the same spirit of 1821, and then, full of confidence in the justice of our cause, declare to the world that we will sacrifice our existence, if it be necessary, and their first to do so is your President and friend,

ANASTASIO BUSTAMANTE.

Palace of the National Government, Mexico, March 31, 1838.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The Washington correspondent of the New York American says:—It is evident that a storm cannot be avoided between us and Mexico. It is expected that Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, will make a belligerent report in a day or two. The majority of the Senate Committee are also of opinion that coercive measures ought now to be adopted, to revenge the repeated insults to our national flag.

From the Charleston Courier, April 30.

GREAT FIRE!

One third of Charleston in Ruins!!

About 9 o'clock on Friday evening last, the citizens of Charleston were alarmed by the sound of the fire bells, and the cry given that it was in King-st., a part of the city which, from the great quantity of wooden buildings with which it is literally lined, from Tradd to Boundary-st., on each side, with here and there a brick house, and occasionally one intended to be semi-fire proof, was always considered to be the most dangerous place for a conflagration to commence, and where too, was stored a large portion of the most valuable dry goods in the city.

When we arrived at the place where the fire commenced, the flames had just made their appearance in the rear of a small shed or building, adjoining the house, North West corner of Beresford and King-st. and but a few minutes elapsed before the three or four other houses, and the house on the South West corner of Beresford-st. were also in flames. The fire then commenced roaring and leaping from different points, as well in a horizontal direction as in the air, with a vigor and virulence, which was truly appalling, and it being known to all that there was an unusual scarcity of water, it was apparent to any observer that the apparatus of the Engineer, for blowing up of houses, and the application of fire hooks, were the principal means to be depended on for battling with the destructive element. Fire hooks, we believe, were used in but few if any instances, and under the impression that there is not a sufficient number of them, or that their usefulness, is undervalued. The principal Engineer was absent, but his assistant, Mr. FREDERICK SCHMIDT, was promptly on the ground, with the apparatus, and with a courage, coolness and efficiency, not to be surpassed, and seldom equaled, commenced operations, and continued unremittingly employed, until his life became the sacrifice.

The fire now rapidly extended up King-st. on both sides, and down Market-st. to Meeting-st. with the most uncontrollable rapidity. The engines were literally powerless, except in a few instances—that of saving the theatre, perhaps, as prominent as any other. After passing down Market-st. (both sides of which, as far as Church-st. Markets included, were destroyed,) it took a North-South-West, but blowing only moderately, and extended in that direction to the Sugar Refinery on Anson-st. thence down Anson to Hasell-st. thence due East to the water, leaving but a few buildings between Hasell and Society-sts. except Mr. Stoney's residence on Hasell-st. and Mr. Heyward's house on the corner of East-Bay and Society-st. and the large steam mill of Mr. Bennett. Liberty-st. was the boundary above King-st. on the Northern line, and St. Philip to the West, a row of front buildings being left on the West side of that and Archdale-st. including at least one-fourth of the centre of our beautiful and flourishing city, and destroying our very splendid new Hotel, the pride of the citizens, and nearly ready for the reception of boarders, the new Masonic Hall, at the West end of the Market, the brick work of which was nearly finished, and somewhat injuring the new Theatre.

The loss of property is variously estimated, but from what we can ascertain, it will be in the vicinity of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, of which about one half is probably insured.

We were largely out of the way (in an extra issued on Saturday afternoon last) to pay but 50 per cent of their losses.—This estimate was made at a time of confusion, when it was impossible to obtain correct information. We now learn that the Charleston Insurance and Trust Company will pay in full, the Union Insurance Company nearly, if not quite all, and the Fire and Marine 75 per cent, if not more. The two agencies of Georgia Companies, in this city are interested, as we understand, to the amount of about eighty-five thousand dollars. Their losses of course, will all be paid. An advertisement of the Trust Company announces that claims will be paid as soon as presented.

It affords us sincere gratification to state that the Hotel was insured to the amount of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, 20,000 each in five different offices, and, therefore, this splendid edifice will surely rise, Phoenix-like from its ashes, to ornament Charleston, or we mistake the spirit that animates our people.

During the course of the conflagration, a building used as a store house, on Ker's wharf, foot of Laurens' street, (formerly Norton's Rice Mill) took fire from some cause not exactly known, and burnt to the ground—loss \$5000, no insurance. The steam packet *Neptune*, lying at that wharf, was in imminent danger, but fortunately, was extricated from her perilous situation, and anchored in safety in the stream.

We have endeavored above, to give such a description and statement of this great calamity, as was in our power, as far as the loss of property is concerned. We now come to the melancholy task of recording the

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

that has been sustained, and which has plunged many of our most worthy and respectable families in the deepest distress.

We commence with that of Col. Charles John Steedman, Naval Officer of the port active and public spirited citizens, and who, on this calamitous occasion, distinguished himself, previous to his death, by his cool, energetic and fearless conduct, having assisted in blowing up a number of buildings, and making himself prominently useful, in numerous instances. The powder, in casks, prepared for use, gave out early in the night, and after that, powder in kegs was employed, which is always a dangerous process. Col. Steedman entered a house on the East side of East-Bay, near Hasell-st. in company with Mr. M. F. Turley, a mulatto boy, and several other persons, with two kegs of powder, for the purpose of blowing it up, placing one in each room—one of them exploded, and blew up the building, while the three above mentioned persons were within.

Mr. Turley was immediately picked up, very much injured, but it is believed will eventually recover, though probably much crippled.—Persons immediately ran to the wreck to extricate Col. S. and the boy; while so engaged—Capt. Duff of the ship *Herald*, reported in the evening paper as killed, being on the roof—the second cask exploded, and lifted the roof up several feet, but fortunately without any injury to Capt. D. who is at this moment standing near us, in good health. Col. S. was then taken out, but life was extinct. It is believed he was killed by the second explosion, as some say he was heard to make an exclamation, after the house fell. The body of the boy was not obtained, but consumed in the building.

Mr. Schrieber lost his life in blowing up the house at the corner of Liberty and King-st.; he also employing a keg of powder, in the same manner as Col. Steedman. After the house fell, the most strenuous exertions were made to get him out, and it was effected in a short time, and while he was alive, but most terribly burned, and mutilated. He spoke collectedly, to those who took hold of him, was carried home, and lived some half hour after he reached there; his afflicted family having the melancholy consolation of hearing him converse before he breathed his last. He died in his perfect senses, conscious from the first moment that his life could not be preserved. His loss will be severely felt, and deeply regretted. At the same explosion, that deprived Mr. S. of life, Mr. John S. Peart, was also struck dead, probably, by being thrown against something, and inwardly injured, as there did not appear to be any wounds, externally that would have proved fatal. He breathed but a few moments after being taken up. A colored man was also killed at the same time.

Mr. Robert Munroe, who kept a Seed Store, in King-street, was found dead, on Saturday morning, having either been burned up in his store, or some part of the ruins falling on him. He was most dreadfully lacerated, and dismembered.

One white man, we learn, fell down, and was taken up and carried into a house in market-st. dead, having, it is believed, died from mere fright, or perhaps from apoplexy.—We did not learn his name.

Mr. John D. Brown was so severely hurt at the corner of Market and Church sts. that his life is despaired of; we could not ascertain how the accident occurred.

These are all the fatal, or probably fatal cases, that have yet come to our knowledge several persons have received wounds, some of them pretty severe, and there may possibly be some other lives lost, not yet ascertained; but we hope not.

Capt. Southwick, of the *Schr. Empire*, arrived Saturday evening, states that he saw the light of the fire at 3 o'clock on that morning, when 25 miles South of Savannah, being in a direct line, about eighty miles from this city. We have in our possession a cinder, apparently the remains of a piece of burnt linen or silk, which was picked up on the morning of the fire, by a planter, 15 miles distant from Charleston, where the light was distinctly seen and the noise of blowing up of houses heard.

We omitted to mention in the proper place that the new stores, on the old burnt district, escaped with hardly any damage, and in the course of a very short period will, without doubt, be completed, and occupied. The splendid store of Messrs. Ripley, Miller & Co. at the corner of King and Society-st. will also again be re-built, and that with the utmost expedition.

The renovation and restoration of our fair city is now the all engrossing topic.—A public meeting of our citizens, it will be seen, under consideration, and we confidently predict that five years from this time and the present calamity will be forgotten, as far as the losses of the citizens are concerned. The indomitable spirit of the people of Charleston will not be repressed, and the burnt district will be rebuilt, not with miserable low temporary wooden houses, but with fine large brick buildings, on wide, airy streets, at once ornamenting the city, and affording proper facilities and accommodations for the transaction of business.

To effect this object, two propositions have been suggested in our hearing. Both contemplate the assemblage of the Legislature forthwith, that the credit of the Senate should be put in requisition. One that a loan of sufficient sum should be obtained in Europe, which could now be effected at a very low

rate of interest, and put into the hands of owners of lots, at the same rate, to enable them to build up their houses—the other that the whole people of the State—for in the prosperity of Charleston the whole State is interested—should at once come forward and pay two years taxes in advance, thus making the contribution fall equally on every individual who holds property.

These suggestions are merely noted hastily, as much to show that the most spirited feeling is abroad, and that measures are to be instantly taken to repair our disaster, as let none hold back or hesitate. He who would be guilty of either, is a recreant to South Carolina—to Charleston—and to humanity.

COUNTERFEITERS.—A gang of Counterfeiters, eleven in all, were arrested in this city on Saturday evening last, and safely confined in the Guard House to undergo an examination this morning.—The circumstance that led to the detection of these gentlemen, however, who appears to have been the person employed to pass off the money, was arrested, and, after being tied to a pine tree and threatened with the penalty of the Lynch code, made a confession of his sins, that led to their arrest. They were found, we understand at the corner of Dauphin & Jackson streets, innocently engaged in a game of billiards. He also carried the officers, in whose custody he was, to a spot where he had concealed about \$900 in counterfeit paper, and delivered it up to them.

It appears that the individuals who have thus fallen into the hands of justice, are a part of the gang who are now infesting the Western and Southwestern country. We learn that the whole amount of counterfeit money found in their possession, is about \$5000, a portion of which is on the City Bank of New Orleans, and the balance on the United States Bank and some Texas money.—They have been in the habit of selling this money at a premium. The individual who was tied to the tree, states that they were doing business in New Orleans, but finding it dangerous to remain in that city any longer, they left there, the President of the company going one way, and eleven of the Directors coming hither.—He states, also, keeping him constantly on the pad, in putting off the spurious money at a premium, and effecting the exchange.

We learn that Marshal Cocke and Mr. Stockdale are much to be thanked for the arrest of these desperate rascals.

Mobile Adv. April 30.

Another case of Slabbing.—We are sorry to say that another instance of the fatal use of the knife occurred in Tuskegee, Macon county, during the late session of the Court in that place. A man by the name of Falcner, a stage agent, and preparing himself with a knife, rushed upon his victim some hours afterward, and gave him a stab which caused his death.

These disgraceful affairs are becoming alarmingly frequent. The evil must be arrested or the laws will be regarded with contempt.—Mont. Journal.

TALLAHASSEE, April 21, 1838.

We have heard of no further depredations committed on our frontier during the past week. We learn, however, that there are numerous signs of Indians, and that they appear to be increasing in numbers. Captain Shebee on Saturday last, fell in with a trail denoting a considerable force, followed it till it entered a dense hammock—his party numbering but about thirty men, and the Indians evidently far outnumbering him, rather than attack a concealed enemy deemed it prudent to return for reinforcements. Next morning we learn he went in pursuit with a company of eighty men, with the determination of giving battle to any force he might find concentrated.

Since writing the above we received a letter from P. P. Chaires, Esq. enclosing an account of an Indian attack on the house of Mr. Dyer, residing on the road from Magnolia to Monticello. The attack was made a little after dark on Wednesday evening, by a considerable party of Indians.

A negro sitting in the door was fired upon, one ball cutting the hair off his head, and another shaving his eye brows—eight balls struck the logs of the house on either side of the door. The door was shut and the fire put out, and Mr. Dyer and his negroes defended the house till about midnight, firing at the flash of the Indians' gun. Their ammunition being expended, they retired with the family to the hammock, and after securing the females in a safe position, returned with the last load in their guns, but the Indians did not again venture to approach the house. There being no force in the neighborhood, the Indians were not pursued. Mr. J. H. Byrd, from whom the account is communicated, remarks, "if they (the Indians) are kind enough to pay us a visit to-night, we will give a good account of them." Mr. Dyer's house is distant about 8 miles from Magnolia, and 7 from T. P. Chaires.—Florida.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.—So far as heard

from, the election in Mississippi has been favorable to the Democratic candidates. Lowndes, Kemper, Winston, Osby, Noxubee and Monroe, were by handsome majorities except the majority for the first time. Our advantage in the canvass on account of the health of both the candidates whom we wish and intention of the party to run, for which cause Mr. Gholson was prevented from attending to the duties of the democracy of that State, without any doubt prove to have been a good account of themselves at the polls. We have seen no indications to cause us to doubt that they have triumphed.—Flag.

The Indianapolis Journal (a Harp) contends that although Mr. C. is the most votes on steamboats, General Benson is the most popular on rail, and being both travelling candidates, it is natural that their supporters should be on rail road cars and steamboats, instead of the cornfield and the workshop.

Nashville Daily.

BANKING RUN MAD.—The New Sun gives an account of a recent examination of the affairs of the Farmers' Bank of Genesee County, Michigan, which climaxed all the bank follies we have heard of. The committee appointed for investigation were unable to discover any thing, ever been kept in it. They found a file of receipts of the bank, amounting to upwards of \$60,000, written by H. R. Jerome, the President, payable five years after date! Two others, \$53,000 and odd, were given by Delahavie, payable also five years after date! Others, for upwards of \$52,000, given Rufus Brown, Jr., were also made payable five years after date! No specie or bonds of any kind were found—and copies of the bonds and mortgages given as securities. It was impossible to ascertain the amount of the bank there were about two thousand dollars of endorsed notes, above hopeful unendorsed ones.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE N. Y. LEGISLATURE.—This body closed their session on the night of the 18th ult. at 10 o'clock, and adjourned till the 19th.

One of the most important of the public acts—if not the most material of the session—finally passed both houses yesterday afternoon. We allude to the General Banking Law, which received the signature of the Governor at 8 o'clock last evening.

The bill to appropriate the income of the U. S. deposit fund to the purpose of education, was also finally disposed of at a late period of the session.

Among the appropriations for internal improvements, are \$4,000,000 for the speedy enlargement of the Erie Canal—\$500,000 in aid of the construction of the New York and Erie Rail Road; (this sum having been previously authorized, in a manner favorable to the company)—\$500,000 in aid in the construction of the Catskill and Moharie Rail Road—say \$275,000 to the Wego and Ithaca Rail Road—and \$300,000 to the Auburn and Syracuse Rail Road—being an aggregate of \$7,750,000.

EXECUTION IN CANADA.—It is ascertained that Samuel Lount, who was executed at Toronto on the 12th instant, was a native of the United States, but has resided in Canada since 1812. He married a Canadian woman, and has left a widow and seven children. One of his daughters has since died of grief. The Governor has remitted the confiscation of his estate, and given it to the widow and children.

General Sutherland is banished for life to New South Wales; and John G. Parkes, probably destined to the same punishment.

[New York E. Post.]

CHARLESTON, April 30.

Lightning.—During the continuance of a very severe thunder storm, which commenced between six and seven o'clock on Saturday evening, the building occupied by Mr. L. L. LEVY, as a clothing store, on East Bay, one door south of Market-st. was struck by lightning. The fluid entered the window in the second story, and rear of the building driving it in, and shattering the frame, passed through the room, and out of a side door, leading to the piazza, which door was also considerably shattered. There were 26 persons in the room at the time, who were more or less affected by the shock, but none extraordinary to relate, none of them received any material injury.

Benjamin Franklin, In a letter to La Fayette—having occasion to allude to the will of his grandson—makes the following remark, which doubtless receives the sanction of every farmer, who enjoys the happiness of a rural life: "I think agriculture the most honorable, because the most independent of all professions."

THE DYING GIRL'S LAMENT.

her hand and foot, those distinguished marks of delicate female beauty were exceedingly diminutive.— Her long tapering fingers seemed formed by nature

ny house. The Colonel hobbled after him to the stable, where
a proessed stood his own horse. Lansley lifted up the skirt of
ing, &

table, where the skirt of	N. B. A fine assortment of, Summer Cloth- ing, &c. &c.	store c S. & B. Dec
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store of
HIOKE & ABERNATHY
December 21, 1837.—tf.

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HIOKE & ABERNATHY
December 21, 1837.—tf.

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April 19, 1888.—40.
N. B. A fine assortment of **Summer Cloth-** store
ing, &c. &c. S. & B. D

S. & B. De

December 21, 1837.—tf.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1838.

Whole No. 71

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

50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid unless at the option of the subscriber. A failure to give notice at the end of the year will be considered an order for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1.00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines, \$2.00 for the first insertion, and 1.00 for each continuation. All advertisements are published without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered to the contrary.

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North, a substantial stock of

GOODS,

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

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—47.

HUDSON & BROCKMAN

ARE JUST RECEIVING AT THE

NEW-YORK STORE,

A Large and Splendid Assortment of the

newest and most Fashionable

STREET & SUMMER

GOODS,

fully selected in New-York.

We flatter ourselves that we shall be able to

serve all who may favor us with a call, both

at prices and quality.

Jacksonville, May 10, 1838.—47.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House

of Public Entertainment in this

place, (Sackpatooy,) for the special

accommodation of Travellers, and pledge

myself to spare neither pains nor expense,

to the visitor comfortable at any time he may

My Table and Bar will be furnished with

the best of the country can afford. My Stable will

be supplied with good sound Corn and Fodder, and

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 Sackpatooy, February 8, 1838.—3m.

DOCTOR J. C. FRANCIS,

HAVING permanently located in

Jacksonville, tenders his profes-

sional services to the citizens of Ben-

ton County. His office is at present in the

room of White Woodward & Co., where

may be found at all times, unless absent on

professional duties.

May 10th, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Josiah

Bagby, one dark brown

horse, supposed to be five years

old this Spring, fourteen hands one

high, both hind feet white, four small saddle

stubs on his back, a few white hairs in his fore-

head, no brands perceivable—appraised to sixty-

dollars, by W. L. Driskill & Joseph Mitch-

ell this 24th April, 1838.

A. W. MAJORS, CLERK, C. C.

May 17, 1838.—3t.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's

wagon, in Montgomery County,

on Tallapoosa River, on the night

of Wednesday the 2nd day of May,

valuable Red Clay Bank Horse with flax main

tail, 15 or 16 hands high, but not heavy made

his height. He has a switch tail, not long but

ends out when travelling, a white streak in his

neck; racking is his usual gait. His eyes are both

red, and inclined to be yellow, he is about 8 or 9

years old. The name of the man who took him

John S. Ray. He is a middle sized man, well

built, fair skin, red complexioned, a little freck-

led, his eyes a little inclined to squint; very light

colored eye brows and hair for a man of his age,

which is about 25 years. He also stole at the

same time \$100 in money and a saddle and bridle.

Will give \$50 dollars reward to any person who

secure both man and horse, and give me infor-

mation by letter directed to Wetumpka Post

Office, Coosa County, or 25 dollars for either.

JAMES HARRIS,

Of Montgomery County, Ala.

May 17, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Maddox,

17 miles below Jacksonville,

on the Tallapoosa road, a Gray

Mare, about 16 years old, five feet

high and appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 10, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

having been granted to the undersigned, by the

Probate Court of Benton County, on the 7th

of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W.

late of said county, deceased. These are

therefore, to notify and require all persons

claiming against the said estate to present their

claims authenticated within the time prescribed

law or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

CON. ORRIN HOLT.

In our paper of last Thursday, we called the

attention of the readers to the inconsistency man-

ifested by the southern whigs, in exulting at the

election of northern whigs against the adminis-

tration, when it is well known in the south, that

the election of such northern whigs gives addition-

al strength to the enemies of the south and of

southern institutions. We now beg leave to call

the attention of the reader to another remarkable

instance of the inconsistency of the southern whigs,

and of the anti-southern feeling which opposition

to the present federal administration, leads many

of us to entertain and exhibit.

The recent elections in Connecticut have termi-

nated in favor of the whigs, who, supported by their

friends and allies the abolitionists and conservatives,

have succeeded in electing their governor and a ma-

jority of the members of the Legislature. This re-

sult was received by the southern whigs with joy and

gratulation. They exclaimed that Connecticut was

redeemed and disenthralled! But this is not all.

They rejoiced at the prospect of a northern whig

being elected to the Senate of the United States, in-

stead of Mr. Niles, the present member, and of the

election of whig candidates for the House of Repre-

sentatives to Congress, instead of the present mem-

bers, who are all friends of the administration. Can

this result in Connecticut, and the prospect of send-

ing whig members to Congress, be a matter for rejoic-

ing to southern men? We cannot believe it. Yet when

we find them rejoicing at the election of a member of

Congress in Maine, who is pledged to support aboli-

tionism, we should believe that the southern whigs

would be pleased, should whigs and abolitionists be

elected in Connecticut, provided they opposed the

administration. Without censure and with indiffer-

ence, the southern whigs would see those Connecti-

cute members vote with the most violent and fanatical

of the abolitionists. As southern men we wish our

friends to remain in Congress, because friends are

needed there: we have a sufficient number of ene-

mies in that body already to keep us on the watch and

in alarm. To show that we would change, ardent and

devoted friends to the south for enemies, we will state

that the present delegation of Connecticut are op-

posed to the abolitionists, have been abused and denou-

nced by those fanatics, because by their votes in Con-

gress they manifested their respect for the federal con-

stitution and the laws, and the object for which the

federal compact was formed. Among those mem-

bers of Congress from Connecticut, none deserves the

respect and gratitude of the South more than Gen

Orrin Holt. And the southern whigs would glory in

the defeat of such a man! But let us show to our

readers what this Gen. Holt is, and let us show that the

defeat of such a man would be a serious loss to the

South, and deprive Congress of a useful and enlight-

ened member.

A few months ago, several of the anti-slavery so-

cieties of Connecticut passed resolutions, censuring

and abusing the members of Congress from the north,

who voted against abolition petitions, and condemned

the course pursued by the abolitionists. Gen.

Holt was especially designated in these resolutions.

Gen. Holt thought proper to notice the proceedings

of those societies, in a letter, addressed to the Hon.

Luther Warren, of Connecticut, and dated Wash-

ington, February, 1838. In this letter he gives his

views at large upon the subject of abolition, and all its

branches. If we could with propriety publish the whole

letter, we would do so with pleasure, as it would

convince every unprejudiced southern man, that the

friends of the south are not to be found in the ranks

of the whigs. We will, however, make a few extracts,

from which it will be seen that the purer patriot, a

more determined supporter of the federal constitution,

and a more generous and unflinching friend of the south,

does not exist anywhere than General Orrin Holt, of

Connecticut. And this is the man at whose defeat

the southern whigs would rejoice! But for the ex-

tracts:

"DEAR SIR: Having received certain letters from

individuals in the State of Connecticut, con-

taining sentiments which, to say the least, differ widely

from those expressed by myself in my vote on the

floor of the House of Representatives, touching the

abolition of slavery in the States and Territories, I

have felt constrained to bring to your notice the char-

acter of those sentiments, and to ask you calmly and

dispassionately, whether you consider the inhabitants

of our State prepared to sanction such doctrines, un-

constitutional as they are, and pregnant as they must

necessarily be, with destruction to our native land.

"It is well known to you that the Constitution never

could have been adopted, had it not been for mutual

concession and forbearance, and that the slavehold-

ing States, among which was Connecticut, had the

property which they then possessed guaranteed to

them, by that instrument, and slaves were embraced in

the schedule.

"It contained a mutual pledge, in substance as fol-

lows: We, the people, agree to protect each other, and

to perpetuate equal rights.

"It was adopted by the convention, and submitted to

us as well as to every other State in the confederacy

for ratification, and having received that solemn and

deliberate sanction, it became the magna charta of the

whole people, the great law of the land. It being

then unconstitutional for Congress to abolish slavery in

the States, without the consent of the same, let us

consider the right of Congress to dispense with it [abol-

ition] in the District of Columbia.

"Maryland and Virginia, in my judgement, had no

right to concede to Congress, or the United States,

the property of the people of those States.

"If it did it was the height of unconstitutionality,

and if insisted upon by Congress, would vitiate the

whole of the constitution itself: for when by acts, as

Legislators, we deprive the people or an individual of

those rights guaranteed to him by the compact, we ren-

der the whole instrument void. I admit the right of

Congress to legislate in such manner as to protect the

people and their interest in the District. At the same

time I deny that they possess any power to deprive the

inhabitants of their property, any more than they have

the power to deprive the inhabitants of Virginia and

Maryland of their Constitutional rights.

"Whenever those who have the exclusive control

over this subject feel disposed to abolish slavery, I

shall cheerfully co-operate with them in the measure;

but neither the threats of abolitionists, the love of office,

nor the influence of wealth, will deter me from ren-

dering my country those services which she requires

at my hands.

"It seems from all the publications of the aboli-

tionists, that fifty-one members from the free States, in-

cluding myself, by the passage of the resolution, offered

by Mr. Patton, of Virginia, have virtually denied the

right of petition. I deny this conclusion; and if the

fault finders will consult the 48th Rule of the House, they

will be convinced that I am correct. No member

can present a petition without first rising and stating to

the house its object. Is not the whole House as capab-

le of judging of the merits of a petition, as a select

Committee? Are not the petitioners treated with

courtesy, when their prayers are received, and the

House decides that they are of such a nature, that they

cannot be entertained further than by laying on the ta-

ble? Surely they are—then why have the abolitionists

complained?

"A petition may be offered; but it does not follow of

course, that the prayer of the petitioner will be grant-

ed—and if it is offensive in language, it will surely

not be heard; nobody of men are bound to sit still &

listen to insult or treason, and it is easy to conceive

that insult and treason, both, may be contained in a

petition to Congress, as well as any other deliberative

body.

"Supposing that a petition should be introduced to

the Legislature of Connecticut, praying for the

execution of a man, whom every member of that

body knew to be innocent of crime; would such a

petition be entertained for a moment?

"The Constitution acknowledges the right of

petition, but it does not nor could it be supposed to

mean, that an individual could with impunity peti-

tion to Congress, to break the Constitution itself.

There must be a limit, and that limit is found in

the Rules and good sense of the Senate & House.

"It would seem by very many of the opinions of

the abolitionist, that our southern brethren in this

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEW BANKING EXPERIMENT.

The free banking bill, which has just passed the Legislature of New York, seems to have been hailed by both parties in that State with great satisfaction. We shall cast an anxious eye upon the game; and duly report the result to our readers. They already talk of capital, per tras higher.—They say, the field is opened; Companies being upon the tapis, of 10, 15, and 20 millions to Mr. Biddle who may now establish an agency in New York. They speculate even upon Banking Houses to be established by foreign capitalists—the Rothschilds, the Barings, &c., &c. Curiosity is alive; and speculation already appears to be busy.—The N. Y. Herald gives the leading features of the new system:

"By this law, any number of persons, foreigners or natives, residents or otherwise, can establish a bank with a capital not under \$100,000, but to extend beyond, by putting in trust, under the State Stocks, to half the amount—the other half in good mortgages on real estate. The association is then authorized to issue an equal amount in paper money, retaining always as a basis, 12 1-2 per cent. in specie of its issues. The paper is signed by the Comptroller, and the original capital—half stocks, half good mortgages—remains always in trust, as a fund to redeem the issues in case of revulsion, accident or mismanagement.

"These are the leading points of the new system, as it differs from the old.

"The present incorporated banks loan out all their capital and credit in exchange for mercantile paper, retaining a per centage for a specie basis. In the system, the capital can never be diverted from its purpose, and nothing but the credits of the bank can be issued at all, deducting from the amount of these credits the sum retained in the shape of specie. To put this in plainer language, we give the following analysis of a bank on each system:

Old Bank system.	New Bank system.
Capital \$100,000	fixed 100,000
Loans 250,000	do. 87,500
Specie 000,000	do. 12,500

This table represents the capacities of both systems. The new bank system is certainly the strongest; because, if the original capital is worth its face, it never can be loaned out on commercial paper as the old may be. This might curtail the profits of the new system, but the deficiency is made up by the capital in stocks and houses, still yielding them a revenue, while in addition, the same capital becomes the basis of a currency, always redeemable in specie. It also gives to the men of real property, all the power to create currency."

From the Globe of Thursday night.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered from this city in Alexandria. About one hundred of our energetic citizens turned out for the relief of the neighboring city, and dragged the engines through the mud eight miles, in an hour and a half. The engines arrived in time to render essential aid in arresting the progress of the fire. Three or four valuable houses, however, were destroyed.

If the citizens of Washington performed their duty to their distressed neighbors with zeal, they were more than requited by the grateful feeling and hospitality exhibited by the Mayor and people of Alexandria. A steamboat was chartered this morning to convey our citizens and their apparatus back to this city.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.—The District Court of the United States, in session at Trenton, Judge Baldwin presiding, has been engaged during a week past with a suit brought by Culbreth, of Md., against Griscom and others, inhabitants of Salem in this State, for rescuing a fugitive slave which the plaintiff had claimed, in the vicinity of that town. After a laborious trial, Mr. Southern for the plaintiff and Mr. Freelinghuysen and others, for the defendants, the jury returned a verdict on Friday of \$1,000 damages and costs against the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial which will be argued at the next term.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

From the Louisville Advertiser, April 18.

LOSS OF THE B. I. GILMAN.

We have been favored by Capt. Anderson, with an account of the total loss of this steamboat. The B. I. Gilman, on her voyage to Louisville, having on board about seventy tons of iron, met the Delaware, on her way from Pittsburg, to Nashville, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst. The Gilman was running up the Kentucky shore—the Delaware descending the bend opposite. The Captain of the Gilman, feeling some apprehension of danger, stopped his engine and rang his large bell, when he was 3 or 400 yards from the Delaware. By some strange fatality, nevertheless, the Delaware attempted to cross the river, and run square into the Gilman, at the forward end of the boilers, without stopping her engine until she was within a length of the Gilman. So great was the injury the Gilman received, that she went down in a few moments. Capt. A. says:—"To make matters worse, the boats became entangled, and the Delaware, in backing to get clear of the wreck, dragged it some distance into deep water—so deep that

the hull carried down the yawl, made fast by the painter to the stern, and sunk the cabin within a few inches of the hurricane roof, where all on board, men, women and children, by the great exertions and presence of mind of the officers and crew, were placed—some drawn through the sky lights, and others pulled up by their hands from the guards below. The cabin at length broke from the hull, and drifted away several miles before the yawl of the Delaware was sent to it. The Queen Sultana passed without stopping. The Girard kindly assisted and towed in the wrecked cabin, by which act of humanity much of the bedding, furniture, and clothing of the sufferers were saved."

A SPRING MORNING.—To walk abroad among rural scenery on a fine sunny morning, is to ramble in the temple of the Deity, and witness the creative process. Every day, almost every hour, witnesses some change: buds, blossoms, leaves and flowers are woven by unseen hands, painted by invisible artists, & perfumed from vials full of odors sweet—we look upon them in the morning with surprise & pleasure, while the first dew & sunbeam are visiting them. What an admirable & perfect taste must he have, who performs all this! There is no noise, no useless display. The Creator therein teaches modesty to his creatures. His goodness is also visible—the blossoms soon perish, but their hue and fragrance are the breathings of a benevolent mind. Look at the multitude of little heaps of sand that lie in the paths, and suffer your eye to rest for a moment upon the busy and apparently happy insect that brings out his grain of sand. Nothing seems too minute and insignificant for the Almighty to put his hand upon and invest with faculties of intelligence and happiness.—*Boston Courier.*

A SANGUINARY SCENE IN KENTUCKY.

A bloody piece of work was consummated at Southfield, Ky. a few days since. A physician, says a slip from Louisville Journal, boarding at a tavern in the town, offered an insult to the landlady in absence of her husband, and she ordered him in consequence of it, to leave the house immediately. He refused to go, and the bar keeper, with a view to enforce the order, followed him to his room. The physician, after entering his room, drew a pistol and threatened the bar keeper with instant death if he approached. The bar keeper, nevertheless, continued to advance, and the physician shot him through the body, whereupon the former drew a Bowie knife, and laid his antagonist dead upon the spot.—The physician died with scarcely a struggle, and the bar keeper breathed his last shortly afterwards.

THE GOLD BILL OF 1834.

All the London papers, in speaking of the money shipped to the United States, call it gold. The term specie is not used by them. The uniform expression is gold, or sovereigns. Thus, the million sterling to Prince, Ward, and King, is always mentioned as one million of sovereigns, or simply as a shipment of gold to the amount of a million sterling; and so of all the rest. In counting up about two and a half millions sterling either shipped, or about to be shipped, to New York, the expression is always the same, to wit: gold sovereigns. To those who know any thing of the English currency, all this is understood; for the English have no silver except for change, and that alloyed nine per cent. Silver is not a tender in England except for sums of forty shillings and under. They have, therefore, no silver to ship, and all they send abroad is in gold; and of the twelve or fifteen millions arriving, and arrived, in the country, almost the whole is in gold; yet the Federal papers in New York, in speaking of these arrivals, sedulously eschew that word gold! Not one of them will say gold; it is all enumerated under the ambiguous phrase of specie. It is specie—specie—specie. Now why this studious uniform, systematic avoidance of the true word? It is because the revilers of the GOLD BILL of 1834—the laughers at the gold humbug—cannot stand this honor to the JACKSONIAN policy which the influx of ten or twelve millions of gold confers upon it. Had it not been for that bill, not one ounce of this gold could have come into the country. Before the passage of that bill, gold was undervalued 62-3 per cent. in the United States, and against that loss not an ounce could have come. It is the gold bill, then, of 1834, to which we are indebted for the great influx of that metal, which is now pouring in upon us; and from this time forth the gold currency may be considered as re-established in the United States. Before the summer is over, the quantity of our gold must amount to thirty millions of dollars—being about double the amount of the United States Bank notes usually kept in circulation during the best times of that bank. We shall hear no more of the gold humbug. The real presence of gold, will seal up the lips of the BIDDLE bank parasites, in whose mouth the gold humbug was a permanent phrase until quite lately. Now they are done with it. You cannot get them to say gold! Specie is the nearest they will come to it. Even Mr. CLAY flinches at the phrase. He has not ridiculed gold for the last three weeks!

Globe.

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Surrender of Bahia.—By the fast sailing schooner Avalanche, Capt. Benjamin, in 28 days from Pernambuco, the following letter has been received at the Exchange Reading Room, Baltimore:—

"Pernambuco, March 27, 1838.—We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to forward you the intelligence of the surrender of the City of Bahia to the Government Party. The attack commenced on the 13th and concluded in the defeat of the Rebel Party on the 16th inst. The cutter that brought the news has brought only government dispatches, and the reports in circulation differ materially as to the number killed and wounded: they vary from 12000 to 1600 and from 800 to 15000 prisoners.

The greater proportion of the armed force belonging to the insurgents was composed of Blacks to whom the Rebels, they had previously given their freedom. Prior to the surrender of the rebels, they had attempted in various places to set the city on fire, and forty houses were already in flames. The head of the rebel "Sabini," late Vice President of Bahia, is said to have taken refuge on board the U. S. schr. Porpoise.

The city and all the Public offices were illuminated last evening in consequence of this event.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and suit arrived in this city, by the Carolina Rail Road this evening, and took lodgings at the Planter's Hotel. Gen. S. is on his way to assume the command of the forces in the Cherokee Nation.

Augusta Chronicle, 3d inst.

A disgraceful affair took place at Natchez, on the 20th ult. between two persons at the Mansion House, armed with bowie knives & pistols, to the imminent hazard of the lives of the crowd around them. Both suffered considerably, but the spectators interfered in time to prevent any serious injury.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

On the 23d of April, the mail boat Entwain, that runs between Wheeling and Steubenville collapsed a flue, by which one fireman was killed and thrown overboard, the engineer badly scalded, the clerk and a Mr. Neill, slightly. Tidings of steam boat disasters are coming from every direction—enough to keep the public in a constant state of alarm & anxiety.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer Charleston, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Gary's Ferry. John Coadjo and Broadfoot, with one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, have come in at Charlotte Harbor, to Col. Smith, of Louisiana.

Capt. Bullock, of the 2d Dragoons, has captured a party of thirteen men, women and children near Fort Taylor at the head of the St. Johns, and carried them to Fort Mellon, and was in pursuit of a party of 18 more.

The troops were about to leave for the Cherokee nation by the way of Savannah, Charleston and N. Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS.—SPECIE.

In the deluge of gold and silver which is now pouring into New York, the more moderate, but permanent and uniform, arrival of the precious metals at New Orleans seem to be overlooked. All eyes are turned to the millions of New York, while the hundreds of thousands of New Orleans attract no attention. In this way it escapes observation that the West and Southwest are replenishing with specie, not so rapidly, but as fully and as surely, as the Northeast. Every week we see two or three hundred thousand dollars noted as arriving at N. Orleans, and on the 9th and 10th instant, \$300,000 arrived in two days. The supply at N. O. has this advantage over that at New York—it is perennial. It continues all the year in succession, and is the regular sequence of the Mexican trade. Besides the coin which now comes to New Orleans, we see the arrival of the bars of silver mention there, direct from the Mexican mines, and brought to the United States Mint at N. Orleans. This Mint is to become a main coiner of the metal, and especially in separating the admixture of gold, making it a profitable business to bring the Mexican bars of silver to New Orleans to be coined. Seven or eight millions of dollars are annually received from Mexico. Most of which comes to N. Orleans. Heretofore, a great part of this was shipped to the Atlantic cities; but now those cities are supplied from Europe, and the whole that arrives at New Orleans is applicable to the wants of the South and West. This is a most material circumstance, and shows that the banks in New Orleans and in the West, are as much aided by the New York supply as the Northeastern banks are. It leaves them the whole that comes to N. Orleans from Mexico, and the West Indies! This is a windfall to them, & it will also enable N. Orleans to pay for Western produce in specie. Thus, the gold shower upon New York is a double benefit: it falls direct upon the Northeast, and leaves the N. Orleans supply to go to the South and West?

(P) All excuse, all pretext, apology for

non-resumption, is at an end. All solvent banks can resume; the insolvent ought to be detected, and stopped in their fraudulent schemes.—*Globe.*

The cost of the new State House at Raleigh North Carolina, is computed at \$400,000.

BIDDLE'S EDICT.

"The banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not resuming."—*N. Biddle.*

The English of this is—"the banks must compel the people to pay their debts; but the banks must not pay the people." This Mr. Biddle thinks will screw a Congressional charter out of them. Never was man more mistaken in the American character than Nicholas Biddle—and never was one doomed to greater defeat and disgrace.

The following article, from the Washington Chronicle, shows the degree of credit which Mr. Biddle is entitled to for his operations in the Southern States:

"If Alabama and Mississippi continue madly to encourage Mr. Biddle in his schemes—if they allow him, as they have done, to sell his depreciated notes at 20 per cent. advance, for their own paper; and then turn round and use this very paper to buy up their cotton—the article may indeed rise; but Mr. Biddle, and not the planter, will receive the benefit. As it is not astounding that Mr. Biddle should have been allowed to do this, and even thanked for doing it by the very individuals he has thus circumvented?

But the thing is even worse than this when we look at it in another point of view. See how the system works! Mr. Biddle has debts to pay in Liverpool, and wants cotton to send thither, as the means of payment. He goes to Alabama and Mississippi, and exchanges his notes, which are 5 per cent. below the N. York currency, at 20 per cent. advance, for the notes of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks; and with these notes purchases the cotton of the planters at 10 cts. He thus makes, at once, 25 per cent out of the cotton planters. But this is not all. He buys with irredeemable paper, and sells in Liverpool for gold and silver. This gold and silver he may bring back and sell to the Alabama and Mississippi Banks at a high premium—get possession of their notes, and go on through another and another operation.

But this looks like infatuation on the part of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks and people. Let us go a step further in the investigation. What do they want with Mr. Biddle's notes, that they thus give 20 per cent. advance for them? The answer is, they want to pay their debts in New York and Philadelphia.—Why don't they use their own paper for this purpose? Because their paper is 25 per cent. below par in these cities. Why so?—is it because their credit is worse? No, their credit, or rather solvency, is less disputable. How, then, does it happen?—Why, from the centralization of capital at the North, produced, in a great measure, by the connection between the Government and the Banks, which has given to Mr. Biddle the power to regulate and control the domestic exchanges of the country. Mr. Biddle and his associate put down Mississippi and Alabama notes at 25 per cent. discount; then go into their markets, purchase with their own paper, thus depreciated, their cotton; and send it to England for gold and silver. The Alabama and Mississippi people, (or many of them,) thank him for this, and give him 20 per cent. on their cotton crops, in order more firmly to fix and enlarge his means of discrediting their own paper, and then buying their crops with it! Nay, the madness does not stop here.—They, and thousands of others in the South, are endeavoring to force the Government to give Mr. Biddle and his associates its entire credit, and the keeping of its funds, amounting, together, to not less than fifty millions of dollars additional! There never was, surely, such another instance of popular infatuation.

CURE FOR WOUNDS IN CATTLE.—The most aggravated wound of domestic animals are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of eggs mixed in the spirit of turpentine of Florence. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in forty-eight hours.

GEN. SCOTT AND LIEUTENANT H. B. SHAW. one of his Aids-de-camp, paid a visit to our town on Wednesday last, and departed for the Cherokee Agency the next day.

The General's order of the 17th inst. is just such as was expected from such a general. It recommends mild treatment to the Cherokees, he says—"acts of harshness and cruelty, on the part of our troops, may lead, step by step, to delays, to impatience and exasperation, and in the end, to a general war and carnage—a result, in the case of the particular Indians, utterly abhorrent to the generous sympathies of the whole American people." He recommends "every possible kindness, compatible with the necessity of removal." and the utmost rigor of the law for those who disobey. To this we hope that every man in the United States, will give a hearty Amen.—*Atlanta Courier.*

LIBERAL DONATION.—The Mayor of Charleston announces the receipt of Twenty Thousand Dollars, as a donation from the United States Bank, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT, United States Army, sends to the Cherokee Nation, remaining in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, this

ADDRESS.

Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful cause you, in obedience to the Treaty of 1826, to join that part of your people who are already established in prosperity, on the banks of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the two which were allowed for the purpose, and without making any preparations, low, and now, or by the time that this address shall reach your distant settlements, the emigration must be commenced in earnest, by granting a further delay, to correct that you have committed. The 1st of May is already on the wane, and every other shall have passed away, every man, woman and child, in those States, be in motion to join their brethren in the West.

My Friends! This is no sudden termination on the part of the President to you and I must now obey. By the Treaty, the emigration was to have been completed on, or before, the 23rd of this month, and the President has constantly urged, through all his officers and agents, in this country, that the Treaty would be enforced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon, thousands, and thousands are approaching from every quarter, to render resistance escape alike hopeless. All those who are regular and militia, are your friends, obey them when they tell you that you remain no longer in this country. Soldiers are as kind hearted as brave, and the duty of every one of us is to execute our duty in mercy. We are commanded by the President to act towards you in that spirit, and such is also the wish of the people of America.

Chiefs, head-men and warriors? Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by flight, seek to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you down? Remember that, in pursuit, it is impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if so, it will be a stain, it may be impossible for the peace and humane among you, or among us, to prevent a general war and carnage. Let us, this, my Cherokee brethren! A warrior, and have been present at many a scene of slaughter; but spare my I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make such preparations for emigration as you can, and hasten to this place, to Ross' Landing, or Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, clothing for the destitute, at either of these places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the Treaty. This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.

CHEROKEE AGENCY, }
May 10, 1838.

[From the Brunswick (Ga.) Advocate, May 7.]
LATE FROM FLORIDA.
By the Revenue Cutter Madison, Capt. Morris from Havana 24th, Key West 28th ult., and Key Cayne 3d inst., arrived at this port on Saturday last. We learn that Col. Harney of Fort King, having captured a squaw, from whom he obtained the necessary intelligence, has gone with a detachment of 150 dragoons and artillery to attack Sam Jones, who was remembered, was driven to the pass along the Southern point of Florida about Key Largo. The expedition left Key Biscayne on Thursday last inst.

The latest intelligence at Key Biscayne was that Gen. Hajo, the Seminole Chief, who negotiated the peace, and surrendered to him, had been taken with all his immediate followers, by order of Sam Jones, the Chief of the Nickasaukees. This statement is said very much to have exasperated the Seminoles, and we are told that many of them are now troops to allow them to remain and assist exterminating their late allies, Sam Jones and the Nickasaukees. The naval detachment, lately engaged in Gen. Jesup's expedition, have gone to Pensacola in our squadron for Vera Cruz. This squadron is detached to protect our Commerce from the consequences of the French blockade.

Mr. Magruder and his company came on to Madison from Key West to Key Biscayne, and then shipped in the Campbell for St. Augustine. We learn that the remnant of Creek Indians, who for some months past, have been collected at Wilcox Town, on the Apalachicola, preparatory to their removal to the West, have again taken to the woods. They left in a body on Sunday night last, about one hundred in all, and proceeded down the river in a few miles, and landed on the Eastern bank of the river, from which a large beaten trail leads into the forest. Considerable apprehension prevails among the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations of these fugitives, who have no other means of obtaining sustenance, than by plundering the white settlements in Florida.

MAIL ROBBER CAPTURED.—A man who calls himself John Larker, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., charged with having shot the driver of the S. M. rail near Mobile, Ala., some time since. He was taken before the Mayor, and committed for a further hearing.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 24, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINLEY, WM. C. PRICE,
ES. WOOD, Esq., ROBERT H. WILSON,
LIS KELLY, HUGH KERR,
HIBALD WELLS.

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

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

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

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

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

A. G. HAMILTON, is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c.

For the Republican.
GRANT—Sir, in your paper of 10th May, the signature of "Many Ploughmen," I was pleased to consent to serve the people of this county in the next Legislature. Satisfied of the sincerity of the call, and the motive which led to it, as well as a natural partiality for persons having the same avocation, I should be wanting to withhold my name. But for reasons not proper on the present occasion to state, and a concurrence of circumstances wholly unavoidable, I feel that Many Ploughmen will accept of my efforts for their very polite request and partiality of my qualifications, and not consider me a candidate for that office.

JOHN M. CROOK.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banks of other States are rapidly resuming, and this State and Mississippi, whose currencies are most depreciated appear to be making little effort. When the line is formed, we should be banks. After a forward movement has been made by others, we cannot so easily be in order, if we could, we shall have more difficulty in coming up—and especially in obtaining the place which we have been crowded out. At present we are without knowing money, mere tokens of the hands of the "Cockney King Biddle," and about a hard struggle, will be kept so. At the time, he can play with us as a giant with a child, and it is his interest so to do. His own are below par at the north—here they are high speculation, from 15 to 20 per cent. advance. It is his interest to keep them so, and he will do it, unless ingenuity and firmness will make even match for that strong arm—which is invading us in a grasp as unrelenting as that which held the family of Laocoon in its serpent folds. It is asked, how can this be done? The answer is short—he will wield his whole money power here—millions of his paper will be sent here to secret hirings and agents, who will sell the one for a great per cent. and get Alabama money in exchange; they will then purchase our cotton, and through it, the money king will have, as has already done, his vaults filled with gold and silver—and what good will it do to be kept there?—for as specie will sell as a drug at the north, the "Financier with out-thor" must find place for the same—and where do you think he would look? at this very State. He knows that the State faith is pledged and cannot ultimately be in saving our banks. He knows he cannot be in this speculation—having again got his own paper and not again needing specie, he will, through the same agents make the same speculations, if not larger; (for our paper must either better or become more and more depreciated) by holding the same "in terrorem" over our banks, they will be compelled to pay him a large premium for his silver by way of usury or bribe to keep this "Vandal" from the treasury, and ourselves from insolvency. Besides, if the neighboring States resume and we do not, what will our be worth?—mere continental trash—a second antebellum humbug, which may end in a few years making as handsome a bank bill "bonfire" as was seen in that State. No, let the people determine that public faith shall sustain the public Banks, and inspire confidence in the doubting bosoms of other States around us. Then our farmers and merchants will not be defrauded by going to a broken staff, which has thus far forced their hands whilst leaning upon it. In enjoining their lands or paying their debts, they have said that the "State's pledge," that an Alabama dollar should be worth a dollar, has been—it paying only a part of the same. Let us be true to ourselves and to others. Let us, as possible, redeem our plighted honor to in gold and silver; and whilst we lay claim to a virtual honor, (which we would defend with our lives) let us not forget that public honor, which we would defend in the "battlefield."

THE CHEROKEES.

Yesterday, 23d May, was the last day allowed by the treaty of 1835, for the Cherokees to remain in their country. In view of their strong attachment to their native land, and their reluctance to leave it, we can but sympathize with the necessity by which they are compelled, in the fulfilment of a solemn treaty, to

seek their new home in the far west. This sympathy will be excused, if not shared, by those who reflect, that they are not prompted by the same motives of ambition and gain, which frequently influence the inhabitants of civilized countries to change their home; neither like them, can they return at will, should dissatisfaction and disappointment await them where they are going. We publish to-day the address of General Scott to the Cherokees. It breathes the spirit of generosity and humanity; and we sincerely wish that his most sanguine hopes of preventing distress and bloodshed may be realized.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

All communities, for protection of themselves and property, wish to have laws, and honest men who never violate them, are never heard to complain of either their strictness, or their enforcement when infringed. We say, "hands off," let the town be incorporated in full—none but the lawless need fear it, and they are the only ones who require and for whose especial benefit we ask the same. We say no town taxes, but a little more law, a little better enforced, that we may have a little better order.

COURT HOUSE.

This building it is believed, will look fine and be substantial when finished. Several persons have already died since the time fixed by contract for its completion—we believe our children will be gratified in a coming day by the fair sight. We hope the County is getting it on a credit; in these credit days, perhaps it may be fashionable to pay interest, though we should not like it much, as we understand it is scratching work for Benton to pay principal.

TOWN LOTS.

Paid for—the title will be made, and the bonds be performed according to their tenor—that is to our heirs or assigns—the present prospect, ("looking a great way off at a distance") being, that though the present purchasers may not get them, yet they will come in time, perhaps, for a wife's dower or a child's portion, in the settlement of estates. The same are now in Chancery, which means that lawyers are squabbling over it—officers taking care of the money—and that after there gets to be a bushel of papers, some Judge will come along and tell us all about it—and further this orator sayeth not. Knowing the law to be a lottery, he wants his numbers to come out, even if he draws a blank; and he wants still further to see the County's share of the money put out by the Court that it may draw interest, to pay interest, if the County has any to pay—or if not, to help pay our debts.

The money is true, is in safe and honest hands, but we have no right to ask interest—therefore, if the receiver will not keep and pay interest, let it be put in other equally safe and honest hands where it will do so—as from appearances the case will not soon be decided, a little interest would be some consolation. No order (as appears from the Minutes) having been taken at all in the case during the last term, we should like to see the money travelling, if the case cannot.

At an adjourned public meeting held in the Baptist Church in Talladega, on the 14th inst., respecting the improvement of the navigation of Coosa River, and the appropriation of the late Legislature for that purpose, Col. R. H. Chapman in the Chair, Wm. Y. Ludie was appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting as well as the stage of the proceedings, it was, on motion resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Col. Rutledge, Maj. Moore and Rev. J. D. Williams were appointed on said Committee, who having retired, returned and reported for the consideration of the meeting the following and preamble and resolutions to wit:

Resolved, Our distance from market and the difficulty and expense of transportation, are among the greatest taxes on our farming community, and whereas the Coosa, if the obstructions are removed, will furnish a safe and cheap downward navigation, and thereby facilitate the transportation of the products of the country to a good market; and whereas, in enterprises of this kind time is essentially money, therefore

Resolved, That the removing the obstructions of the Coosa is of immense importance to this country, and all the counties lying on the waters of said river.

Resolved, That the Commissioners, for clearing out the Coosa be requested, to use every exertion to remove as speedily as possible the obstructions of said river, so far as practicable from the appropriation already made by the Legislature.

Resolved further, That our Representatives be pledged to exert to the utmost, at the next Session of the Legislature, to procure a further appropriation for clearing out the Coosa River.

Resolved further, That while we regard the improvement of the Coosa of paramount importance, we are anxious to see the enterprise undertaken by the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company, sustained by the people of this community.

Which preamble and resolutions, after a protracted and elaborate discussion, were, by an overwhelming vote received and adopted as the sense of this meeting.

On motion of Wm. Maclin, Esq.
Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and secretaries, be furnished for publication, and that the editors of Wetumpka, Jacksonville, and Talladega be requested to publish the same.

On motion, this meeting adjourned sine die.

R. H. CHAPMAN Chairman.
WM. Y. LUDIE Secretary.

CINCINNATI, May 9th.

THE MOSELLE.

By a statement published in the Evening Post of Monday, furnished the editor by one of the Committee, it seems that the number killed and drowned at the Explosion of the Moselle, as ascertained, is 86; Badly wounded 13; Missing 57; (supposed to be dead;) Saved 120—total number accounted for, two hundred and seventy-six.

The body of Mr. E. Cox, the clerk of the Moselle, was found on Saturday last, opposite Race street.—A memorandum book of the freight

shipped was in his pocket. Ten other bodies were also found, one about fifteen miles below.

Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.
FROM FLORIDA.—Recent advices inform us that the unlucky war with the Seminoles is rapidly hastening to a close. One hundred Indians had surrendered themselves to the officer commanding the tribe of the Hooley-cochins, who surrendered to our townsman Gen. Smith, and a whole army besides entrapped by the cunning and strategy of Gen. Jesup. Some exceptions, to be sure, are taken by persons, overmuch in such matters to the military tactics resorted to by the successful General; but great allowances are to be made to those who fight an enemy who would stand to be whipped, and can't be caught running.—Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1838.
FRENCH BLOCKADE.—The American Schlar, Dolphin and Byron returned yesterday from the coast with valuable cargoes of provisions &c. but were not permitted to enter that port, having been boarded on their arrival by the French men of war stationed off that place, their papers endorsed, and ordered off. The two vessels were permitted to land their passengers and letters, but no other communication with the shore was allowed. The respective commanders of the vessels inform us that they were treated with the utmost politeness by the officers of the squadron. Com. Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 1838.
BLOCKADE.—Another American vessel has been ordered off by the blockading squadron before Tampico—the schr. Essex, Capt. Cottrell. She arrived at this port yesterday morning. The French officers conducted themselves with the courtesy characteristic of their nation. Although intercepted off the port of destination, she was refused all communication with the shore, & ordered off after all her papers had been endorsed. The same treatment is meted out, without partiality to the vessels of all nations. A French brig, the Louise, from Bordeaux, bound also for Tampico, met with a like reception on the same day. One Yankee vessel, however, had the temerity to break the blockade. She was a barge heavily laden, and the captain not liking to miss a chance at speculation, dashed through the blockading squadron, and succeeded in running his vessel safe into port.—Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.

About a month ago Mr. Clay proposed to protect the suspension of specie payments at least until the next fall, by providing that Government should receive and circulate the notes of non-specie paying banks. Mr. Preston, acting upon this idea of his friend, Mr. Clay, offered an amendment to Mr. Rives's substitute, making it imperative on the Government to take the inconconvertible paper of banks in payment of public dues, limiting the operation of the law to the next autumn. The interim would thus become a season of disorder and confusion, sufficient, it was supposed, to work the ruin of the Administration in the Congressional election; and the resumption then, being ascribed to that event, would carry all the credit to the account of the contrivers of the scheme. Messrs. Clay and Preston advocated this noble proposition in zealous speeches. It was the only means, they said, of restoring confidence to the banks, and confidence, in advance, was the only means of securing ability to the banks to resume.—The amendment was voted down with scorn by the Senate. Mr. Rives himself uniting with his Republican friends to prevent his bill from being dishonored with this irredeemably unconstitutional feature; and the principal banks, acquiescing in the propriety of resuming on a sound specie basis, instead of trusting to confidence, have brought back the exported millions of gold and silver that produced the suspension, and commenced specie payments on capital commanding the confidence which Mr. Clay's scheme would have forfeited by asking it as an alms of the Government. Mr. Clay having lost his measure to give confidence and currency to irredeemable issues, voted against the Independent Treasury bill, which leaves it in the power of the Government to receive the notes of specie-paying banks as formerly, under the resolution of 1816; and now, the resumption having actually taken place, and the Treasury having extended, by receiving the paper of the resuming banks, all the credit permitted by the late deposit law, Mr. Clay comes forward with a proposition tending to the resuming banks alone that favor which he so generously, during the last month, offered to those that would not resume until after the full elections!

The principal obstacle to the discretionary power of receiving bank notes, which Mr. Clay's resolution would now accord to the Secretary of the Treasury, "to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated" by that officer, is the deposit law of 1824, which denied the power to receive the paper of banks, issuing notes of lower denominations than \$5. If Mr. Clay wishes to make the discretion of the Secretary more ample, and enable him to extend the encouragement already given to the resuming banks, all he has to do is to propose the repeal of that section of the deposit law imposing the restriction.—The enormous portions of the deposit law were the favorite features of Mr. Clay and his friends. Their object then was to cripple the pet banks. Now that they look to the banks to aid them in politics, it may seem necessary to change their policy, and repeal their own disabling law.

In that portion of Mr. Clay's resolution which proposes to prevent discrimination in payment for lands and duties, and which is introduced with so much flourish by the Intelligencer, he is fishing behind the net—the same having already received the sanction of the Senate and been sent to the House of Representatives in the shape of a bill.

We add the resolution;
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no discrimination shall be as to the currency or medium of payment in the several branches of the Public Revenue, or in debts or dues to the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions, to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them.

Mr. Clay, in his late speech, has the following: "I have always found him (the President) in his manners and deportment, civil, courteous and gentlemanly, and he dispenses in the noble mansion which he now occupies, (one worthy the residence of the Chief magistrate of a great people,) a generous and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of

more than twenty years duration has inspired me with a respect for the man; although I regret to be compelled to say, I detest the magistrate."
"I detest the magistrate"—says Mr. Clay.—Yes, he would now detest the angel Gabriel, were he to find him in the Presidential chair. He is gagged by ambition and envy—yet he is forced to admit the purity, amiability and elevation, as the private character of the President. We ask the public to compare the account which Mr. Clay gives of the civility, courtesy, business, gentlemanly conduct, and generous and liberal hospitality of the President—qualities which have been developed through an acquaintance of twenty years, and inspired Mr. Clay with respect for the man, with the account which he gives of the vile abuse lavished on Mr. Van Buren by the opposition press, in the late canvass for the Presidency, and then decide whether the conductors of it ought not to be despised.—Louisville Public Advertiser.

THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.—We learn that Governor Gilmer has appointed General Charles Floyd to the command of the Georgia Forces in the Cherokee Country. The number of Companies amount to thirty-one. Eleven hundred are mounted gun men. The whole number of his command, it is said, will be from 2,500 to 3,500 men. Gen. Floyd is required to repair with his staff to New Echota, and to report to Gen. Scott, at Athens, Tennessee. The staff attached to General Floyd are Wm. P. White, Brigade Inspector; Thos. Bourke, Aid de Camp; L. S. D'Lyon, Quarter Master.—Savannah Rep.

From the 1st of October to the 7th of April of the present season, the export of cotton from Charleston to Great Britain, direct, was \$9,514 bales—to New York, 20,411—and in the corresponding period of last year, the export was to Great Britain 65,998 bales—to New York only 7,995 bales, a quantity not more than required for the Northern cotton mills, who receive their supplies through New York. The increase to New York this season has been occasioned by the unsettled state of the currency, and the scarcity of European ships. The proportion of last year bears a close comparison with a series of years.

A man by the name of Henderson has been arrested in Washington City for passing, in Baltimore, a counterfeit \$1,000 Treasury Note. He is said to be an engraver, and formerly of the Marine Corps. When arrested, he had several gold watches, and a quantity of jewelry in his valise.

Two celebrated wits named John Hugg and Joe Huggar, disputed the points of wit, and made a wager upon the best epitaph: John commenced:

"Here lies John Hugg,

As snug as a bug, tied up in a rug."

Joe was not to be out done by this, and said:

"Here lies Joe Huggar,

A little snugger than that other huggar."

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

MONTEGOMERY 10th May, 1838.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, that unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due.
By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, Cash'r.

May 24, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will proceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the following described Lots of Land and Town Lots, (viz.)

1. The N. E. 1-4 of the S. W. 1-4 of S. 27 T. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S. W. & J. V. Talmage, at the instance of Greenfield & Son.

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

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

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

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

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S. (1) T. 15, R. 8 E. as the property of Berry G. Whitel, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell & Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless previously settled, this 18th May, 1838.
WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.
May 24, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 15th, 1838.

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

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

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

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all the devisees and other persons interested in said real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERR, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

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

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER,
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERR, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

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

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

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

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

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,

May 1st, 1838.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP and posted by William Battles Jr. before Grayham Jordan Esq. a Dark Bay Mare four years old, a small white spot in her forehead, one fore foot and both hind feet white, four feet 3 inches high—Appraised to twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP and posted by James McClendon, before Grayham Jordan, Esq. a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, and a small white spot on her right side, Roach main and swab tail, four feet three inches high, eight or nine years old—Appraised to \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Polatia Shelton, living on Cane Creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Mare, 14 hands one inch high, four years old, small star in her forehead—Appraised to ninety dollars, May 12th, 1838.

Test: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA—Benton County.

TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurricane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d, 1838.

Test: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

\$30 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CT, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.

Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

LAW NOTICES.

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

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County May 17, 1838.—4t.

POST OFFICE,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Arrivals and departures of the Mails.

Arrives.	Departs.
Huntsville—Sundays & Thursdays	6 p. m. Tuesdays & Saturdays
Rome—Sundays & Wednesdays	4 p. m. Mondays & Fridays
Talladega—Mondays & Thursdays	5 p. m. Wednesdays & Fridays
Calhoun—Tuesdays & Wednesdays	6 p. m. Saturdays
Wedowee—Mondays	4 p. m. Friday

March 29, 1838.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

THE NEW BANKING EXPERIMENT.

The free banking bill, which has just passed the Legislature of New York, seems to have been hailed by both parties in that State with great satisfaction. We shall cast an anxious eye upon the game; and duly report the result to our readers. They already talk of capital, per trass higher.—They say, the field is opened; Companies being upon the tapis, of 10, 15, and 20 millions to Mr. Biddle who may now establish an agency in New York. They speculate even upon Banking Houses to be established by foreign capitalists—the Rothschilds, the Barings, &c., &c. Curiosity is alive; and speculation already appears to be busy.—The N. Y. Herald gives the leading features of the new system:

"By this law, any number of persons, foreigners or natives, residents or otherwise, can establish a bank with a capital not under \$100,000, but to extend beyond, by putting in trust, under the State Stocks, to half the amount—the other half in good mortgages on real estate. The association is then authorized to issue an equal amount in paper money, retaining always as a basis, 12 1-2 per cent. in specie of its issues. The paper is signed by the Comptroller, and the original capital—half stocks, half good mortgages—remains always in trust, as a fund to redeem the issues in case of revulsion, accident or mismanagement.

"These are the leading points of the new system, as it differs from the old.

"The present incorporated banks loan out all their capital and credit in exchange for mercantile paper, retaining a per centage for a specie basis. In the system, the capital can never be diverted from its purpose, and nothing but the credits of the bank can be issued at all, deducting from the amount of these credits the sum retained in the shape of specie. To put this in plainer language, we give the following analysis of a bank on each system:

Old Bank system.	New Bank system.
Capital \$100,000	fixed 100,000
Loans 250,000	do. 87,500
Specie 000,000	do. 12,500

This table represents the capacities of both systems. The new bank system is certainly the strongest; because, if the original capital is worth its face, it never can be loaned out on commercial paper as the old may be. This might curtail the profits of the new system, but the deficiency is made up by the capital in stocks and houses, still yielding them a revenue, while in addition, the same capital becomes the basis of a currency, always redeemable in specie. It also gives to the men of real property, all the power to create currency."

From the Globe of Thursday night.

FIRE IN ALEXANDRIA.

Last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered from this city in Alexandria. About one hundred of our energetic citizens turned out for the relief of the neighboring city, and dragged the engines through the mud eight miles, in an hour and a half. The engines arrived in time to render essential aid in arresting the progress of the fire. Three or four valuable houses, however, were destroyed.

If the citizens of Washington performed their duty to their distressed neighbors with zeal, they were more than requited by the grateful feeling and hospitality exhibited by the Mayor and people of Alexandria. A steamboat was chartered this morning to convey our citizens and their apparatus back to this city.

IMPORTANT SLAVE CASE.—The District Court of the United States, in session at Trenton, Judge Baldwin presiding, has been engaged during a week past with a suit brought by Culbreth, of Md., against Grison and others, inhabitants of Salem in this State, for rescuing a fugitive slave which the plaintiff had claimed, in the vicinity of that town. After a laborious trial, Mr. Southard for the plaintiff and Mr. Freelinghuysen and others, for the defendants, the jury returned a verdict on Friday of \$1,000 damages and costs against the defendants. A motion was made for a new trial which will be argued at the next term.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

From the Louisville Advertiser, April 18.

LOSS OF THE B. I. GILMAN.

We have been favored by Capt. Anderson, with an account of the total loss of this steamboat. The B. I. Gilman, on her voyage to Louisville, having on board about seventy tons of iron, met the Delaware, on her way from Pittsburg, to Nashville, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 13th inst. The Gilman was running up the Kentucky shore.—the Delaware descending the bend opposite. The Captain of the Gilman, feeling some apprehension of danger, stopped his engine and rang his large bell, when he was 3 or 400 yards from the Delaware. By some strange fatality, nevertheless, the Delaware attempted to cross the river, and run square into the Gilman, at the forward end of the boilers, without stopping her engine until she was within a length of the Gilman. So great was the injury the Gilman received, that she went down, in a few moments. Capt. A. says:—"To make matters worse, the boats became entangled, and the Delaware, in backing to get clear of the wreck, dragged it some distance into deep water—so deep that

the hull carried down the yawl, made fast by the painter to the stern, and sunk the cabin within a few inches of the hurricane roof, where all on board, men, women and children, by the great exertions and presence of mind of the officers and crew, were placed—some drawn through the sky lights, and others pulled up by their hands from the guards below. The cabin at length broke from the hull, and drifted away several miles before the yawl of the Delaware was sent to it. The Queen Sultana passed without stopping. The Girard kindly assisted and towed in much of the bedding, furniture, and clothing of the sufferers were saved."

A SPRING MORNING.—To walk abroad among rural scenery on a fine sunny morning, is to ramble in the temple of the Deity, and witness the creative process. Every day, almost every hour, witnesses some change: buds, blossoms, leaves and flowers are woven by unseen hands, painted by invisible artists, & perfumed from vials full of odors sweet—we look upon them in the morning with surprise & pleasure, while the first dew & sunbeam are visiting them. What an admirable & perfect taste must he have, who performs all this! There is no noise, no useless display. The Creator therein teaches modesty to his creatures. His goodness is also visible—the blossoms soon perish, but their hue and fragrance are the breathings of a benevolent mind. Look at the multitude of little heaps of sand that lie in the paths, and suffer your eye to rest for a moment upon the busy and apparently happy insect that brings out his grain of sand. Nothing seems too minute and insignificant for the Almighty to put his hand upon and invest with faculties of intelligence and happiness.—*Boston Courier.*

A SANGUINARY SCENE IN KENTUCKY.

A bloody piece of work was consummated at Southfield, Ky. a few days since. A physician, says a slip from Louisville Journal, boarding at a tavern in the town, offered an insult to the landlady in absence of her husband, and she ordered him in consequence of it, to leave the house immediately. He refused to go, and the bar keeper, with a view to enforce the order, followed him to his room. The physician, after entering his room, drew a pistol and threatened the bar keeper with instant death if he approached. The bar keeper, nevertheless, continued to advance, and the physician shot him through the body, whereupon the former drew a Bowie knife, and laid his antagonist dead upon the spot.—The physician died with scarcely a struggle, and the bar keeper breathed his last shortly afterwards.

THE GOLD BILL OF 1834.

All the London papers, in speaking of the money shipped to the United States, call it gold. The term specie is not used by them. The uniform expression is gold, or sovereigns. Thus, the million sterling to Prime, Ward and King, is always mentioned as one million of sovereigns, or simply as a shipment of gold to the amount of a million sterling; and so of all the rest. In counting up about two and a half millions sterling either shipped, or about to be shipped, to New York, the expression is always the same, to wit: gold sovereigns. To those who know any thing of the English currency, all this is understood; for the English have no silver except for change, and that alloyed nine per cent. Silver is not a tender in England except for sums of forty shillings and under. They have, therefore, no silver to ship, and all they send abroad is in gold; and of the twelve or fifteen millions arriving, and arrived, in the country, almost the whole is in gold; yet the Federal papers in New York, in speaking of these arrivals, sedulously eschew that word gold! Not one of them will say gold; it is all enumerated under the ambiguous phrase of specie. It is specie—specie—specie. Now why this studious uniform, systematic avoidance of the true word? It is because the revilers of the GOLD BILL OF 1834—the laughers at the gold lumbago—cannot stand this honor to the Jacksonian policy which the influx of ten or twelve millions of gold confers upon it. Had it not been for that bill, not one ounce of this gold could have come into the country. Before the passage of that bill, gold was undervalued 62-3 per cent. in the United States, and against that loss not an ounce could have come. It is the gold bill, then, of 1834, to which we are indebted for the great influx of that metal, which is now pouring in upon us; and from this time forth the gold currency may be considered as re-established in the United States. Before the summer is over, the quantity of our gold must amount to thirty millions of dollars—being about double the amount of the United States Bank notes usually kept in circulation during the best times of that bank. We shall hear no more of the gold lumbago. The real presence of gold, will seal up the lips of the Biddle bank parasites, in whose mouth the gold lumbago was a permanent phrase until quite lately. Now they are done with it. You cannot get them to say gold! Specie is the nearest they will come to it. Even Mr. CLAY flinches at the phrase. He has not ridiculed gold for the last three weeks! *Globe.*

LATEST FROM BRAZIL.

Surrender of Bahia.—By the fast sailing schooner *Avalanche*, Capt. Benjamin, in 28 days from Pernambuco, the following letter has been received at the Exchange Reading Room, Baltimore:—

"Pernambuco, March 27, 1838.—We avail ourselves of the present opportunity to forward you the intelligence of the surrender of the City of Bahia to the Government Party. The attack commenced on the 13th and concluded in the defeat of the Rebel Party on the 16th inst. The cutter that brought the news has brought only government dispatches, and the reports in circulation differ materially as to the number killed and wounded: they vary from 12000 to 16000 and from 800 to 15000 prisoners.

The greater proportion of the armed force belonging to the insurgents was composed of Blacks to whom the Rebels, they had previously given their freedom. Prior to the surrender of the rebels, they had attempted in various places to set the city on fire, and forty houses were already in flames. The head of the rebel "Sabini," late Vice President of Bahia, is said to have taken refuge on board the U. S. schr. Porpoise.

The city and all the Public offices were illuminated last evening in consequence of this event.

Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott and suit arrived in this city, by the Carolina Rail Road this evening, and took lodgings at the Planter's Hotel. Gen. S. is on his way to assume the command of the forces in the Cherokee Nation.

Augusta Chronicle, 3d inst.

A disgraceful affair took place at Natchez on the 20th ult. between two persons at the Mansion House, armed with bowie knives & pistols, to the imminent hazard of the lives of the crowd around them. Both suffered considerably, but the spectators interfered in time to prevent any serious injury.

ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

On the 23d of April, the mail boat *Eutaw*, that runs between Wheeling and Steubenville collapsed a flue, by which one fireman was killed and thrown overboard, the engineer badly scalded, the clerk and a Mr. Neill, slightly. Tidings of steam boat disasters keep the public in a constant state of alarm & anxiety.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

The steamer *Charleston*, Capt. Hebbard, arrived yesterday from Gary's Ferry.

John Coadjo and Broadfoot, with one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, have come in at Charlotte Harbor, to Col. Smith, of Louisiana.

Capt. Bullock, of the 2d Dragoons, has captured a party of thirteen men, women and children near Fort Taylor at the head of the St. Johns, and carried them to Fort Mellon, and was in pursuit of a party of 18 more.

The troops were about to leave for the Cherokee nation by the way of Savannah, Charleston and N. Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS.—SPECIE.

In the deluge of gold and silver which is now pouring into New York, the more moderate, but permanent and uniform, arrival of the precious metals at New Orleans seem to be overlooked. All eyes are turned to the millions of New York, while the hundreds of thousands of New Orleans attract no attention. In this way it escapes observation that the West and Southwest are replenishing with specie, not so rapidly, but as fully and as surely, as the Northeast. Every week we see two or three hundred thousand dollars noted as arriving at N. Orleans, and on the 9th, and 10th instant, \$300,000 arrived in two days. The supply at N. O. has this advantage over that at New York—it is perennial. It continues all the year in succession, and is the regular sequence of the Mexican trade. Besides the coin which now comes to New Orleans, we see the arrivals of the bars of silver mention there, direct from the Mexican mines, and brought to the United States Mint at N. Orleans. This Mint is to become a main corner of the metal, and especially in separating the admixture of gold, making it a profitable business to bring the Mexican bars of silver to New Orleans to be coined. Seven or eight millions of dollars are annually received from Mexico. Most of which comes to N. Orleans. Heretofore, a great part of this was shipped to the Atlantic cities; but now those cities are supplied from Europe, and the whole that arrives at New Orleans is applicable to the wants of the South and West. This is a most material circumstance, and shows that the banks in New Orleans, and in the West, are as much aided by the New York supply as the Northeastern banks are. It leaves them the whole that comes to N. Orleans from Mexico, and the West Indies! This is a windfall to them, & it will also enable N. Orleans to pay for Western produce in specie. Thus, the golden shower upon New York is a double benefit: it falls direct upon the Northeast, and leaves the N. Orleans supply to go to the South and West!

GEN. SCOTT AND LIEUTENANT H. B. SHAW one of his Aids-de-camp, paid a visit to our town on Wednesday last, and departed for the Cherokee Agency the next day. The General's order of the 17th inst. is just such as was expected from such a general. It recommends mild treatment to the Cherokees, he says—"acts of harshness and cruelty, on the part of our troops, may lead, step by step, to delays, to impatience and exasperation, and in the end, to a general war and carnage—a result, in the case of the particular Indians, utterly abhorrent to the generous sympathies of the whole American people." He recommends every possible kindness, compatible with the necessity of removal, and the utmost rigor of the law for those who disobey. To this we hope that every man in the United States, will give a hearty Amen.—*Albany Courier.*

LIBRARY DONATION.—The Mayor of Charleston announces the receipt of Twenty Thousand Dollars, as a donation from the United States Bank, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

non-resumption, is at an end. All solvent banks can resume; the insolvent ought to be detected, and stopped in their fraudulent issues.—*Globe.*

The cost of the new State House at Raleigh North Carolina, is computed at \$400,000.

BIDDLE'S EDICT.

"The banks should remain exactly as they are—preparing to resume, but not resuming."—*N. Biddle.*

The English of this is—"the banks must compel the people to pay their debts; but the banks must not pay the people." This Mr. Biddle thinks will screw a Congressional charter out of them. Never was man more mistaken in the American character than Nicholas Biddle—and never was one doomed to greater defeat and disgrace.

The following article, from the Washington *Chronicle*, shows the degree of credit which Mr. Biddle is entitled to for his operations in the Southern States:

"If Alabama and Mississippi continue madly to encourage Mr. Biddle in his schemes—if they allow him, as they have done, to sell his depreciated notes at 20 per cent. advance, for their own paper, and then turn round and use this very paper to buy up their cotton—the article may indeed rise; but Mr. Biddle, and not the planter, will receive the benefit. As it is not astounding that Mr. Biddle should have been allowed to do this, and even thanked for doing it by the very individuals he has thus circumvented?

But the thing is even worse than this when we look at it in another point of view. See how the system works! Mr. Biddle has debts to pay in Liverpool, and wants cotton to send thither, as the means of payment. He goes to Alabama and Mississippi, and exchanges his notes, which are 5 per cent. below the N. York currency, at 20 per cent. advance, for the notes of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks; and with these notes purchases the cotton of the planters at 10 cts. He thus makes, at once, 25 per cent out of the cotton planters. But this is not all. He buys with irredeemable paper, and sells in Liverpool for gold and silver. This gold and silver he may bring back and sell to the Alabama and Mississippi Banks at a high premium—get possession of their notes, and go on through another and another operation.

But this looks like infatuation on the part of the Alabama and Mississippi Banks and People, let us go a step further in the investigation. What do they want with Mr. Biddle's notes, that they thus give 20 per cent. advance for them? The answer is, they want to pay their debts in New York and Philadelphia.—Why don't they use their own paper for this purpose? Because their paper is 25 per cent. below par in these cities. Why so?—is it because their credit is worse? No, their credit, or rather solvency, is less disputable. How, then, does it happen?—Why, from the centralization of capital at the North, produced, in a great measure, by the connection between the Government and the Banks, which has given to Mr. Biddle the power to regulate and control the domestic exchanges of the country. Mr. Biddle and his associate put down Mississippi and Alabama notes at 25 per cent. discount; then go into their markets, purchase with their own paper, thus depreciated, their cotton, and send it to England for gold and silver. The Alabama and Mississippi people, (or many of them,) thank him for this, and give him 20 per cent. on their cotton crops, in order more firmly to fix and enlarge his means of discrediting their own paper, and then buying their crops with it! Nay, the madness does not stop here.—They, and thousands of others in the South, are endeavoring to force the Government to give Mr. Biddle and his associates its entire credit, and the keeping of its funds, amounting, together, to not less than fifty millions of dollars additional! There never was, surely, such another instance of popular infatuation.

CURE FOR WOUNDS IN CATTLE.—The most aggravated wound of domestic animals, are easily cured with a portion of the yolk of Florence. The part affected must be bathed several times with the mixture each day, when a perfect cure will be effected in forty-eight hours.

GEN. SCOTT AND LIEUTENANT H. B. SHAW one of his Aids-de-camp, paid a visit to our town on Wednesday last, and departed for the Cherokee Agency the next day.

The General's order of the 17th inst. is just such as was expected from such a general. It recommends mild treatment to the Cherokees, he says—"acts of harshness and cruelty, on the part of our troops, may lead, step by step, to delays, to impatience and exasperation, and in the end, to a general war and carnage—a result, in the case of the particular Indians, utterly abhorrent to the generous sympathies of the whole American people." He recommends every possible kindness, compatible with the necessity of removal, and the utmost rigor of the law for those who disobey. To this we hope that every man in the United States, will give a hearty Amen.—*Albany Courier.*

LIBRARY DONATION.—The Mayor of Charleston announces the receipt of Twenty Thousand Dollars, as a donation from the United States Bank, for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

MAJOR GENERAL SCOTT United States Army, sends to the *Chronicle*, remaining in North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, this

A D D R E S S.

Cherokees! The President of the United States has sent me, with a powerful cause you, in obedience to the Treaty to join that part of your people who are established in prosperity, on the banks of the Mississippi. Unhappily, the war which were allowed for the purpose have suffered to pass away without following, and without making any preparations, the emigration must be commenced in error, by granting a further delay, to the 1st of May is already on the wane, and other shall have passed away, every man, woman and child, in those States be in motion to join their brethren in West.

My Friends! This is no sudden termination on the part of the President, you and I must now obey. By the 1st of May, the emigration was to have been completed on, or before, the 23rd of this month, and the President has constantly you warned, during the two years in this country, that the Treaty would be forced.

I am come to carry out that determination. My troops already occupy many positions in the country that you are to abandon thousands, and thousands are approaching from every quarter, to render resistance escape alike hopeless. All those regular and militia, are your friends, receive them and confide in them as they be they when they tell you that you remain no longer in this country. They are as kind hearted as brave, and the duty in mercy. We are commanded by President to act towards you in that way and such is also the wish of the people of America.

Chiefs, head-men and warriors! Will you, then, by resistance, compel us to resort to arms? God forbid! Or will you, by seeking to hide yourselves in mountains and forests, and thus oblige us to hunt you? Remember that, in pursuit, it is impossible to avoid conflicts. The blood of the white man, or the blood of the red man, may be spilt, and if spilt, however, it will be in vain, for the blood of the white man, and the blood of the red man, are united in a general war and carnage. This, my Cherokee brethren! I have seen, and have been present at many scenes of slaughter; but spare me, I beseech you, the horror of witnessing the destruction of the Cherokees.

Do not, I invite you, even wait for the close approach of the troops; but make your preparations for emigration as you can, hasten to this place, to Ross' Landing, or Gunter's Landing, where you all will be received in kindness by officers selected for the purpose. You will find food for all, and clothing for the destitute, at either of those places, and thence at your ease, and in comfort, be transported to your new homes according to the terms of the Treaty. This is the address of a warrior to warriors. May his entreaties be kindly received, and may the God of both prosper the Americans and Cherokees, and preserve them long in peace and friendship with each other!

WINFIELD SCOTT.
CHEROKEE AGENCY, }
May 10, 1838.

[From the Brunswick (Ga.) Advocate, May 10.]

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

By the Revenue Cutter *Madison*, Capt. Morris from Havana 24th, Key West 28th ult, and Key Biscayne 3d inst., arrived at this port on Saturday last. We learn that Col. Harney of Fort King, having captured a squaw, from whom he obtained the necessary intelligence, has gone with a detachment of 100 dragoons and artillery to attack Sam Jones, who is remembered, was driven to the pass along the Southern point of Florida about Key Largo. The expedition left Key Biscayne on Thursday last.

The latest intelligence at Key Biscayne was that Gen. Jesup, who had been ordered to him, had been with all his immediate followers, by order of Sam Jones, the Chief of the Nickasukies.—This action is said very much to have exasperated the Indians, and we are told that many of them are now troops to allow them to remain and assist in attacking their late allies, Sam Jones and the Nickasukies. The naval detachment, lately engaged in Jones' expedition, have gone to Pensacola to join Powell's expedition, and are to be sent to the mouth of the Florida River.

We learn that the remnant of Creek Indians, for some months past, have been collected at Wetumpka, in the Apalachicola, preparatory to the removal to the West, have again taken to the woods. They left in a body on Sunday night last, about one hundred in all, and proceeded down the river in a few miles, and landed on the Eastern bank of the river, from which a large beaten trail leads into the forest. Considerable apprehension prevails among the settlers in the neighborhood of the depredations of these fugitives, who have no other means of obtaining sustenance, than by plundering the white settlements in Florida.

MAIL ROBERT CAYTON.—A man who calls himself John Larker, was arrested in Philadelphia on the 1st inst., charged with having stolen the driver of the S. Mail near Mobile, Ala., some time since. He was taken before the Mayor, and committed for a hearing.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 24, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

A. FINDLEY, WM. C. PRICE,
S. WOOD, Esq., ROBERT H. WILSON,
J. KELLY, HUGH KERR,
HIBALD WELLS.

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

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

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

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

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

A. G. HAMILTON, is our authorized Agent to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertisements, &c.

For the Republican.

GRANT—Sir, in your paper of 10th May, the signature of "Many Ploughmen," I was pleased to consent to serve the people of this county in the next Legislature. Satisfied of the sincerity of the call, and the motive which led to it, as well as a natural partiality for persons having the same avocation, I should be wanting in respect were I under any ordinary circumstances to withhold my name. But for reasons not on the present occasion to state, and a concurrence of circumstances wholly unavoidable, I am that Many Ploughmen will accept of my efforts for their very polite request and partiality of my qualifications, and not consider me a candidate for that office.

JOHN M. CROOK.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Banks of other States are rapidly resuming, and this State and Mississippi, whose currencies are most depreciated appear to be making little effort. When the line is formed, we should be left out. After a forward movement has been made by others, we cannot so easily be in order, if we could, we shall have more difficulty in coming up—and especially in obtaining the place which we have been crowded out. At present (we are without knowing) mere tools in the hands of the "Cockney King Biddle," and a hard struggle will be kept so. At times he can play with us as a giant with a child—and it is his interest so to do. His own are below par at the north—here they are high speculation, from 15 to 20 per cent. advance. It is his interest to keep them so, and he will do it, unless ingenuity and firmness will make even match for that strong arm—which is leading us in a grasp as unrelenting as that which led the family of Laocoon in its serpent folds. It is asked, how can this be done? The answer is short—he will wield his whole money power—millions of his paper will be sent here to secret hirelings and agents, who will sell the same for a great per cent. and get Alabama money in exchange; they will then purchase our cotton and through it, the money king will have, as has already done, his vaults filled with gold and silver—and what good will it do to be kept there?—for as specie will soon be a drug at the north, the "Financier with cut-throat" must find place for the same—and where do you think he would look? at this very State. He knows that State faith is pledged, and cannot ultimately in saving our banks. He knows he cannot in this speculation—having again got his own paper and not again needing specie, he will, through the same agents make the same speculations, if not larger, (for our paper must either better or become more and more depreciated) by holding the same "in terrorem" over our banks, they will be compelled to pay him a large premium for his silver by way of usury or bribe to keep this "Vandal" from the treasury, and ourselves from insolvency. Besides, if the neighboring States resume and we do not, what will our paper be worth?—mere continental trash—a second stinky humbug, which may end in a few years making as handsome a bank bill "bonfire" as we have seen in that State. No, let the people determine that public faith shall sustain the public debt—and then we shall have confidence in our Banks, and inspire confidence in the doubting-bosoms of other States around us. Then our merchants and merchants will not be defrauded by getting to a broken shaft, which has thus far forced their hands whilst leaning upon it. In enjoining their lands or paying their debts, they have said that the "State's pledge," that an Alabama dollar should be worth a dollar, has been—it paying only a part of the same. Let us be true to ourselves—and to others. Let us, as soon as possible redeem our plighted honor in gold and silver; and whilst we lay claim to a national honor, (which we would defend with our lives) let us not forget that public honor, which we would defend in the "battle field."

THE CHEROKEES.

Yesterday, 23d May, was the last day allowed by the treaty of 1835, for the Cherokees to remain in their country. In view of their strong deep attachment to their native land, and their reluctance to leave it, we can but sympathize with them in the necessity by which they are compelled, in the fulfilment of a solemn treaty, to

seek their new home in the far west. This sympathy will be excused, if not shared, by those who reflect that they are not prompted by the same motives of ambition and gain, which frequently influence the inhabitants of civilized countries to change their home; neither like them, can they return at will, should dissatisfaction and disappointment await them where they are going. We publish to-day the address of General Scott to the Cherokees. It breathes the spirit of generosity and humanity; and we sincerely wish that his most sanguine hopes of preventing distress and bloodshed may be realized.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

All communities, for protection of themselves and property, wish to have laws, and honest men who never violate them, are never heard to complain of either their strictness or their enforcement when infringed. We say, "hands off," let the town be incorporated in full—none but the lawless need fear it, and they are the only ones who require aid for whose special benefit we ask the same. We say no town taxes, but a little more law, a little better enforced, that we may have a little better order.

COURT HOUSE.

This building it is believed, will look fine and be substantial when finished. Several persons have already died since the time fixed by contract for its completion—we believe our children will be gratified in a coming day by the fair sight. We hope the County is getting it on a credit; in these credit days, perhaps it may be fashionable to pay interest, though we should not like it much, as we understand it is a scratching work for Benton to pay principal.

TOWN LOTS.

Paid for—the title will be made, and the bonds be performed according to their tenor—that is to our heirs or assigns—the present prospect, (looking a great way off at a distance) being, that though the present purchasers may not get them, yet they will come in time, perhaps, for a wife's dower or a child's portion, in the settlement of estates. The same are now in Chancery, which means that lawyers are squabbling over it—officers taking care of the money—and that after there gets to be a bushel of papers, some Judge will come along and tell us all about it—and further this orator sayeth not. Knowing the law to be a lottery, he wants his numbers to come out, even if he draws a blank; and he wants still further to see the County's share of the money put out by the Court that it may draw interest, to pay interest, if the County has any to pay—or if not, to help pay our debts.

The money it is true, is in safe and honest hands, but we have no right to ask interest—therefore, if the receiver will not keep and pay interest, let it be put in other equally safe and honest hands where it will do so—as from appearances the case will not soon be decided, a little interest would be some consolation. No order (as appears from the Minutes) having been taken at all in the case during the last term, we should like to see the money travelling, if the case cannot.

At an adjourned public meeting held in the Baptist Church in Talladega, on the 14th inst., respecting the improvement of the navigation of Coosa River, and the appropriation of the late Legislature for that purpose, Col. R. H. Chapman in the Chair, Wm. Y. Ludie was appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the objects of the meeting as well as the stage of the proceedings, it was, on motion resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. Col. Rutledge, Maj. Moore and Rev. J. D. Williams were appointed on said Committee, who having retired, returned and reported for the consideration of the meeting the following and preamble and resolutions to wit:

Whereas, Our distance from market and the difficulty and expense of transportation, are among the greatest taxes on our farming community, and whereas the Coosa, if the obstructions are removed, will furnish a safe and cheap downward navigation, and thereby facilitate the transportation of the products of the country to a good market; and whereas, in enterprises of this kind time is essentially money; therefore,

Resolved, That the removing the obstructions of the Coosa is of immense importance to this said river.

Resolved, That the Commissioners for clearing out the Coosa be requested to use every exertion to remove as speedily as possible the obstructions of said river, so far as practicable from the appropriation already made by the Legislature.

Resolved further, That our Representatives be pledged to exert to the utmost, at the next Session of the Legislature, to procure a further appropriation for clearing out the Coosa River.

Resolved further, That while we regard the improvement of the Coosa of paramount importance, we are anxious to see the enterprise undertaken by the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road Company, sustained by the people of this community.

Which preamble and resolutions, after a protracted and elaborate discussion, were, by an overwhelming vote received and adopted as the sense of this meeting.

On motion of Wm. Maclin, Esq.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and secretary, be furnished for publication, and that the editors of Wetumpka, Jacksonville, and Talladega be requested to publish the same.

On motion, this meeting adjourned sine die.

Wm. Y. LUDIE Secretary.

CINCINNATI, May 9th.

THE MOSELLE.

By a statement published in the Evening Post of Monday, furnished the editor by one of the Committee, it seems that the number killed and drowned at the Explosion of the Moselle, as ascertained, is 86; Badly wounded 13; Missing 57; (supposed to be dead); Saved 120—total number accounted for, two hundred and seventy-six.

The body of Mr. E. Cox, the clerk of the Moselle, was found on Saturday last, opposite Race street.—A memorandum book of the freight

shipped was in his pocket. Ten other bodies were also found, one about fifteen miles below.

Republican.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.

FROM FLORIDA.—Recent advices inform us that the unlucky war with the Seminoles is rapidly hastening to a close. One hundred Indians had surrendered themselves to the officer commanding at Swearingen. To this number may be added the tribe of the Hooley-cochins, who surrendered to our townsman Gen. Smith, and a whole army besides entrapped by the cunning and strategy of Gen. Jesup. Some exceptions, to be sure, are taken by persons, overnice in such matters to the military tactics resorted to by the successful General; but great allowances are to be made to those who fight an enemy who would stand to be whipped, and can't be caught running.—Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7, 1838.

FRENCH BLOCKADE.—The American Schrs. Dolphin and Byron returned yesterday from the coast with valuable cargoes of provisions &c. but were not permitted to enter that port, having been boarded on their arrival by the French men of war stationed off that place, their papers endorsed, and ordered off. The two vessels were permitted to land their passengers and letters, but no other communication with the shore was allowed. The respective commanders of the vessels inform us that they were treated with the utmost politeness by the officers of the squadron. Com. Bulletin.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10 1838.

BLOCKADE.—Another American vessel has been ordered off by the blockading squadron before Tampico—the schr. Essex, Capt. Cottrell. She arrived at this port yesterday morning. The French officers conducted themselves with the courtesy characteristic of their nation. Although intercepted off the port of destination, she was refused all communication with the shore, & ordered off after all her papers had been endorsed. The same treatment is meted out without partiality to the vessels of all nations. A French brig, the Louise, from Bordeaux, bound also for Tampico, met with a like reception on the same day. One Yankee vessel, however, had the temerity to break the blockade. She was a barque heavily laden, and the captain not liking to miss a chance at speculation, dashed through the blockading squadron, and succeeded in running his vessel safe into port.—Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTION.

About a month ago Mr. Clay proposed to protect the suspension of specie payments at least until the next fall, by providing that Government should receive and circulate the notes of non-specie paying banks. Mr. Preston, acting upon this idea of his friend Mr. Clay, offered an amendment to Mr. Rives's substitute, making it imperative on the Government to take the inconceivable paper of banks in payment of public dues, limiting the operation of the law to the next autumn. The interim would thus become a season of disorder and confusion, sufficient, it was supposed, to work the ruin of the Administration in the Congressional election; and the resumption then being ascribed to that event, would carry all the credit to the account of the contrivers of the scheme. Messrs. Clay and Preston advocated this noble proposition in zealous speeches. It was the only means, they said, of restoring confidence to the banks, and confidence, in advance, was the only means of securing ability to the banks to resume.—The amendment was voted down with scorn by the Senate. Mr. Rives himself uniting with his Republican friends to prevent his bill from being dishonored with this irredeemably unconstitutional feature; and the principal banks, acquiescing in the propriety of resuming on a sound specie basis, instead of trusting to confidence, have brought back the exported millions of gold and silver that produced the suspension, and commenced specie payments on capital commanding the confidence which Mr. Clay's scheme would have forfeited by asking it as an arms of the Government. Mr. Clay having lost his measure to give confidence and currency to irredeemable issues, voted against the Independent Treasury bill, which leaves it in the power of the Government to receive the notes of specie-paying banks as formerly, under the resolution of 1816; and now, the resumption having actually taken place, and the Treasury having extended, by receiving the paper of the resuming banks, all the credit permitted by the late deposit law, Mr. Clay comes forward with a proposition tending to the resuming banks alone that favor which he so generously, during the last month, offered to those that would not resume until after the full elections!

The principal obstacle to the discretionary power of receiving bank notes, which Mr. Clay's resolution would now accord to the Secretary of the Treasury, "to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated" by that officer, is the deposit law of 1834, which denied the power to receive the paper of banks, issuing notes of lower denominations than \$5. If Mr. Clay wishes to make the discretion of the Secretary more ample, and enable him to extend the encouragement already given to the resuming banks, all he has to do is to propose the repeal of that section of the deposit law imposing the restriction.—The enormous portions of the deposit law were the favorite features of Mr. Clay and his friends. Their object then was to cripple the pet banks. Now that they look to the banks to aid them in politics, it may seem necessary to change their policy, and repeal their own disabling law.

In that portion of Mr. Clay's resolution which proposes to prevent discrimination in payment for lands and duties, and which is introduced with so much flourish by the Intelligence, he is fishing behind the net—the same having already received the sanction of the Senate and been sent to the House of Representatives in the shape of a bill.

We add the resolution;

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no discrimination shall be made as to the currency or medium of payment in the several branches of the Public Revenue, or in debts or dues to the Government; and that, until otherwise ordered by Congress, the notes of sound banks which are payable and paid on demand in the legal currency of the United States, under suitable restrictions, to be forthwith prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be received in payment of the revenue and of debts and dues to the Government, and shall be subsequently disbursed, in course of public expenditure, to all public creditors who are willing to receive them.

Mr. Clay, in his late speech, has the following: "I have always found him (the President) in his manners and deportment, civil, courteous and gentlemanly, and he dispenses in the noble mansion which he now occupies, (one worthy the residence of the Chief magistrate of a great people), a generous and liberal hospitality. An acquaintance with him of

more than twenty years duration has inspired me with a respect for the man, although I regret to be compelled to say, I detest the magistrate."

"I detest the magistrate"—says Mr. Clay.—Yes, he would now detest the angel Gabriel, were he to find him in the Presidential chair. He is gagged by ambition and envy—yet he is forced to admit the purity, amiability and elevation, as the private character of the President. We ask the public to compare the account which Mr. Clay gives of the civility, courtesy, gentleness, conduct, and generous and liberal hospitality of the President—qualities which have been developed through an acquaintance of twenty years, and inspired Mr. Clay with respect for the man—we say, compare these admissions with the vile abuse lavished on Mr. Van Buren by the opposition press, in the late canvass for the Presidency, and then decide whether the conductors of it ought not to be despised.—Louisville Public Advertiser.

THE CHEROKEE COMRADE.—We learn that Governor Gilmer has appointed General Charles Floyd to the command of the Georgia Forces in the Cherokee Country. The number of Companies amount to thirty-one. Eleven hundred are mounted gun men. The whole number of his command, it is said, will be from 2,500 to 3,500 men. Gen. Floyd is required to repair with his staff to New Echota, and to report to Gen. Scott, at Athens, Tennessee. The staff attached to General Floyd are Wm. P. White, Brigade Inspector; Thos. Bourke, Aid de Camp; L. S. D'Leon, Quarter Master.—Savannah Rep.

From the 1st of October to the 7th of April of the present season, the export of cotton from Charleston to Great Britain, direct, was 89,544 bales—to New York, 20,411—and in the corresponding period of last year, the export was to Great Britain 65,998 bales—to New York only 7095 bales, a quantity not more than required for the Northern cotton mills, who receive their supplies through New York. The increase to New York this season has been occasioned by the unsettled state of the currency, and the scarcity of European ships. The proportion of last year bears a close comparison with a series of years.

A man by the name of Henderson has been arrested in Washington City for passing, in Baltimore, a counterfeit \$1,000 Treasury Note. He is said to be an engraver, and formerly of the Marine Corps. When arrested, he had several gold watches, and a quantity of jewelry in his valise.

Two celebrated wits named John Hugg and Joe Huggar, disputed the points of wit, and made a wager upon the best epitaph. John commenced:

"Here lies John Hugg,

As snug as a bug, tied up in a rug."

Joe was not to be out done by this, and said:

"Here lies Joe Huggar,

A little snugger than that other huggar."

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

Montgomery 10th May, 1838.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, that unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board,

JNO. WHITING, Cash'r.

May 24, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 2nd day of July next, at the Court-House door in Jacksonville, I will proceed to sell to the highest Bidder, for Cash, the following described Lots of Land and Town Lots, (viz.)

1. 14, R. 9 E. Also, S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same Section, as the property of S. W. & J. W. Talmage, at the instance of Greenfield & Son.

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

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

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

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

ALSO, the S. E. 1-4 of the N. E. 1-4 of S. 1, T. 15, R. 23 E. as the property of Berry G. White, at the instance of Jas. M. Mitchell & Ed. Elam. All of which will be sold unless previously settled, this 18th May, 1838.

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.

May 24, 1838.—6t.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, May 15th, 1838.

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

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

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

It is ordered that publication be made for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring all real estate, to appear before the Judge of said Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville, and County aforesaid on the first Monday in July next, to show cause, if any they have, why the sale of said real estate shall not be ordered.

Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

SPECIAL ORPHANS' COURT, May 14, 1838.

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

Copy—Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK, C. C.

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphans' Court in Vacation, May 1st,

A. D. 1838.

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

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

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

The State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,

May 1st, 1838.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by George W. Patrick, before J. H. Means, Esq., a Chay Bank Horse three years old, four feet 8 inches high and a star in his forehead—Appraised to sixty dollars, April 28th, 1838.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by William Jordan Esq., a Dark Bay Mare four years old, a small white spot in her forehead, one fore foot and both hind feet white, four feet 3 inches high—Appraised to twenty-five dollars, April 28th, 1838.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by James McClenon, before Grayham Jordan, Esq., a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, and a small white spot on her right side, Roach main and swab tail, four feet three inches high, eight or nine years old—Appraised to \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

St. Clair County.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Polatia Shelton, living on Cane Creek, a Dark Chestnut Sorrel Mare, 14 hands one inch high, four years old, small star in her forehead—Appraised to ninety dollars, May 12th, 1838.

Test: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA—Benton County.

TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurricane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d, 1838.

Test: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA—Benton County.

TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurricane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d, 1838.

Test: M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. May 24, 1838.—3t.

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TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurricane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d, 1838.

POETRY.

THE BLISS OF HOME.

BY THOS. H. SHREVE.
Mine be the joy which beams around
The hearth where pure affections dwell—
Where love, enrobed in smiles, is found,
And wraps the spirit with its spell.

I would not seek excitement's whirl,
Where Pleasure wears her tinsel crown,
And Passion's billows upward curl,
'Neath Hatred's darkly gathering frown.

The dearest boon from Heaven above,
Is bliss which brightly hallows home;
'Tis sunlight to the world of love,
And life's pure wine without its foam.

There is a sympathy of heart
Which consecrates the social shrine,
Robs grief of gloom, and doth impart
A joy to gladness all divine.

It glances from the kindling eye,
Which o'er Affections' sleepless tends—
It gives deep paths to the sight
Which anguish from the bosom rends—

It plays around the smiling lip,
When Love bestows the greeting kiss,
And sparkles in each cup we sip
Round the domestic board of bliss.

Let others seek in wealth or fame,
A splendid path wherein to tread—
I'd rather wear a lowlier name,
With love's enchantments round it shed.

Fame's but a light to gild the grave,
And Wealth can never calm the breast—
But Love, a halcyon on life's wave,
Hath power to soothe its strifes to rest.

JOE HAYNES, THE COMEDIAN.

The life of Joe Haynes, as he was familiarly called, is a curious medley. Born of obscure parents in Westminster, the brilliant talents which he displayed at St. Martin's school, induced several liberal gentlemen to join in sending him to Oxford, where he completed his education. He was next employed by Sir Joseph Williamson, then member for that university, who, on becoming one of the ministry, made him his private secretary. Being, however, rather indiscreet in talking to his companions of the secrets of office, he was again restored to Oxford, where he took the degree of master of arts. But his native turn for the stage became irresistible upon the appearance of strolling company in that city. He joined them, and wandered with them for some time through the country. In due course he obtained an engagement at Drury Lane, where he was raised at once to the pinnacle of fame by his performance of *Bayes*, in the *Rehearsal*. He thus won the patronage of its author, the Duke of Buckingham, who took him in his suite when he went upon his embassy to France, and treated him in every respect as a pleasant companion. Haynes became enamored of his new situation, and was delighted with the French, to whom his voluble manners were perpetually acceptable. So, when the Duke returned to England, Joe set up in the world as a count, and lived for some months, upon borrowed money, in great splendor. But his resources at length exhausted, he was obliged to fly, and returned to the London stage where he was exceeding well received. He now figured as a dancer, but growing tired of flinging his legs about, he had again recourse to the borrowing system; but that again failing, he turned fortune-teller. Having been sent by Hart to Paris, for the purpose of gaining some insight into the machinery of the French stage, Joe spent, before leaving London, all the money that was given to him for his expenses; he went to Paris, however, raising the wind on the way, as secretary to the Duke of Monmouth, engaged upon an important confidential mission! But the clew of the count's machinery as he was when he left England. One or two anecdotes connected with this incident in Joe's career, are highly amusing.

"Hart, who was a person of respectable conduct, and had not been too well pleased with Joe's negotiations in France, and with his having squandered so much money in Paris to no purpose, had some natural anger against him, and this was cause enough for Joe to cherish spite in return. In the play of *Cataline's Conspiracy*, acted about this time, a great number of senators of Rome were wanted, and Hart made Joe one, although his salary, being fifty shillings a week, freed him from any obligations to accept the dignity. Joe, however, after some symptoms of rebellion, complied. He got a scarlet dress, a large full ruff, made himself whiskers from ear to ear, put on his head a merry-andrew's cap, and with a short pipe in his mouth, bearing a three-legged stool in his hand, he followed Hart on the stage, set himself down behind him, and began to laugh and point at him. This ludicrous figure put the whole theatre in a roar of laughter. Hart, who was a man of such self-possession and equanimity, that happened what might he never discomposed himself continued his part without being aware of his behaviour, wondering, however, at the seemingly unaccountable mirth. At last, happening to turn his head, he beheld Joe, and in great wrath instantly made his exit, swearing he never would set his foot on the stage unless Joe was instantly dismissed. Joe was accordingly sent off, but nothing downhearted, he instantly joined a company of strollers at Greenwich, where he acted and danced for some time; but tiring soon, he lapped them all and came to London.

"Joe had not forgotten that Hart had been the cause of his dismissal, and resolved to be revenged, accordingly, as he was one day walking in the streets, he met a parson of an odd, simple appearance, whom he accosted in a friendly manner, as if he had never seen him before, and they adjourned together to a tavern, where the parson informed Joe that he had been chaplain to the ship *Monke*, but was then in lack of employment. Joe expressed great satisfaction at hearing the news, as it was in his power to help him to a place of sixty pounds only for officiating one hour in the forenoon. The marine priest was delighted, and, returning his warmest thanks, entreated Joe to inform him of the particulars. Upon which Joe told him that his name was Haynes, and that he would make him chaplain to the play-house.

"Against to-morrow," said Joe, "I would have you provide yourself with a bell, and there is half-a-crown to buy one; and at nine o'clock go to the play-house and ring your bell, and call them all to prayers, saying, in an audible voice, 'players come to prayers! players come to prayers.' This you must do, lest they mistake you for the dustman, both bells being so much alike. But there is one that I particularly desire you to take care of: on the third floor on the left lives one Mr. Hart. That gentleman, whether he be delirious or frantic, or whether he be possessed of some notions of atheism,

if you mention prayers, will laugh at you, perhaps swear, curse, and abuse you. If it proceed from the first, the poor unhappy gentleman ought to be pitied; but if from the latter, he shall quit the play-house where I am concerned; and do, my good sir, and by your ghostly exhortations to remove the effects—such weeds must not be permitted to grow in a vineyard where you are the gardener; abuse you must expect, but your reward will be great gain—go to his house and oblige him to come along with you to prayers."

"Being thus advised, the parson, after a parting cup, withdrew and bought the bell.

"Next morning, according to orders, his reverence went to the theatre, ringing his bell, and calling aloud, 'players come to prayers! players come to prayers!' Finding Hart's door open, he went in, bawling, 'players, come to prayers. Hart came down in a violent passion, and demanded to know why he was so disturbed.

"The parson replied, 'players, come to prayers!' Hart, seeing no help, bridled his passion, and said 'that he wondered that a gentleman of his gown and seeming sense, could make himself so ridiculous.' The parson looked at him with an eye of doubt, then rang his bell again, and bawled to the pitch of his voice, 'players, come to prayers!' Hart, in desperation, now began to swear, but the other informed him, 'I have been told of your cursing and swearing, and atheistical blasphemies, but nevertheless, I will do my duty; and accordingly, laid hands on Hart to drag him away, exclaiming, 'players, come to prayers!'"

"At this new absurdity, Hart began to suspect that his reverence was mad, or a trick was played upon him, and asked him to walk into his room, when, after they had drank a cup of sack together, the parson told the whole story of his engagement. The poor man was soon undeceived; the story, taking wings, reached the ears of King Charles, who was so mightily pleased with the joke, that he sent for Joe, and had him reinstated in the theatre.

This was not all. A scene followed that would have cut a capital figure in the part of *Bob Acres*. The son of the deceived parson, who was reputed to be a dangerous swordsman, and conducted himself in consequence as a swaggering bully, declared that he must have satisfaction for the insult which Haynes had offered his father. Meeting Joe in the street, they came to high words, and adjourned to a tavern to end the dispute. Before they fell to fighting, Joe required a few minutes to say his prayers, for which purpose he adjourned to an adjacent room, where, in language sufficiently loud to be heard by his opponent, he fervently sought forgiveness for having killed seventeen men in different duels, and for being about to add another to that formidable number. The parson's son was perfectly satisfied, and took to his heels without further ceremony.

Joe, in his most eccentric course, next figured as Signor Salmatus, (a mountebank, according to his report, celebrated all over Europe,) and proceeded into the country, attended by a numerous retinue of tumblers and dancers. His adventures in this new capacity are of the most ludicrous description, as indeed, are all those in which he is subsequently concerned, he being at one time obliged to enlist as a soldier, now resuming the sock, now figuring as a dancer, in which quality we find him at Florence, teaching the Grand Duke's family; now acting the great count once more, and that, too, under the auspices of the Pope of Rome, who had his portrait painted. Returning to England he next became an attorney, a puritan, and a quaker, and finally, died an actor.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The following story is related as a fact, in the N. Y. American;

"A circumstance has lately occurred in the South of France, realizing a fairy tale. An old man, now aged seventy-nine, was obliged to leave France during the revolution, he had lost his wife, who left behind her two sons and a daughter. Forced to fly for his life, penniless and destitute, he passed the period of the exile of the Bourbons in procuring a scanty subsistence in Italy, Germany, and other parts of Europe and afterwards served in the armies of the Empire. Having returned to his native town, finding himself forgotten by his friends and dispossessed of his estate, unable to gain any intelligence of his children, he resigned himself with content to all privations of poverty and with courage worthy of fewer years, endeavored to prevent his becoming a burthen to the charitable, by making himself useful in the office of a lawyer of some celebrity, at Marseilles. One of the students of the office who had traveled in Italy, was struck with a resemblance between the old man and a lady he had met in society at Milan. He asked him if he had a daughter in Italy. "I once had three children, but they are all dead," said he. "The young man persisted in his enquiries and the result was a conviction that the lady in question was the daughter of the emigre. "Sir," said he, "your daughter lives, and lives in a palace at Milan; I know her, she is the Countess Ottolini Visconti, the wife of a signatory of the Austrian Empire." It was true. Mr. Napoleon had given his daughter in charge to a Milanese lady when two years old. All his letters written to her during his exile had miscarried. He supposed her dead. She had been well educated, and the beauty of her person and the graces of her mind had captivated an Italian of a noble family, who sought her hand. She knew the history of her family, and had long supposed her father dead. She was made acquainted with the circumstances, and the result is an union of father and daughter after a separation of forty-seven years.

P. D., one of the most eminent lawyers in the Western country, now deceased, was sadly given to intoxication. On one occasion, he entered a Methodist Church while a minister was holding forth on the future punishment of the wicked. Fixing his eye upon Mr. D., who was reclining near the door, he exclaimed, "There stands a sinner against whom I will bear witness in the day of judgement." At this, the lawyer folded his arms, planted himself as firmly as he could, and addressed the man in the pulpit, he electrified the whole congregation with his fashion: "Sir," said Mr. D., "I have been practising in the criminal courts for 20 years; and I have always found that the d—dest rascal is the first to give State's evidence."—N. O. Picayune.

HARD TIMES.—A passenger down stream informs us, 'pon honor, that at Cincinnati and Louisville the times are so hard that a man will put himself against a wall and hunt round his pockets for a quarter of an hour for 'a fourpence'—and not find it, at last. "The times," says he, is really screw-tightening."—Picayune.

From Buck's Harmonies of Nature.

MOTION OF ANIMALS.
Animal motion is wonderful, though from its perpetually meeting the eye, we take little account of it. Theophilus (a shell-fish) has the power of perforating the hardest marble

by means of a fleshy substance, apparently no way suited to so laborious an employment. It increases its cell as it increases in size, and constitutes a perfect example of the first rudiments of animal motion. The muscle moves by means of a muscular substance, resembling a tongue. The crab moves sideways, and the water-fly swims upon its back. The serpent undulates, and the lion-animal moves backwards; it has no power to make the smallest inclination forwards. Marine birds can walk, run, fly, and swim. Some animals can only walk, others only run, and others only gallop—the horse performs all these motions. The tiger and the crocodile dart; the reindeer runs, but never gallops; the armadillo walks swiftly, but can neither run nor leap; while the great antater climbs faster than it can walk. The sloth is a large animal, and yet can travel only fifty paces a day; an elk will run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that. An eagle can fly 18 leagues in an hour; and a canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of 16 hours man has the power of imitating almost every motion except that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, 60 bones in his legs and thighs, 62 in his arms and hands, 60 in his head, and 67 in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles in the structure of his body, and his heart has 3,840 pulsations in the space of an hour.

IMPORTANT TO SNUFF DIPPERS.

It is a fact, that much of the snuff, which our young ladies are so fond of dipping is manufactured of the Tobacco which has been chewed and spit out by tobacco chewers. We once heard of a man whose rigid economy led him to preserve every quid of his own, and not only so but he picked up elsewhere, and after collecting a goodly quantity, would sell it to the trader in tobacco, who, drying and pulverizing it bottled it up, and sold it for Scotch Snuff; and is it possible that our young ladies can brook the idea of bedaubing their mouths with an article every particle of which, has been thus used?

Rutherfordton Ga.

THE GREAT REGULATOR.

The following, we think, may be aptly applied to Mr. BIDDLE's way of "taking the lead."

"They have now got a splendid omnibus in the Ruxbury line of stages, called the 'Regulator.' This reminds us of an English pun: one coachy asked another, 'Jem, why is your team called the Regulator? Give it up? Because all the other coaches go by it.'"

Queer Currency.—The editor of the Catskill Recorder complains that his subscribers don't pay, and says he would take "crooked pig's tails, soaked in vinegar," rather than nothing.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified, that two notes of hand, given by me, (hereinafter set forth) have been paid, and they are therefore cautioned against trading for the same.

1st Note payable to Thomas Edwards or bearer for \$475 00, due 25th December, 1838. This note has been arranged with Andrew Pore in a contract for Bacon.

2nd Note, payable to Campbell & Friou for \$200 pounds of Bacon, due March 1838, and payable in Wetumpka. As both of these Notes have been settled or arranged, all persons are hereby warned from trading for them—as I am determined to pay them in no other mode, than at the end of a law suit.

May 1st, 1838.—3t. HENRY DUNN.

MILLER & HURD,
PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA
MARBLE QUARRIES.

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

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

DR. A. PELHAM.

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

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

Talladega & Jacksonville
STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m. SAMUEL ALLEN.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

BENTON COUNTY, ALA.
A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character, and capacity to teach the various branches usually taught in such institutions, can find employment in said Academy by making application to the Board of Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of August next. For further particulars address the undersigned at this place.

By Order of the Board.
RICHARD PACE,
E. L. WOODWARD.

May 10, 1838.
Editors friendly to the advancement of Literature, will confer a favor on the Board by giving this place in their papers.

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:
30 Bbls. Rectified 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.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Cleave-land, (Tennessee,) will, on the first Monday of June next, proceed to sell all the lots in said Town and vicinity, that they are authorised by law to sell, on a credit of Twelve months—purchasers required to give bond with approved security. Further particulars made known on the day of sale.

LEVI TREWHITE.

P. J. G. L. E.
ROBT. S. BESHEARS,
JOHN C. KENEDY,
JAMES BERRY,
ROBT. SWANN,
BOROUGHBUCKNER,
JOHN HARDWICK.

April 26, 1838.—4t.

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire Stock of Goods, and wishing to close his business in this place as early as possible, earnestly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and make settlement by payment or note. His books will be kept at Shorter & Bancroft's Store, where himself or an authorised Agent, will always be found ready to make settlements.

May 10th, 1838.—3t. WM. W. HAYNES.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.
May 10, 1838.

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.

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.
J. N. B. All garments warranted.
Jan. 18, 1838.

Notice to all whom it may concern

ON the 11th day of June next, a settlement will be had by the undersigned, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, with Moses Whiteside, Administrator of the estate of John Whiteside, dec'd, at which time all persons concerned, can appear, at the Court House, in Jacksonville, and object to the allowance of any accounts presented by said Moses Whiteside, if they choose.
C. A. GREEN, Judge C. C.
May 3, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor Hartwell W. Freeman, late of St. Clair County, dec. are requested to come forward and settle them immediately. Also all persons having demands against said estate are requested to render them in for settlement, in terms of the law, in such cases made and provided.

SUSAN FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 19th 1838.—6t.

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.

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.
J. P. Lucas, C. K. S. and Abram Meader.
Jesse Mitchell, C. K. S. and Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recommendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Storage and Commission

GUNTER'S LANDING.
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business at Gunter's Landing, Ala. He will receive upon the best terms and forward any produce, &c. to persons who may request promptness and fidelity.

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

100 LABORERS WANTED.
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA ROAD. The usual wages of the country given; and the Company will make payment every ninety days. The hands will be well treated.
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager of the Road, or to the subscriber.

D. H. DICKINSON,
Chief Engineer, W. G. & Co.
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.

The Jacksonville paper will please send the above to, and forward their account to the collector.

Leftwich & Roberts,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

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

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

March 5th 1838.—6t.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION

A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors,
BY REV. DAVID BRYAN
For Sale at this Office.

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

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

A true copy from the minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, C. C.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

Jacob Forney, vs. T. T. Stephens.

IN CHANCERY.

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

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

A true copy from the Minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, C. C.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

Jacob A. Privitt & James Adersholt, Complainants, vs. Thomas T. Stephens.

IN CHANCERY.

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

A true copy from the minutes;
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, C. C.
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

THOMAS J. WALKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville,

Benton County, Ala.

LAW NOTICE

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

JOSEPH PENTON

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND SPEED.

AT THIS OFFICE.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

II. No. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1838.

Whole No. 72

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

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

LOOK HERE.

We have just received from the North a sub-
stantial stock of

GOODS,

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

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

HUDSON & BROCKMAN

ARE JUST RECEIVING AT THE

NEW-YORK STORE,

A Large and Splendid Assortment of the

newest and most Fashionable

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

carefully selected in New-York.

We flatter ourselves that we shall be able to

serve all who may favor us with a call, both

in price and quality.

Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—4t.

Notice.

To the Public Generally.

I HAVE recently opened a House

of Public Entertainment in this

place, (Sackpatoy,) for the special ac-

commodation 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 Sackpatoy, February 8, 1838.—3m.

DOCTOR J. C. FRANCIS,

HAVING permanently located in

Jacksonville, tenders his profes-

sional services to the citizens of Benton

County. His office is at present in the

counting room of White Woodward & Co., where

may be found at all times, unless absent on

professional duties.

May 10th, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Jo-

shiah Bagby, one dark brown

horse, supposed to be five years

old this Spring, fourteen hands one

inch high, both hind feet white, four small saddle

marks on his back, a few white hairs in his fore-

head, no brands perceptible—appraised to sixty-

five dollars, by W. L. Driskill & Joseph Mitch-

ell, this 24th April, 1838.

A. W. MAJORS, CLERK, C. C.

May 17, 1838.—3t.

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's

wagon, in Montgomery County,

on Tallapoosa River, on the night

of Wednesday the 2nd day of May,

valuable Red Clay Bank Horse with flax main

tail, 15 or 16 hands high, but not heavy made

his height. He has a switch tail, not long but

ends out when travelling, a white streak in his

neck; racking is his usual gate. His eyes are both

red, and inclined to be yellow, he is about 8 or 9

years old. The name of the man who took him

John S. Ray. He is a middle sized man, well

made, fair skin, red complexioned, a little freck-

led, his eyes a little inclined to squint; very light

colored eye brows and hair for a man of his age,

which is about 25 years. He also stole at the

same time \$100 in money and a saddle and bridle,

will give \$50 dollars reward to any person who

will secure both man and horse, and give me in-

formation by letter directed to Wetumpka Post

Office, Coosa County, or 25 dollars for either.

JAMES HARRIS,

Of Montgomery County Ala.

May 17, 1838.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by John Maddox,

17 miles below Jacksonville,

on the Tallapoosa road, a Gray

Mare, about 16 years old, five feet

high and appraised to fifteen dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 10, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION hav-

ing been granted to the undersigned, by the

Orphan's Court of Benton County, on the 7th

day of April, 1838, upon the estate of John W.

late of said county, deceased. These are

therefore, to notify and require all persons hav-

ing claims against the said estate to present them

authenticated within the time prescribed

by law, or the same will be barred.

ISABELLA BOYT, Administratrix.

May 3, 1838.—6t.

ARGUMENTS FOR A PENITENTI- ARY.

During the last sitting of our Circuit
Court there was a case of homicide for trial
at every county in the circuit and in many
there were several cases. During the sit-
ting and almost in the very face of the Court
there were murders committed at several of
the Court houses.

We recorded last week a killing which
took place during the sitting of the Court
at Tuskegee. In Perry county last week
during the sitting of Court a similar
transaction took place, a man there had
his brains knocked out with a lightwood
knot.

If these occurrences take place so repeat-
edly and are evidently on the increase un-
der the present system of punishment, who
is there with all prejudices, but will consent
to give the Penitentiary system a fair trial
in this state.

Montgomery Journal

The Georgetown (D. C.) Advocate,
has commenced a political career by nominat-

ing

For President.

HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky.

For Vice-President.

WILLIAM C. PRESTON, of South

Carolina. We can learn from this nomina-

tion, the object of Mr. Clay, in saving the

whole State-Rights party from the gallows,

by his celebrated compromise act, as he fool-

ishly boasted to Mr. Calhoun that he had

done—it was that he might preserve Mr.

Preston, the most popular orator of that party,

to sweeten his own nomination for the

presidency. This then is the dose that is to

be tendered to the south—Henry Clay and

William C. Preston!!—Calomel and Jalap!

a State Rights man and a Federalist—a

strict constructionist and a slave-holder!!!

Flag of the Union.

Mr. VAN BUREN NOT AN ABOLITIONIST.

The Abolition papers in New York unani-

mously charge the President with being their

most dangerous and decided opponent. This

clearly proves that the only evidence upon

which his enemies relied successfully to con-

vict him of being an abolitionist, viz: that

these factionist claims as one of their party,

is wholly unfounded in truth—yes, as fabu-

lous as the morning dream of the perturbed

imagination; and that they now have nothing

left to justify them in thus accusing him. And

certainly common sense should teach every

individual that these leading men (editors)

among the abolitionist, must be fully con-

vinced that Mr. Van Buren has not one vestige

of abolition feelings about him, or they know-

ing him to be a man of great influence, both

in his personal and official character, would

easily claim as one of their faction, hoping

through his influence, to give an increased

impulse to their movements. But on the

contrary, they being convinced that he will

continue to oppose them in their work of ruin,

are determined to divest him if possible of

the power of so doing, by defeating him in

his re-election, and joining with the Whigs in

the election of Mr. Clay: believing that

from the vehement manner in which the Ken-

tucky orator supported their supposed right

to petition Congress to abolish slavery in

the District of Columbia—they will find in

him a President who will favor their cause

to the extent of his power.

It is now settled, we presume, that Mr.

Van Buren and Mr. Clay will be the candi-

dates for the next Presidency—then we

call upon the people of the South, as they

value their property, their lives and their

liberty, to remember these things when they

are called upon to give their vote for the

Chief Executive of the Government.—Ala.

Republican.

Serenades in New Orleans.—Some of our

distant readers are perhaps not aware of the

existence of such a musical entertainment as

that expressed by the word *charivari*—i. e.

cat music. It is common with us whenever

a wealthy old gentleman marries a blooming

damsel. For the last two nights, we have

had it on a grand scale, with horns, kettles,

songs, cow bells &c. About 10 o'clock last

evening there were from 3 to 4000 amateurs

in front of the bridegroom's mansion, and

such music mortal ear never listened to before.

The object was purely benevolent—a do-

nation of \$1000 for the orphan boy's asylum

was the demand insisted upon by the young

rascals; and they appeared as inexorable as

was Old Hickory about the French indemnity.

They swear that there shall be no slum-

ber to their eyelids until the money is prom-
ised. We are pleased that the rights of prop-
erty are strictly respected—the young men
engaged in it (as far as we could judge through
their masks) being of the first respectability.

P. S.—Half-past 11—The crowd thickens.
The cry is 'still they come.'

Generous Contribution.—Messrs. Fort,
Townsend and Mendenhall have handed the
Mayor a check for \$500, to be appropriated
for the relief of the sufferers by the late
fire.—1b.

Twenty-Fifth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday May 7, 1838.

The SPEAKER, on leave, laid before the House

the following Executive communications, viz:

1. From the acting Secretary of War, conveying

a report from the Commanding General of the

Army, accompanied by a report of Major Belk-

nap, respecting the removal of obstructions in the

Sabine river.

On motion of Mr. McKAY, laid on the table.

2. From the Secretary of the Treasury, convey-

ing a report of the progress made in issuing pa-

tents for lands in the State of Louisiana, in the

examinations of certificates to the purchasers,

&c.

On motion of Mr. CHAPMAN,

Resolved, that the committee on the Post Office

and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the

expediency of establishing a mail route from Blount

Spring, by way of Blountsville, Ashville, crossing

Coosa river, at Green's Ferry, to Alexandria, in

Alabama.

CONTRACTS WITH RAILROADS.

Mr. GRAY, on leave, submitted the following

resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting

of five persons, be appointed to inquire into the

expediency of authorizing permanent contracts to

be made with different railroad companies, or such

of them as may be willing to make permanent

contracts, for the transportation of the mail, public

property and troops of the United States, from the

seat of Government to Lake Erie and Lake Onta-

rio, upon the same terms, and upon such restric-

tions as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. BRIGGS moved to strike out "a select com-

mittee, &c.," and insert the Committee on the

Post Office and Post Roads," which was agreed to.

Mr. McKAY moved further to amend the reso-

lution, by striking therefrom, all after the words

"United States," so as to leave the matter open

generally for contracts with all railroad com-

panies.

Mr. GRAY accepted the amendment, and so

modified, the resolution was agreed to.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HAYNES asked leave to offer the follow-

ing, but Mr. YELL objected to it.

Whereas each of the States of this Union has a

right to participate in the public lands, the com-

mon fund for their use and benefit according to

their use and benefit, according to their respec-

tive proportions in the general charge and expen-

diture;

Resolved, That, as the public lands constitute

a revenue fund subject to the said principle of dis-

tribution, and as taxes are levied upon the people

and not upon the States as such, that any distribu-

tion which may be made of those lands, should be

made among the citizens of the several States and

Territories of the Union, according to the princi-

ple by which direct taxes are regulated by the

Constitution; and that a select committee be ap-

pointed, with instructions to report a bill making

an apportionment of all the public lands of the

United States among the citizens of the several

States and Territories; according to the ratio

by which direct taxes are apportioned among

them.

The CHAIR announced the unfinished busi-

ness, being the consideration of the report of the

Select Committee on the death of Mr. CILLEY;

when

Mr. CAMBRELEFF rose and said he hoped

the House would consent to-day, agreeably to the

understanding on Thursday last, to go on with the

public business, which the House, and every mem-

ber of it, must be aware was very important and of

pressing urgency.

Mr. ADAMS objected.

Mr. CAMBRELEFF then moved a suspension

of the rule for the purpose of submitting the fol-

affair which caused the discussion now occupying the House. But any remarks having a personal character he would not notice upon that floor. He came not as the champion or opponent of any individuals, but in offering the amendment, in calling for the names of all the persons implicated, he was carrying out the wishes of his constituents.

Mr. Sibley went on to argue in favor of a full report, in conformity to the prayer of the petitions; and repelled the intimation that he had any desire to suppress the evidence in the case, or that any act of his could be construed to imply such a desire; and he commended the report of the majority as a one-sided argument, contrary to his sense of justice.

Mr. Underwood obtained the floor, but, at the suggestion of several members, moved to adjourn.

Mr. Pettrikin demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, when

Mr. Underwood withdrew his motion, and expressing his willingness to proceed in addressing the House; but gave way to another motion to adjourn.

Mr. Pettrikin again demanded the yeas and nays, which being ordered were taken, and resulted—yeas 82, nays 75.

So the House adjourned.

IN SENATE,
MONDAY, MAY 7, 1838.

The Vice President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing a condensed statement of the condition of the State banks used as public depositories, according to the latest returns, which was sent in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 2d instant; the communication was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Webster presented the following petitions: From Edward Everett and others, of Boston, from Samuel Fessenden and others, of Portland, from several citizens of the city of New London, Connecticut from citizens of the county of Onondaga, New York, from citizens of Holliston, Massachusetts, and from several other places; all remonstrating against the late alleged treaty with the Cherokees, expressing the opinion that it was not conformable to the wishes of the majority of the tribe, and praying that its execution might not be forced upon them: laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, from Georgia M. Wales, praying a return of duties in certain cases: referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, from citizens of New York, asking the establishment of a National Bank: laid on the table.

Mr. Webster said he had another petition of a very interesting character, from some officer of the army at present quartered at the South, asking Congress to change the ration of whisky, and substitute coffee and sugar in its stead.

IN SENATE,
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1838.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. FRANKLIN, their clerk, announcing the death of the honorable Joab Lawler, a member of that House from the State of Alabama, and that his funeral would take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow from their Hall.

Mr. KING then rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. President: Another of the members of this Congress has passed from time to eternity. This unexpected event is well calculated to produce the most serious reflections. "Be ye also ready," should be impressed upon every heart. The Hon. Joab Lawler, a Representative from the State of Alabama, breathed his last at his boarding-house in this city, about 9 o'clock this morning. His sickness was of short duration; but a life devoted to piety and virtue enable him to look with calm and Christian resignation on the dread change that awaited him.

Mr. Lawler was of humble origin. He was destitute of the advantages of a liberal education; but a vigorous intellect, combined with sterling integrity, early recommended him to the favorable notice of his fellow-citizens, and they placed him in the Legislature of his State. For years he continued to discharge his duties in that situation in a manner so creditable to himself, so satisfactory to those he represented, that they demanded his services in a more exalted station. He yielded to their wishes, and twice has been chosen to represent their interests in the Congress of the United States. Mr. President, his mortal career has closed. His country has lost the services of one of her most virtuous citizens; his bereaved wife an affectionate husband; and his orphan children the fostering care and protection of an indulgent father. To that desolate, heart-stricken family, I would say: "mourn not as one without hope." The husband—the father—was a Christian, died, as the Christian dieth, in the full hope of a blessed immortality. Keep, then, before your eyes the purity and holiness of his life live as he lived, and you may go to him; to you he can never return.

Mr. K. then submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the honorable Joab Lawler, deceased, which will take place from the Hall of the House of Representatives; and, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of that body will go into the usual mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. KING,

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1838.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOAB LAWLER.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, Mr. LYON of Alabama, rose and addressed the House as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I have the melancholy duty to perform of announcing to this House the death of one of its members.

My friend and colleague, the Hon. Joab Lawler, expired this morning at his lodgings in this city, after a brief and painful illness, which he bore with usual fortitude & resignation.

Less than a week ago, and he was present in his place in this hall, in the performance of his part in the laborious duties assigned by the people to their representatives. He was yet in the prime of life, and has been cut off in the midst of his usefulness.

By his death, his immediate constituents and his State have lost an attentive, intelligent, and faithful representative: his family have been deprived of a husband and father; and society has lost a member, whose conduct in every relation of life, was worthy of all imitation.

The deceased enjoyed the confidence and esteem of those who knew him well, to an extent which nothing but a course of life the most exemplary, and a character the most irreproachable, could have secured.

In his State he had filled several offices of much importance, and under the General

Government he held for several years a trust of great responsibility. In all his official conduct in the various public stations held by him, he acquired a high character for integrity and capacity, which no act of his life forfeited or impaired.

His conduct as a member of this House has been in character with his whole life. While he was firm and unwavering in the discharge of what he considered his duty as a Representative, he was mild and unobtrusive in his deportment, and respectful towards his associates. He had lived the life of a Christian, and died without apprehension as to the future.

To testify our regret for his loss, and respect for his memory, I move the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members and officers of this House will attend the funeral of Joab Lawler, deceased, late a member of this House from the State of Alabama, to-morrow, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of Joab Lawler, deceased.

Resolved, That the members and officers of this House will testify their respect for the memory of Joab Lawler, by wearing crape on their left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That when this House adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the Senate to notify that body of the death of Joab Lawler, late a Representative from the State of Alabama, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow, at 12 o'clock, from the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The several resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the House; and then

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1838.

FUNERAL OF MR. LAWLER.

Pursuant to order, the House assembled at 12 o'clock, m. for the purpose of attending the funeral obsequies of the Hon. JOAB LAWLER, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Alabama.

The following was the order of arrangements:

The Committee of Arrangements, pallbearers, and mourners, attended at the late residence of the deceased, at Mr. Mount's on Pennsylvania avenue, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time the remains were removed, in charge of the Committee of Arrangements, attended by the Sergeant-at-arms at the House of Representatives, to the Hall of the House.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, meridian, funeral service was performed in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and, immediately after, the procession moved to the place of interment in the following order:

The Chaplains of both Houses.
Physicians who attended the deceased.
Committee of Arrangements, viz:

Mr. LYON of Alabama.
Mr. MERCER of Va. Mr. HENRY of Penn.
Mr. Harlan of Ky. Mr. Parmenter of Mass.
Mr. Maury of Ten. Mr. Boon of Ind.

Pall Bearers, viz:

Mr. Elmore of S. C. Mr. Conner of N. C.
Mr. Carter of Ten. Mr. Kilgore of Ohio.
Mr. Sibley of N. Y. Mr. Briggs of Mass.

The Family and friends of the deceased.
The members of the House of Representatives and Senators from Alabama, as mourners.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk.

The other officers of the House of Representatives.

The Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate.

The Senate of the United States, preceded by the Vice President and Secretary.

The other officers of the Senate.

The Heads of Departments.

Foreign Ministers.

Citizens and Strangers.

SPEECH OF MR. ALLEN.

Extract from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Allen, U. S. Senator from Ohio, on the Bill proposing a separation of the Government from all banking institutions.

But in what manner has the system thus re-acted upon legislation, the source of its existence? What has it done to itself, and what is the extent of that agency? To reply to these questions, ten thousand bank presidents, directors, cashiers, clerks, counsellors, and attorneys, stand forth to our view. They are followed by an army of at least seventy-five thousand stockholders, whose rear is covered by a train of dependants indefinitely long. But these numbers of men are the multitudinous host of borrowers, with their dependent expectants? When the banks suspend payment, their loans and discounts verged close upon the sum of five hundred millions of dollars. This amount, if loaned for a single year, in the proportion of one hundred thousand dollars to a man, would embrace five hundred thousand men; if loaned in the same proportion, for six months, it would reach one million of men; and for the usual period of ninety days, then the millions of individuals—a number far transcending the voting population of the Union. But these institutions distribute not their favors so equally as this. If, how, bear directly on all this multitude, they advance far towards effecting that object, indirectly, by applying their money only to those who, from their influence in society control most of the rest.

And now, I ask, who are the men that compose this amazing concourse of bankers, stockholders, borrowers, and dependants? Where are they to be found? Are they among the humble citizens, doomed, by the necessities of life, to toil in obscurity? Are they to be found in the field or in the workshop? No, sir, no;

they are to be found in the shade of summer and in the sunshine of winter; they are to be found amidst the forest of banks that overshadow the cities, towns, and villages, of the Republic. There they are; and there, at this very moment, they may be found, crouching in servile submission to these institutions—defending their frauds, the most stupendous that ever were committed—defending their open rebellion against public law, and reviling the Government of their country and the friends of that Government, with all the bitterness of mercenary malice. Firm, sir, must be the heart of that man, and strong must be his nerve, who dares to complain of the oppression of the banks—who dares to raise the voice of patriotic warning to his countrymen. Stern must be his soul, and indomitable his fortitude, before he presumes to rebuke the power of the banks—a power which has already coiled around the forms of the Constitution, which is day by day increasing the intensity of its pressure, and strangling public liberty in its folds.

I ask again, who are these men, and where to be found? True it is, that many of them are citizens good and valuable; but true it is, also, that they are, in the general, men who live by devices, by traffic and speculation. They are congregated in towns and cities, where banks dispense their favors, and where they combine to defend all the injustice of the dispensing power. Thus, each one of these delinquent corporations stand securely in the midst of a faithful garrison. Let an injured citizen utter a word in complaint of his wrongs, and in a moment he is denounced, his character assailed, and his influence impaired or destroyed. Let a public journal print but an unfriendly line, subscriptions to the paper are immediately withdrawn, advertisements discontinued, and the afflicted printer persecuted into submission or beggary. Thus, the alarm on the first approach of danger, is subsidized by favors, or silenced by intimidation. If it speak at all, it must speak only in praise to the banks and in treachery to the people.

Among this crowd of clamorous dependants are found a thousand bank attorneys—men whose professional connection with the community, whose habits of public speaking, give them a disproportionate influence over the public mind. They, one and all, stand forth, in aid of subsidized presses, to justify whatever enormities these corporations may commit against the people, and to ascribe all the crimes of banks to the Government of their country.

It is thus that the powerful influence which contribute to mould and direct the passions and opinions of towns and cities, are arrayed on the side of the banking system; and it is thus, also, that towns and cities, through the intercourse of business and the agency of the press, contribute so powerfully to mould and direct the passions and opinions of the whole country.

Is it, then, wonderful, that a system which has prostituted and purchased into its service so much of the intellect, which has combined in its support so many of the active elements of society, should have assumed a despotism, almost absolute, over the public judgment, and laid the country under tribute, even with the country's consent?

And yet, sir, notwithstanding all this the control of banks over property, over labor, over the very substance of the people, notwithstanding their domination over such a multitude of men, whilst power yet abides in the mass, there would still be hope for public liberty, if that power remain uncorrupted when delegated to public agents; for this is the point where the attack is most direct and fatal. The representative principle is the vitality of the Government; and its corruption puts an end to civil liberty. Are we, then, exposed to danger in this direction? Has bank influence reached the public functionaries? Has it contaminated power in their hands; bent them from the line of duty? And have they rewarded the treachery of their dearest interests. I ask these questions; and now, sir, who stands ready with a negative answer? Will it, can it, be denied, that the banking system has, from its very beginning, enlarged and perpetuated itself by acting constantly upon the legislation of the country? Look through the Union, with what assiduity bank presidents, stockholders, lawyers, borrowers and dependants, are pressed upon the public favor as candidates for all offices, legislative, executive and judicial. And what, sir, has been the result?—How many of these men, thus controlling banks, or controlled by them, thus directly interested in, or personally dependent upon them—how many are seen in the Legislature of every State? Who will say that these men, interested as they are in bank profits against the people who pay them, do not constitute at least one-third, and often a half, of every legislative body? Who will deny that these legislators, faithful to the sacred trusts confided to them, regardless of the public welfare, and mindful only of their own interests, have ever combined, and still do combine, to multiply the privileges, to diminish the responsibilities, and to increase the profits of the banks?

The fundamental laws of the Union, and of the States, have sought to guard public men against temptation and impurity, and thus to secure fidelity to the people, by express provisions. In most if not all, of the States, men are ineligible to offices created by their own agency, as members of the Legislature; and the officers of the General Government, one and all, are disqualified to sit in the legislative bodies of the States. And yet, in our country so jealous, so vigilant of its freedom, what is the practice universally prevalent, where banks are concerned? Do we not see members of the Legislature, who are already interested in, or dependent upon banks already established, conspiring among themselves, as well as with others, to charter new institutions, to incorporate themselves by name, and thus to levy money, for their own use, by their own acts, upon their own constituents?

But is this all? Are the corrupting influence of banks to be found only in legislative bodies? No, the Executive departments of the State are equally exposed. Bank presidents, directors, stockholders, lawyers, and borrowers, may be seen in the persons of Governors and other officers, throughout all the gradations of executive and ministerial authority.

But if the influence of the banking system be fatal to the honest exercise of legislative and executive power, what are we to hope when it falls upon the inevitable crime? For there it has fallen, and there it has left a stain of impurity broad as the face of the Union. Banks know, full well, the value of a friend at court; they know who are to expound their charters, to limit, or extend, by mere opinion, their power and privileges; to probe or conceal, to punish or connive at, their frauds and delinquencies. This they understand, and bank officers and dependants are, therefore converted into judges, or judges converted into bank officers and dependants. In either event, the result is the same to the people. And thus it is that the public law of this great and glorious country instead of emanating from its freemen, is often both made and administered, in their very presence by the agency of banks, which are themselves but the creatures of law.

Sir, it may be assumed as a political axiom, founded in the nature of our social being, that, in a popular Government, every considerable division of the community, whether based upon distinct interests, abstract principles, or upon the diversity of human passions, will, if it admit of a separate organization, ultimately become partisan in the struggles for political power. The banking system is such a division; it is so organized, and has openly assumed all the attributes of a partisan. But so comprehensive, so vast, are its powers, that instead of being merely secondary, it has itself become the primary basis of such a party. Instead of being attracted by other interests, it has drawn those interests to itself; and thus the politician is rendered subordinate to the banker, and the public welfare an object subordinate to the welfare of the banks—Sir, is the fact doubted? Then look back through the last eight years; look over the face of the country at the present moment; look through both Houses of Congress; look to the measure now pending in the Senate.

What is, what has been during all this time, the controlling influence, the very life and soul of the Opposition? Has it not been, is it not now, the influence of the banks alone? And who are they that devise the means and direct the energies of that party? Are they not bankers or the agents, attorneys, and dependants of banks. For what is the struggle protracted? Is it not for the interests of banks? and is it not their triumph?

Yes, in all the conflicts of mankind, the power which sways the troops will forever control their movements, and appropriate the benefits of victory. From the first day that the late President advised the discontinuance of the Bank of the United States, that institution, as the central member of the banking system, struggled to coerce the American people to deliver up their Government into the hands of its lawyers and dependants. And even now, while I am speaking, this with its eight hundred confederated banks, after having thrown off all the restraints of law, stand forward claiming the empire of the country, and establishing their claim. And, sir, in what spirit are these frightful pretensions of the banks put forth. What language have we heard? What passions have we seen displayed upon this floor? Have we not heard the same bitter invective, seen the same infuriated passion, which has ever characterized this mercenary warfare upon the Government and the people? In what language, in what spirit, in what manner, have we heard the late President of the United States spoken of by the Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay)? We have heard that illustrious citizen, though retired to private life, though, in no man's way to power, though worn down with age, and standing upon the very verge of the grave; yet we have heard him denounced by the councils of his country—that country which he has served, and saved by his serving; yet even here we have heard such a man denounced as a traitor, as a traitor to his country, still prosecuting his object of imitation—and why? Did president Jackson usurp the Government? Did he slaughter three millions of his countrymen in attempting the subjugation of the earth? And is he now chained, for crimes, to the desolate rock in the midst of interminable seas? Or is not, why offended by man? No, sir, his only crime is that of having secured the liberties of his country, by the sly and insidious attacks of a low, stupid, pilfering, despotism. If he be guilty, who is innocent? Are the freemen of this land not as criminal as he?—they who without flagging for a single moment, stood by him to the last?

The Pennsylvanian of the 1st inst. says the following notice, which appeared in several of the city papers of yesterday, seems to promise the first step towards resumption. If we cannot take the lead in the matter, the next best step is to follow:

We are authorized to say that the banks of this city are making arrangements by which all sums under one dollar will be paid in specie.—From the accomplishment of this object the Mint is now coining small coinage, in the amount of a dollar.

This is charming. It shows the universal railed financiering of Mr. Biddle and the banks immediately under his control. If they could only obtain a charter for a National Bank we hazard little in saying they would redeem all the one dollar bills they have in circulation, however, they think it would be injurious to the public were the bank to pay more than fifty or seventy-five cents to any one applicant. They are for administering humbug in minute doses.—*Id*

DOINGS IN NEW ORLEANS.—We copy the following from the New Orleans Merchant of the 20th ult.

CRIME AND MYSTERY.

Crime is manifestly fearfully increasing among us. Robberies, and even murder have been rife within the two or three weeks last past; and what is worse the authorities of those places where they occur are perfectly regardless of the fact. On the second or third day of the recess a man was found dead in the rear of the Catholic cemetery; he had evidently been murdered for his money. A single paper was found on his body from which it appeared that his name was J. D. Johnston. On the first of the week a black boy brought a note to Bishop's Hotel, signed "A. Coleman," in which was one purporting to be from J. D. Johnston, which stated that he was compelled to leave in a hurry and had not time to call for his baggage, and requested that it might be given to Mr. Coleman, who would pay his bill. The note signed A Coleman asked for the bill and stated that the money would be sent by the boy who would take the baggage. The bill was sent and a watch placed upon the boy.

The two notes were in the same hand writing, though the one was a back hand and the other a slope. The first boy was lost sight of and got away. In the evening another boy came with the money and another note from Mr. Coleman for the trunk; now Mr. J. had no trunk, only a pair of saddle-bags. This boy was detained for the purpose of calling the Police of the 2d Municipality, but before the arrival of an officer, the boy took the hint and attempted to run away, but was caught, and carried to the Municipality Hall, but was afterwards liberated on promising to point out his employer. On Wednesday, still another boy brought another note from Mr. Coleman, asking if the money had been received, and if it had, to send the trunk; an answer was returned, that the money had been received and passed to the credit of Mr. Johnston, and that his baggage could not be sent without a personal application. This boy was traced to the Levee where he stood some time in front of the steamer Buckeye; and at length ran on board, but a few minutes afterwards could not be found. Here rests this mysterious affair. Whether any further steps will or have been taken, to unravel the circumstance we know not.

A stranger from Kentucky was decoyed

from his flat boat, lying at Lafayette, by a gang of villains, while their comrades on board, and almost beat the young owner of \$3000 in notes and gold, were discovered, and pursued and speared, until they were forced to swim in order to effect their escape. The paper money, which they accomplished running into the swamp between this and Carrollton.

Several private houses have been robbed in the night within a week, and the money brought together gamblers and all kinds of robbers and rascals, and all the authorities to be on the alert, as usual, yet left behind.

CHARLESTON,
MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 5, 1838.

The subscriber has the pleasure to acknowledge the following donations, received by him, for the publication of the late conflagration of the city of Charleston, a similar acknowledgment will be hereafter published by Wm. Bennett, lumber

to the value of

Messrs. Fort, Town & Mendenhall, Citizens of Wilmington, N. C.

H. Hutchinson, cash Hamburg Bank, Theatre, Charleston.

Theodore Guajalin, From an anonymous contributor, From the Town Council, Columbia, From the City Council of Augusta, Georgia,

From the citizens of Fayetteville, N. Carolina,

From the City Council of Savannah, Ga.

From John Parker,

The proceedings of Fayetteville and Savannah are annexed for public information. The citizens of those places will be glad to accept the sincere and heartfelt gratitude of this committee, for their generous noble conduct upon the melancholy occasion which more formal and becoming acknowledgment will be made to the constituted authorities of each.

H. L. PINCKNEY, Mayor.

Texas The Senate has laid on the table the resolution of the Assembly, annexing Texas to the Union, and a decisive vote. Anti Texas always

abolition, and the assembly was urged something in consequence of the abolition in the lobby pressing for action. We lost Texas, and a great loss it is, as is destined to be one of the great republics of the South.

Mr. Editor—Sir: As there appear to be strange insinuations with some people, I think it would not be amiss to take some notice of a singular occurrence in this country, and in a family that is respectable and somewhat pleasantly situated.

In the family there is a small girl about ten years of age, and having been for some little time confined to the house with the whooping-cough, she took an idea to ride out on horse back with one of her brothers. She did so, and on returning and dismounting from the horse she was immediately thrown into spasms and called for her horse; he was brought, and so soon as she was placed upon him she resumed her usual cheerfulness, and all appeared to be well. She has been taken off since that, again and again, and so soon as it is done she is taken with the fits or thrown into spasms. From this the family has taken some strange ideas, and to prevent her from having the fits, they have had the horse carried into their dwelling, and she remains on him day and night. Once or twice while asleep they have taken her off—this circumstance commenced about five days ago, and from appearances it will continue for some time.

I feel a delicacy in making any further remarks, and will leave it with you and your readers.—*Augusta Chron. and Sent.*

Your obt. sv't.

Green county, May 10, 1838.

We regret to learn that violence has been already committed by the Cherokees, within our limits. Dr. John Bruster, late Secretary-General of the State, has fallen a victim to their hostility. His Ferryman was killed, it is stated, a few hours previous to the Ferry, from whence they proceeded to his house. His body was pierced by four balls.

We take the occasion to urge upon the authorities of the country, the absolute necessity of inflicting some punishment for this sanguinary murders. The Cherokees, after they had gorged their thirst for blood, were permitted quietly to emigrate to their homes; and we suppose a similar fate is being meted out to the Cherokees. It should be demanded by Georgia, that the Chiefs and leaders of their people, should be held responsible for the outrages of their people. Require them to deliver up the offenders to our laws, or default, to suffer in their stead. Several is the only safe and sure course in this matter. The Indians must be taught, that they are not, under with impunity, that the white man's law can reach him in the bosom of his own tribe, and avenge the violation of its decrees.—*Georgia Jour.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 31, 1838.

Candidates for Sheriff.

J. FINLEY, WM. C. PRICE,
S. WOOD, Esq. ROBERT H. WILSON,
J. KELLY, HUGH KERR,
HIBALD WELLS.

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

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

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

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

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

A. G. HAMILTON, is our authorised Agent to receive and report for subscriptions, advertising, &c.

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

The reported murder of Dr. Brewster, by the Indians, is contradicted by the Cassville Pioneer.

TUSCALOOSA, AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The friends must part, and the time is now at hand, when the census shall be taken, when the struggle will come, and the separation take place, between place and its friends. However much we regret making Tuscaloosa "a widow" yet we remember, with how little feeling she acted and acted under similar circumstances to Cahawba.

Without vanity we would say, that it cannot be, before she is put on the "wheels" of separation. Tuscaloosa is situated one side of the river, and is far from central, either as to wealth, population, or territory. If either county-seats, seats of government are to be located that they be as central to all these objects, as near as possible, what a perfect burlesque does the present location appear, viewed in either of the above modes of centralisation? We have other objections to Tuscaloosa and its supporters. So close selfish are their interests, so fearful are they of the question of removal, that she and her friends forget that she is the capitol of a whole State, and not of that part alone, which looks to her in the north, or east, or southern part of State, are in contemplation, where does opposition spring from? Tuscaloosa and its friends. If, we are in favor of connecting the Tennessee with the waters of Mobile Bay—and why? improvement must pass Tuscaloosa. Shew town and its friends, that it is their interest—so to keep the State House in its place) and warm the friendship and how strong the support.

Bring some other object—produce argument and proof as strong as "holy writ," to shew the pride, welfare, and dignity of the state; if the whole does not converge to that point, Tuscaloosa, the armor of rancorous position is destroyed. The north cannot but that when the obstructions are removed from the river, or overcome by rail roads from the Tennessee to the Coosa river; that all their degrading and ascending navigation will be on that; the distance will be so much less, and of the price of transportation also; that their crest must lead them to their duty, and prevent them from being blinded by that one-sided, selfish and selfish spot, Tuscaloosa. All border on the Coosa river, in the Cherokee and Creek counties, and the west of the river below, already their interest and duty. For travelling must be eased—roads and thoroughfares opened—mail routes and conveniences of every kind multiplied, never the seat of government goes, as go it, either to the centre, or to Wetumpka, Montgomery or some spot near there. On the Alabama river the vote would be unanimous—Cahawba and its neighbouring counties remember the seat of government and its mode of removal well, to doubt upon this question. What will Mobile and its interest do? she will not dare not prove recreant to right: she knows her wealth, her interest and her duty, point to the Alabama, Coosa & Tallapoosa rivers, west and part of the north make N. Orleans place of trade; not so with those above named, their all, points to Mobile; and it will there be but little for her, whilst doing her duty, at same time to assist her friends and her own interest.

What says Tuscaloosa, and its friends to this measure? Do they deny any of the propositions? they do not, they cannot. Their answer is the selfish one, that would be excluded from them, to wit: that the State House is a building, has cost much money. This reason cannot buy or bribe men in this State; to subvert the government, the violation of the rights of majority, or to rest quiet under the opposition of all their wished for objects of improvement, petty government, that it may operate to put at of Government where it ought to be, and at from where it is. In answer to this last argument of theirs, we would say, that the good lady, madam Alabama, that built the river has a long purse, and if it be just, right and fair, will not hesitate long in building a new one, or will she grumble in so doing.

CHEROKEES.

"Destiny" is still busy with the remnant of those "Red Rovers," and forest warriors. The march of science and civilization, however peaceable, appears as deadly to them; as though a Napoleon swept over them with all the array of his thick gathered legions, in the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." It is true we see no burning villages, we hear not the groans of the wounded and dying, nor view that desolation and ruin, which attends the march of "Earth's mightiest" in its step over civilised lands; it is true they fall not in this way; yet the iron hand of destiny is upon them; they are melting, and perishing away, as they always have done, since our pilgrim fathers first made their homes with them, in this then distant and savage land. When we first reached this their "father land," the Indians canoe was upon every lake and river, their step on every mountain, hill and valley, wherever you looked, he might be seen parting the green foliage of that untilled forest; that imbedded the lakes of the North, or covered the luxuriant country of the "Sunny South." In every spot, these children of nature, made their homes unmolested, without companions save the deer and beasts, that made their residence with them, in the "Wild Wood." In the pride of nature, they fondly stalked through a land which was all their own, or sailed on lakes and rivers, which the white man had never seen. Independent as nature herself, their step was fearless, their eye unquailed, in the proud knowledge, that here, they had no master, that here, if there was a monarch, it was himself. But how has a few years changed the scene!—where then thousands once thronged the land, now not one is seen. They have fallen like their own forests before the white man. And from appearances the day is not deep in the future, when they will be less and less, when they shall go further and further, and the few that will be found, must be sought for on the rocky mountains—or as distant and lonely exiles on the shores of the Pacific.

We have been led to these several reflections, by the notice, that the Cherokees under the treaty, are to leave their homes, the burial ground, of their fathers, and to seek and asylum west of the Mississippi in a new and untried land, for themselves and children. Although Indians, yet they have like feelings with ourselves; and the white man has never yet been found, who could say, "farewell a long last farewell" to the place of his childhood, the scenes of young and happy boyhood, the spot where every vision and memory had fixed its "Grappling Iron," and leave them, without one "Longing lingering look behind." So in some degree, must it be with the Cherokee. He leaves all, he goes to an untried, an unseen, an unknown land. Or as we believe, he is going like his brethren to his destiny, and that destiny we believe, will end like "the prophecy of desolation," which has swept its death wing over those lands of the East, which have fallen, and are "without inhabitant," under scriptural doom. We feel our sympathies rise for them;—but they must go: they are bound by treaties so to do. And for the welfare and happiness of this land, they must go to their new homes. The white man and they cannot have the same land, the line is drawn, and they must pass it. We hope, there are none who would censure us for the above opinions; if they should, let them remember, that in the last creek war, their blood was spilt for us. They stood by us as unflinching friends, and in the struggle (not between ourselves) but between us and their fellows, they were "shoulder to shoulder" with us, in the thickest fight. And many of their warriors, lay side by side with our own on the battle field, of the creek nation. Although we rejoice that they are going, feel its necessity for the mutual safety of each, yet we cannot but feel for them, cannot but wish, that they may find a better and happier home in the far west—that their council fires may never go out, but that they may burn brighter and brighter, rise higher and higher, until the full light of civilization shall blaze on their path, and they become a free, happy, and protected people, under the mild laws, and protecting influence of this "our own, our native land."

PRESENT POLITICS OF THE U. STATES.—The times are out of joint, and we fear that love of country, political consistency and manly firmness of principle is getting weaker and weaker. Who would have believed, that the once consistent Henry Clay, the leader of democracy during the last war; the glorious defender and supporter of the then struggling republics of South America; he, who magnanimously stepped into the breach of fanaticism and of party, on the stirring question of slavery then agitated; who would have believed, that he would so far have forgotten himself, his former principles, and even his country and friends, as to have sacrificed them all for the pride of place or the sweets of power. The ambition of being in the "White House" has blinded him, and, in the sourness of disappointment he has thrown himself as a reckless leader, upon the pie-bald opposition. Yes; with Webster and his blue light-Federalists, with anti-masons and abolitionists, he has formed an unholy and unwholesome coalition. If he thinks not with them, he yet acts with them, shields and courts them; that he may obtain what? the presidency; forgetting the cost; to wit: that he is losing the good and the virtuous of the land; that he is building a name, that will be famous in coming hours from its very infamy. The pirate's den and the robber's band are the gatherings of those opposed to law, to government; or who shrink from the ties of well-organised society. Although we would not call Clay and his compeers of that class; yet we do say, that the disaffected—the disappointed—the "rag tag and bobtail" of all parties, go to make up the "gathering of the clan." While upon this subject—we are glad to see that in Green and other counties, there is a prospect of union between the State rights and Van Buren party. In general politics they were always one, against the

mammoth bank, high tariff, abolitionism, and every doctrine of modern whiggery, they were united; they split, and justly too—when to accomplish the same ends, the one called upon law and the constitution—the other upon the constitution as interpreted by the cannon and the bayonet, under the palmetto flag. That delusion has passed, and all now seem willing to bury the apple of discord—to support the measures of this administration, and to re-elect the present incumbent over Clay, Webster and his nondescript allies. Van Buren has already dared to shew the abolitionist, the factious, the U. S. Bank men and others "their stripe," that in him they get no favor—that their crafty schemes will be met and put down, their calumnies disregarded; and that he will be the president of a people and a nation, untied, and untrammelled by party or sectional feeling; that he will march boldly in the track of constitution and law, seeking and finding the happiness and welfare of this republic, to be his only aim—and in the end, their applause to be his great and sure reward.

We acknowledge the receipt of several important documents and papers from the Hon. C. C. Clay, for which we return our thanks.

By the favor of the Hon. R. Chapman, we have been furnished with a copy of the President's proclamation, ordering a sale of the public land in the several land districts in this State. We have published the sale at Mardisville, (which will take place on Monday the 5th day of November next), in which we supposed our readers would be most interested. The sales at the other Land offices will take place in October next on the following days: At Montgomery, on Monday the 29th. At Sparta, on Monday the 22nd. At Cahawba on Monday the 8th. At St. Stephens, on Monday the 15th. At Tuscaloosa, on Monday the 8th. At Huntsville on Monday the 1st; and at Demopolis on Monday the 22nd.

We have published to-day such extracts from the proceedings of Congress as we deemed of most interest to the people in this section of country. A large number of them will look in vain, however, for any notice of a measure in which they feel a deep interest. We mean the pre-emption bill. This bill had not been taken up in the house for a third reading up to the time of our latest dates from Washington. The duelling report has occupied the attention of the House, to the almost entire exclusion of every thing else for some twenty or thirty days. A vote was taken on this report on the 10th inst. as to printing and laying on the table, and decided in the affirmative. From certain indications of restlessness and impatience, on the part of a portion of the members, at the long delay, we are induced to hope that the conclusion of the session will be devoted more to public business, and that the pre-emption bill, being one of the most important of a public character will not be neglected.

From the Richmond Enquirer. VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The Whigs carried 69 delegates, and the friends of the Administration 56—and 1 (the delegate of Morgan) unknown. From the 56 deduct the delegate of King George, who has resigned—and the heat is to be tried over again—and it leaves the Republican 55 delegates.

The following counties are yet to be heard from, which were represented as follows in the last session:

Whig. Van Buren.
Braxton and Lewis, Lee,
Fayette and Nicholas, Logan,
Henry—3. Patrick,
Preston,
Randolph—5.

The Whigs may carry Patrick and Randolph; without these they will have 72 to 60—12 majority; with them it will stand 74 to 58, and 2 yet to be ascertained, viz: the Delegate from Morgan, and the election of King George to be run over again.

We have a majority of 12 in the Senate. If the Whigs gain no more, and if we allow for Morgan and Stafford to each party, the joint vote will be tied. If they gain both Patrick and Randolph, they will have a majority of 4 on joint vote.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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

At the Land Office at Mardisville, on Monday, the fifth day of November next, for the disposal of the public lands within the undermentioned townships and fractional townships, to wit:

South of the baseline and east of the meridian Fractional township twelve, of ranges six, seven, eight, and nine.

Fractional township thirteen, of ranges eight, nine, ten, and eleven.

Parts of townships thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen, of range twelve.

Parts of townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two of range thirteen.

Lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military, or other purposes, will be excluded from sale. From the sales advertised to take place at Mardisville and Montgomery, will be excluded all lands to which claims have been alleged in virtue of the pre-emption law of 1834.

The sales will each be kept open for two weeks (unless the lands are sooner disposed of) and no longer; and no private entries of lands, in the townships so offered, will be admitted, until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this seventh day of May, Anno Domini 1838.

M. VAN BUREN.

By the President:
JAMES WHITCOMB,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

At a late meeting of the Whigs in Rush county in this State, they adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter our party shall be known by the name of Democratic Republican Whigs.

Whew! What a long tail our Cat has got.

The march of Whig principles are onward.—Jef. Ind. Courier.
Yes. Onward to defeat.

Strange things are to occur in a few months King Biddle is to be coerced to act honestly and pay his debts, and his credit, broad and character at home are to be materially injured if not blasted. We are to have a sound currency and see exchanges regulated without the aid of a National Bank; and, finally, we shall see the banks in the country advocating the Independent Treasury scheme. All this must come to pass in less than three years. What, then, will people say of the policy and principles of the federal party?—Louis. Adv.

On Saturday morning last, between 7 and 8 o'clock, our town was visited by a severe gale from the south west. Several houses were unroofed, chimneys blown off, a great many windows broken to pieces by hail, trees uprooted and fences prostrated. The scene was terrible and will be long remembered by our citizens. We are happy to say that no life was lost. So far as we have heard from the country much damage has been sustained of a similar character by those who were within range of the storm.—Pulaski (Tenn.) Trumpet of Liberty.

MASONIC.

A Masonic celebration of the anniversary of St. John the Baptist, will take place in Jacksonville on Monday the 25th June next—a sermon and oration are expected—all masons are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of Hiram Lodge.
J. D. MAGILL, SECTY.
May 31st 1838.

NOTICE.

M. S. CASSETTY, is my authorised Agent to transact my business during my absence from home.
JOSEPH WHITE.
May 31, 1838.—tf.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.

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

\$35 REWARD! Stop the Swindler.

A MAN who calls his name Charles Bowles, and has lately been employed in driving the Stage from Montgomery to Talladega, took the liberty a few days ago, to desert from the country, leaving his baggage and from the country with him money, and only being entrusted to his care, and not being able to him. Said Bowles is about 35 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 165 lbs, very quick speaker, fond of liquors, and thence himself very smart. Any person who will lodge him in any safe place in this State so that I can get hold of him, will receive the above reward.

WM. TASTLEFIELD.

Syllacogga, May 17, 1838.
The Jacksonville Republican will copy the above twice, and forward the account to me at Syllacogga.
W. T. S.

Branch Bank of the State of Ala.

MONTGOMERY 10th May, 1838.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to this Bank under the Extension Law, as well as to those indebted under the Bond System, that unless the first instalment on each is punctually paid, the whole debt will be declared due.

By Order of the Board,
JNO. WHITING, Cash'r.
May 24, 1838.—4t.

The State of Alabama, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

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

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

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

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP & posted by James McLendon, before Grayham Jordan, Esq. a Yellow Bay Mare, with a small blaze in her face, & a small white spot on her right side, Rouch main and swab tail, four feet three inches high, eight or nine years old—Appraised to \$27 50, April 28th, 1838.
Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, St. Clair County.

TAKEN UP and posted by Abraham Green, before Philip Watkins, Esq. a Dark Bay Mare, six years old, with a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, and a white spot on her back—Appraised to \$35, May 3rd, 1838.
Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

TAKEN UP by Palatia Shelton, living on Cone Creek, a Dark Chesnut Sorrel Mare, 14 hands one inch high, four years old, small star in her forehead—Appraised to ninety dollars, May 12th, 1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA—Benton County.

TAKEN UP by John Graham, living on Hurricane Creek, one Gray Mare, about 20 years old 14 1/2 hands high, no marks or brands perceivable—Appraised to eighteen dollars, May 23d, 1838.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 24, 1838.—3t.

\$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Jacksonville, on Saturday last 19th inst. a mulatto boy named CY, belonging to Thomas Crutchfield of Athens, Tennessee. Said boy is a bright mulatto, about twenty-five years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has but one hand; all the fingers of his right hand was burnt off when young and also the thumb except a small part, but he still uses it nearly as well as the other; his voice is somewhat fine, and when spoken to he has rather a down countenance.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the above described boy, either to me in this place, or to Thomas Crutchfield, of Athens East Tennessee.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD.
Jacksonville, Ala. May 24, 1838.—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

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

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County. May 17, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WM. OREAR, SHERIFF.
May 24, 1838.—6t.

MILLER & HURD, PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES.

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

M. D. SIXSON is our Authorised Agent in East Wetumpka, who can give any information required, and receive orders.

Specimens of the Marble may be seen in the grave yard at West Wetumpka, and in Messrs. Duncan & Northrop's new buildings.

DR. A. PELLEAU,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He may be found, for the present, at the residence of Col. Wm. McGehee.

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

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

LAW NOTICE.

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

March 22d, 1838.

BLANK DEEDS For Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

[From the Saco (Maine) Democrat.]
THE REVOLUTIONARY VOTERS.

BY Q. V. MARKS.
In Northfield, N. H. on the day of the election, nine revolutionary soldiers attended the polls together, and voted for the Democratic ticket.

Room, for the grey-haired soldiers!
In a noble band they come—
But not with the battle shout,
Nor the sound of the martial drum—
Not now with the nodding plume
Nor the war-steed proudly prancing,
Do they come, with the light of the early day
On their bayonets brightly glancing.

Not now with the stars and stripes,
Above them floating free,
Do they press to the battle fields,
With the cry of Liberty;
Nor now does the cannon roar
Or they press to the battlefield
Rally the ranks of the freemen bold
Where the swords of the foe men clash.

With tottering steps they come,
And lips all bloodless now,
They press like the bride at the altar shrine,
To renew their early vow;
For Freedom still, the cry
Echoes from hill and valley,
And they rush at the call as in other days,
When the war-cry bade them rally.

One, tells the hair-berath 'scapes,
With STARK at Bennington,
Another drops a soldier's tear
As he speaks of Washington,
And they tell to each the olden tale
Renowned in golden story,
Of Lexington and Bunker Hill,
And the death of the craven tory.

Room for the grey-haired soldiers!
Room for the patriot sires,
Who kindled in our own green land
The light of freedom's fires;
Long, long, may they gather here
With the children of the free,
And ever as now renew their vow
In the cause of Liberty.

THE GRAVE.—O the grave! the grave!
It buries every error; covers every defect;
It extinguishes every resentment. From its
peaceful bosom spring, none but loud regrets
and recollections; who can look down on the
grave even of an enemy, and not feel a com-
punctions throb that ever he should have
warred with the poor handful of earth that
lies mouldering before him? But the grave
of those we love; what a place for meditation!
Then it is we call up in the long review, the
whole history of virtue and gentleness, and
the thousand endearments lavished upon us,
almost unheeded in the daily intercourse of
intimacy—then it is, we dwell upon the ten-
derness of the parting scene; the bed of death
with all the stifled grief; its noiseless atten-
dants; its mute watchful assiduities, the last
testimonies of expiring love; the feeble flut-
tering. Ay, go to the grave of buried love
and meditate!—There settle the accounts
with thy conscience, for every past endear-
ment, unregarded, of that departed being
who never, never can return, to be soothed
by contrition! If thou art a child, and hast
ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a sigh
to an affectionate parent—if thou art a hus-
band, and hast ever caused the fond bosom
that ventured its who happiness to thy arms
to doubt one moment of thy kindness or truth-
—If thou art a friend and hast ever wronged
in thought, or word, or deed, the spirit that
generously confided in thee—If thou art
a lover, and hast ever given one unmerited
pang to the true heart that now lies cold
and still beneath thy feet—then be sure that every
ungracious word, every ungentle action, will
come thronging back upon the memory, and
knocking dolefully at the soul—then be sure
that thou lie down sorrowing and repentant
on the grave, and utter the unheard groan,
and pour the unavailing tear—more bitter,
because unheard and unavailing.—Washington Irving.

Retirement.—There are minds which can
be pleased by honors and preferments, but
I see nothing in them save envy and enmity.
It is only necessary to possess them, to know
how little they contribute to happiness. I
had rather be shut up in a very modest cot-
tage, with my books, my family, and a few
old friends, dining upon simple bacon, and
letting the world roll on as it likes, than to
occupy the most splendid post which human
power can give.—Jefferson.

ANECDOTE OF THE REVOLUTION.—A
good story is told of Col. M'Lane's yielding
a generous 'liberty of action' to the troops
under his command, before going into winter
quarters at Valley Forge. They were suf-
fering for provisions and clothing, and Con-
gress had been repeatedly petitioned for that
relief which it was not in their power to bestow.
Under these circumstances, Col. M'
Lane paraded his band of suffering soldiers,
and harangued them as follows: "Fellow
Soldiers!—You've served your country faith-
fully and truly. We've fought hard fights
together, against the enemy. You're in a
bad way for comfortable clothes, that's a
fact; and it makes me cry, almost to see
your feet bleeding on the frozen ground.
But Congress can't help it, nor I neither.
Now if any of you want to return home, you
may go. Let them that would like to go,
step out two paces in front. But the first
man that steps out, darn my skin! if I don't
shoot him as quick as I would a red coat!" It
is needless to add that not a single volunteer,
was to be found!—Knickerbocker.

While Franklin, the printer was ambassa-
dor to the French court, a lady, who was
about being presented to the King, noticed
his exceedingly plain appearance, and in-
quired who he was. "That, madam," answered
the gentleman, upon whose arm she was
leaning, "is Dr. Benjamin Franklin, the
ambassador from North America." "The
North American ambassador so shabbily
dressed!" exclaimed the lady. "Hush, ma-
dam, for heaven's sake," whispered the gen-
tleman, "he is the man that bottles up thun-
der and lightning."

MANAGEMENT—A YANKEE STO-
RY.

I've heard folks say that the wimin was
contrary, well they is a little so, but if you
manage 'em rite, hawl in here, and let 'em out
there you can drive 'em along without
whip or spur, jest which way you want 'em
to go.

When I lived down at Elton, there was a
good many fast-rate gals down there, but I
didn't take a likin to any on 'em, till squire
Cummins cum down there to live. The squire
had an almighty putty darter. I sed sum of
the gals was fast rate, but Nancy Cummins
was fast rate and looked grander, but there
was somethin jam about Nance, that they
couldn't hold a candle to. If a feller seed
her wunce, he couldn't look at another gal
for a week. I tuck a likin to her rite off, &
we got as thick as thieves. We had used to
go to the same meetin and sot in the same
pew. It took me to find the serms and him
for her, and we'd swell 'em out in a manner
shuckin to hardened sinners; then we'd moscy
hum together, while the gals and fellows
kept a looken on as tho' they'd like to mix in.
I'd always stay to supper, and the way she
could make injun cakes, and the way I wood
sleek 'em over with lasses and put 'em away,
was unthin to nobody. She was dredful civil
tew always gettin sumthin nice for me. I
was up to the hilt in love, and was goin in
for her like a locomotive. Well, things went
on this way a spell, till she tho't she had me
for independent like. When I'd go to meet-
in there was no room for me in the pew;
when she'd cum out she'd streak off with
another chap, an leave me suckin my fingers
at the door. Insted of stickin to me as she
used to do, she got cuttin around with all
the fellows just as if she cared nuthin about me
no more, none whatsoever. I got consid-
erably riled an tho't I must as well come to
the end of it at wunce: so down I went to
havit out with her, there was a hull gait
of fellows there. They seemed mity quiet
till I went in, then she got talkin all manner
of nonsense, sed nuthin to me and darned
little of that. I tried to keep my dander
down, but it twarnt no use. I kept movin
about as if I had a pin in my trousers. I
sweat as if I had bin thrashin. My collar
hung down as if it had been hung over my
stock to dry. I couldn't stand it, so cleared
out as quick as I could, for I seed 'twas no
use tryin to say nothin to her. I went strait
to bed an tho't the matter over a spell; thinks
I that gal is jest tryin of me, taint no use of
her playin possum; I'll take the kink of her;
if I don't fotch her out that high grass use
me fur sassage meat. I hearnt tell of a boy,
wunce, that got to skewl late one Sunday
mornin, master sed, you tarnel crittur, what
kept you so long? sed the boy, it's so
everlastin slipin, I couldn't get along
no how; every time I sed forward, I went
two steps backward, and I couldn't have got
here at all, if I hadn't tuck a back to go tuth-
er way. sed the master, that's jest my case;
I've been puttin my back to gal considerable time.
Now, thinks I, I'll go tuth-er way—she's
been slippin, now I'll slide her—what's
sasse for the gal, sasse for gander. Well,
I went no more to Nance's. Next Sabba-
day, I slected myself up, an I dew say, when
I got my finger on, I took the shirt tail
clean off of my specimen of human nature
about our parts. About meetin time off I put
to Eltham Dodge's—Patience Dodge was as
nice a gal as you'd see 'twixt here and yon-
der, any more than she wasn't jest like Nan-
cy Cummins. Ephraim Massey had used to
go to see her; he was a clever feller, but he
was dredful jesus. Well, I went to meetin
with Patience, and sot rite afore Nance; I
didn't set my eyes on her till arter meetin;
she had a foller with her who had a blazin
red hed, an legs like a pair of compasses;
she had a face as long as a grace afore
thanksgivin dinner. I knowd who she was
thinkin about, an 'twarnt the chap with the
red hed, nuthin. Well, I kept bein Patience
about a spell. Kept my eye on Nance, seed
how the cat was jumpin, she didn't cut about
like she did, and look'd rather solemnly; she'd
g'in her tew eyes to kiss an make up. I kep
it up until I like to have got into a mess
about Patience. The crittur tho't I was goin
arter her fur good, and got as proud as a lame
turkey. Wou day Ephe cum down to our
place lookin as rathy as a malish ossifer on
a trainin day; look here, ses he, Seth Stokes,
as loud as a small thunder clap, I'll be dar-
ned—Hollo! ses I, what's broke?
Wly, ses he, I cum down to have fatissation
about Patience Dodge, here I've been cortin
her evur since last grass a year, and she was
jest as good as mine, till you cum a goin ar-
ter her; an now I can't tuch her with a forty
foot pole. She aint like the same gal; an
I'm darned if I'm goin to stand it. Wly,
ses I, what on airth air you talkin about.
I aint got nothin fur you to get wofey about.

If the gal has taken a likin to me, taint my
fault; if I've taken to her taint her fault, an
if we've taken a likin to one another taint
your fault; but I aint so almighty taken with
her, an you may have her fur me, so you
hadn't ought to get savage about nothin.
Well, says he, (rather cooled down) I am
the unluckiest thing in creation. I went
tuth-er day to a place where there was an
old women died of the bots or sum sich dis-
ease an they were sellin out her things.
Well ses he ther was a thunderin big chist of
drawers full of all sorts of truck so I but it
thot I made a spec, but when I cum to look
at 'em ther warnt nothin in it worth a cent
except an old silver thimble and that was
all busted up so I sold it for less than I gin
for it, well when the chap that bot it tuck it
him he heard sumthin rattle broke the old
chest up and found lots of gold and silver in
it, in a false bottom I hadn't seen. Now if
I'd tuck that chist hum I'd never found that
mummy or if I did the'd bin all counterfit and
I'd bin tuck up fur passin on 'em. Well I
jest told Patience about it when she rite up
and called me a darned fool. Well ses I Ephe
that is hard but never you mind that jest go
on you can get her and wen you dew get her,
you can file the ruph edges off jest as you
pleeze. That teekled him it did an away
he went, a little better pleezed. Now thinks
I, its time to look arter Nance. Next day
down I went. Nance was all alone. I ax-
ed her if the squire was in she said he warnt.
Cause ses I (makin bleve I wanted him)
our colt spraind his foot an I cum to see if
the squire wou lend me his mare to go to
town. She sed she gessed he wood better
sit down till the squire comd in, down I set;
she looked sort a strange an my hart felt
queer all round the edges, Arter a wile
ses I air you goin down to Betsy Martin's
Quiltin? sed she didn't know for sartin, air
you a goin? sed I recond I wood, ses she I
sposse yond tuck Patience Dodge, sed I mout
and again I mout not, ses she I hear you're
a goin to git married ses I shooudnt wonder
a bit, Patience is a nice gal ses I, I looked
at her I seed the teers a cumin, ses I maybe
she'll ax you to be bridesmaid, she ris rite
up she did her face as red as bilde beet, Seth
Stokes, ses she, an she couod say any more
she was so full, wou you be bridesmaid ses
I, no! ses she and she bust rite out, well then
ses I if you wou be bridesmaid will you be
the bride, she looked up at me I swan to man
I never seed anything so awful puty, I tuck
rite bolt of her hand, yes or no, ses I, rite off.
Yes, ses she; that's your sort ses I, as I gin
her a buss an a hug. I soon fixed matters
with the squire. We soon hilt'd traces to
trot in duble harness for life an never had
cause to repent of my bargin

J. W. H.

Gee & Standefer,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Gunter's Landing,
Marshall County, Ala.
ARE now receiving by
steamers Guide & Har-
away, in addition to their
former stock, a general as-
sortment of Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. among
which are the following:
50 Bbls. Rectf. Whisky.
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.

THE Commissioners for the Town of Cleave-
land, (Tennessee), will, on the first Monday
of June next, proceed to sell all the lots in said
Town and vicinity, that they are authorised by law
to sell, on a credit of Twelve months—purchas-
ers required to give bond with approved securi-
ty. Further particulars made known on the day
of sale.

LEVI TREWHITE,
P. J. G. LEE,
ROBT. S. BESHEARS,
JOHN C. KENEDY,
JAMES BERRY,
ROBT. SWANN,
BOROUGHBUCKNER,
JOHN HARDWICK.

April 26, 1838.—4t.

LOOK HERE!!

THE undersigned having disposed of his entire
stock of Goods, and wishing to close his busi-
ness in this place as early as possible, earnestly re-
quests those indebted to him, to come forward and
make settlement by payment or note. His books
will be kept at Shorter & Bancroft's Store, where
himself or an authorised Agent will always be found
ready to make settlements.

WM. W. HAYNES.

May 10th, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &
the public generally, that he has
recently opened a **House of Entertainment**
in the town of Jacksonville, Ben-
ton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on
the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes
to merit and secure a liberal share of public pa-
tronage.
May 10th, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Doctor
Hartwell W. Freeman, late of St. Clair Coun-
ty, dec. are requested to come forward and settle
them immediately. Also all persons having de-
mands against said estate are requested to render
them in for settlement, in terms of the law, in
such cases made and provided.

SUSAN FREEMAN, Adm'r.

April 19th 1838.—6t.

CASTINGS,

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

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,
shall 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.

Notice to all whom it may concern

ON the 11th day of June next, a settlement will
be had by the undersigned, Judge of the Coun-
ty Court of Benton County, with Moses Whiteside,
Administrator of the estate of John Whiteside,
decd'd, at which time all persons concerned,
can appear, at the Court House, in Jacksonville,
and object to the allowance of any accounts pre-
sented by said Moses Whiteside, if they choose.
C. A. GREEN, Judge C. C.
May 3, 1838.—3t.

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 prac-
tice 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 fe-
male diseases, and to chronic diseases generally.
He can at all times, unless professionally engaged,
be consulted at his office recently occupied by Dr.
John M. Neal.

His charges shall in all cases be reasonable.

Walton Co. Ga. Dec. 15, 1837.

We the undersigned, having been acquainted
with Doct. William Williamson, for several years,
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 S. and Abram Meader,
Rt. Courts Walton Co. Rev. Thos. W. Craven,
Jesse Mitchell, Clerk Co. Samuel T. Pharr.

I do with pleasure concur in the above recom-
mendation.
Doct. JOHN M. NEAL.
White Plains, Jan. 25, 1838.—3m.

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.

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.

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 Of-
fice for collection.

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.

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.

Jacksonville Female Academy.

BENTON COUNTY, ALA.

A Gentleman of proper age, good moral character,
and capacity to teach the various branches usually
taught in such institutions, can find employment in
said Academy by making application to the Board of
Trustees. The session is to commence the 1st of Au-
gust next. For further particulars address the under-
signed at this place.

By Order of the Board.

RICHARD PAGE,

May 10, 1838.

E. L. WOODWARD.

Editors friendly to the advancement of Litera-
ture, will confer a favor on the Board by giving this
a place in their papers.

Talladega & Jacksonville

STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and
Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega
the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every
Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same
days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from We-
tumпка to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern
route. It is the subscribers determination to offer
every accommodation and facility in his power, to all
who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Of-
fice in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's
Hotel, and in Talladega at Hill's tavern.

May 3, 1838.—6m.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH

AT THIS OFFICE.

William McGhee &
John H. Thomas,
vs.
Richard Warren
Thomas, & Rus-
set J. Allen.

In Chancery

THIS DAY came the Complainant's

Solicitor, on their motion it appeared

satisfaction of the Court, that Richard

Thomas, one of the defendants in the

complaint is a non resident of the State

bama—

It is therefore ordered and decreed

Court, that publication be made six weeks

the Town of Jacksonville, Benton County

further ordered by the Court, that the

ward Warren Thomas, one of the defend-
ants in this cause, do appear on the first day of
Term of this Court, to be held for the
County, in the Town of Jacksonville on Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in Sep-
tember next, then and there full true and
swear make to said Complainant's bill of Com-
plaint, or the said Complainant's bill of Com-
plain, pro confesso as against the said
Warren Thomas, and this cause stand over
until the next term of this Court.
A true copy from the Minutes.
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, Clerk
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$10 50.

Jacob Forney, vs. Benton Circuit Court

T. T. Stephens, vs. Term, 1838.

ON motion of Complainant by his

attorney, fully appearing to the Court, that

T. Stephens, is not a resident of the State

bama—

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that

as T. Stephens, the Defendant in the above

term of the Circuit Court, to be held on

third Monday after the fourth Monday in

September next, at the Court House in the

Town of Jacksonville, in the said County

then and there to answer and plead to the

bill of Complaint, filed in the above en-
titled case, or on failure thereof, it is ordered that

he shall be taken for confessed and that

further ordered, that this order be pub-
lished in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeksconsecutively, and this suit is continued.
A true copy from the Minutes.
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, Clerk
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

James H. Pruitt & Jacob Aderholt, vs. Complainants.

BENTON CIRCUIT COURT

April Term, 1838.

ON motion of the complainant by their

attorney, it fully appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens is not a
resident of the State of Alabama—It is there-
fore ordered by the Court, that Thomas T. Stephens
the defendant in the above entitled case do ap-
pear on the first day of the next term of the
Circuit Court, to be held on the 4th Mon-
day after the fourth Monday in September
next, at the Court House in the Town of
Jacksonville, in the said County of Ben-
ton, to answer and plead to the bill of Com-
plaint filed in the above entitled suit, or on
failure thereof, it is ordered that said
bill shall be taken for confessed and that
it is further ordered, that this order be pub-
lished in the Jacksonville Republican for six weeks
consecutively, and this suit is continued.
A true copy from the Minutes.
ATTEST: JAMES CROW, Clerk
May 17, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 13th, 1838.

ON the petition of Jane Taylor, Adminis-
tratrix of the estate of Robert Taylor, deceased

testate, for the sale of the following Land

scribed as follows: The West half of the

West quarter of Section Twenty-Eight, in the

ship fourteen of Range four East, in the

County of Huntsville, Ala. containing Eighty acres

20-100ths of an acre.

Also the East half of the south-west

quarter of Section Thirty, in Township

four east in the District of Huntsville, Ala.

containing seventy-nine acres & 70-100 of an

acre.

Also, one Lot lying and being in the Town

of Ashville, St. Clair County, known as Lot

fifty-one in the plan of said Town.

It is ordered that publication be made for

days in the Jacksonville Republican, requiring

the devisees and other persons interested in the

real estate, to appear before the Judge of said

Court at the Court House in the Town of Ashville,
County aforesaid on the first Monday in Julynext, to show cause, if any they have, why the
said real estate shall not be orderedCopy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER
May 24, 1838.—6t.—\$7 00. CLERK.

The State of Alabama.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, May 14, 1838.

WHEREAS, Edward Edwards, Execu-
tor of the last will and testament of Thomas

[illegible]