

KEY WEST REGISTER, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

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NO. 13.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED
BY
THOMAS EASTIN,
AT
SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

AN ORDINANCE

To regulate the Pilotage of the Port of Key West.

Be it ordained by the Council of the town of Key West, That when any person shall be desirous of having the situation of branch Pilot of this port, he shall present to the Council a written petition; whereupon it shall be the duty of the council to appoint a committee of two of their own body, to make enquiry into the qualifications and fitness of the person applying, and report thereon at the next succeeding meeting of the board, when the prayer of the petitioner shall be acted on.

Sec. 2. All Pilots holding a branch, shall have and use a boat sufficiently large to enable them to proceed over the Reef, and render the aid of pilotage to any vessel requiring the same.

Sec. 3. That all vessels drawing over six feet of water, entering this port, except fishing smacks, wrecking vessels, and vessels under charge of wreckers, shall pay the rates of pilotage hereinafter specified.

Sec. 4. If a pilot does not board or offer his services to a vessel liable to take a pilot, until said vessel arrives within four miles of the light-house on Key West, said pilot so boarding or offering his services, shall be entitled to only half pilotage; and if said pilot does not board said vessel till the light house on Key West is distant not more than two miles, and then bears E. N. E. no pilotage whatever shall be claimed.

Sec. 5. All vessels drawing six feet water, subject to the provisions of this ordinance, refusing to receive a pilot outside of the reef, when a pilot shall tender his services, shall be liable to pay full pilotage; but if inside of the reef and within two miles of the light-house on Key West, the said light bearing E. N. E. the said vessel shall pay half pilotage.

Sec. 6. The reef shall be considered, when the light-house on Sand Key bears either E. N. E. or W. S. W.

Sec. 7. All vessels liable to pay pilotage, bound from this port, shall pay the same as vessels entering; but if said vessel shall choose to depart without a pilot, they shall be subject to half pilotage.

Sec. 8. All vessels, except wrecking vessels, smacks, and vessels under charge of wreckers, entering or leaving this port through the north west passage, and drawing five feet water, or over, shall pay two dollars per foot, to any pilot tendering his services; but if said vessel does not receive said pilot, half pilotage only shall be paid.

Sec. 9. When two or more pilots shall tender their services to any vessel the first alongside shall be accepted, and if refused, said pilot shall be entitled to receive half pilotage.

Sec. 10. When a pilot shall discover two or more vessels, it shall be his duty to visit that which is nearest, unless a signal of distress be exhibited on one more remote; and any pilot failing to comply with this provision shall forfeit his branch.

Sec. 11. When a pilot shall conduct a vessel into this port, he shall have the preference over all other pilots of piloting her out; and if his services be refused, shall be entitled to the pilotage allowed by law, unless some good reason for not receiving and taking said pilot be shown to the President of the Town Council.

Sec. 12. Any pilot charged before the Town Council of incapacity or negligence, shall, upon conviction, be deprived of his branch.

Sec. 13. All fines and penalties imposed by this ordinance shall be recovered before the President of the Town Council, allowing to the parties in all instances an appeal to the Council.

Sec. 14. When a pilot shall go on board of a vessel, he shall exhibit his branch, and shall also furnish the master or commander of said vessel with a copy of this ordinance.

Sec. 15. The following rates of pilotage are allowed:

On a vessel drawing 6 feet,	\$ 9 00
" " 7 "	10 00
" " 8 "	12 00
" " 9 "	13 50
" " 10 "	15 00
" " 11 "	16 50
" " 12 "	18 00
" " 13 "	19 50
" " 14 "	23 00
" " 15 "	27 00
" " 16 "	32 00
" " 18 "	40 00
" " 19 "	45 00
" " 20 "	50 00
" " 21 "	55 00
" " 22 "	60 00
" " 23 "	65 00
" " 24 "	70 00

Sec. 16. When a pilot shall be detained on board of any vessel longer than the day on which he is first received, at the request of the master or commander of said vessel, said pilot shall be entitled to demand and receive three dollars for every such day.

Sec. 17. All ordinances and parts of ordinances, militating against the provisions of this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

Passed: April 20th, 1829.

EDGAR MACON,
President of the Town Council.
SAM. F. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

LAW OF FLORIDA.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

Concerning Marriage License.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That no Minister shall join any persons together as man and wife without a lawful License as by this act required, under pain of imprisonment for one year, without bail or mainprize, for every offence and a fine of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That any ordained Minister of the Gospel, or in regular communion with any religious society of Christians, may solemnize the rites of Matrimony, according to the forms of the Church to which he belongs between any persons within the Territory, who shall produce a license pursuant to this act directed to any authorized Minister of the Gospel.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the County Court shall grant Licenses to all Ministers of the Gospel as aforesaid who shall apply for the same to marry in any County; where there is not a sufficient number of ordained Ministers, Justices shall be under the same rules and regulations, pains and penalties as Ministers of the Gospel.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That to preserve a Register of all marriages a certificate of any marriage, hereafter solemnized, signed by the Minister or Justice of the Peace celebrating the same, shall be transmitted to the Clerk of the County wherein the marriage is solemnized, within three months thereafter, to be entered on record by the Clerk, in a book by him to be kept for that purpose, which shall be evidence of such marriages.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That every Minister or Justice of the Peace (as the case may be) failing to transmit such certificate to the Clerk of the Court in due time shall forfeit the sum of sixty dollars; and if the Clerk of any County shall fail to record such certificate, he shall forfeit the sum of sixty dollars to be recovered with costs of suit by the informer in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That every license for marriage shall be issued by the Clerk of the County Court of the County wherein the woman usually resides in manner following: that is to say, the Clerk shall take bond in the penalty of two hundred dollars payable to the Governor and his successors, for the use of the Territory, with condition that there is no lawful cause to obstruct the marriage for which the license is required, and every Clerk failing herein shall forfeit one hundred dollars, if either of the parties intending to marry be under age, the license shall not be issued without the consent of the parent or guardian, made verbally to the Clerk, or proof of such consent by the oath of one creditable witness; and thereupon the Clerk shall issue said license and certify the bond is given, and if either of the parties be under age, he shall also certify the consent of the parent or guardian, which shall be a lawful license to any Minister or Justice of the Peace authorized as aforesaid to solemnize matrimony.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That if any person shall marry within the levitical degrees, he shall be subject to a fine of one thousand dollars, one half to the informer, the other half to the Territory, and the said marriage shall be annulled and set aside by any Court of competent jurisdiction in the Territory, and the Court may require the parties to give bond and security that they will not in future cohabit with each other, and commit them in case of non-compliance: Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed to render illegitimate the issue of the marriage thus annulled.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Clerk of the County Court shall receive the sum of three dollars in all cases in which he shall perform the duties prescribed by this act.

Passed, 5th November, 1828.

PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.
THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL,
Governor of the Territory of Florida.
November 7, 1828.

AN ACT

Concerning Dower.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, When any person shall die intestate, or shall make his last will and testament, and not therein make any express provision for his wife by giving and dividing unto her such part or parcel of real and personal estate as shall be fully satisfactory to her, such widow may signify her dissent thereto in the Superior or County Courts of the County, wherein she resides, (and if there be no Court in the County, then to either of said Courts in the next adjoining County,) at any time within one year after the probate of such will, and then and in that case she shall be entitled to dower in the following manner, to wit: one-third part of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of which her husband died seized and possessed, or had before conveyed, whereof said widow had not relinquished her right of dower as heretofore provided by law, which third part shall be and inure to her proper use and behoof in and during the term of her natural life: In which said third part shall be comprehended the dwelling house in which her husband shall have been accustomed most generally to dwell next before his death, together with the offices, out-houses, and other improvements thereunto belonging or appertaining: Provided, that if it should appear to the Judge or Justices of the Courts to whom application is made, that the whole of the said dwelling house, out-houses, buildings, & other improvements thereunto appertaining cannot be applied to the use of the widow without manifest injustice to the children or other heirs, then and in that case such widow shall be entitled to such part, not less than one-third part as the Court may deem reasonable and just.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when a husband shall die intestate, or shall make his last will and testament, and not make provision therein for his wife as expressed in the first section of this act, she shall be entitled to a share in the personal estate in the following manner, to wit: If there be no children, or if there be but one child, in that case she shall be entitled to one-half: but if there be more than one child, in that case she shall be entitled to one-third part in fee simple, except slaves, in which she shall have a life estate, and such claim shall have preference over all others.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful after the passing of this act, for any widow claiming dower, to file her petition in the Superior or County Court, in the County where her husband shall have usually dwelt, next before his death (if there be neither of said Courts in said County, then and in that case in the next adjoining County) setting forth the nature of her claim and particularly specifying the lands, tenements and hereditaments of which she claims dower, and praying that her dower may be allotted to her: Whereupon said Court shall issue their writ to the Sheriff commanding him to summon five discreet freeholders as Commissioners, connected with the parties, neither by consanguinity or affinity, and entirely disinterested, who upon oath (which oath the Sheriff is hereby authorized to administer) shall allot and set off by metes and bounds to the said widow, one-third part according to quantity and quality of all the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in said county, and shall put her in possession of the same, which possession shall vest in her an estate for her natural life; and when she has claim to dower to lands lying in different counties, she may proceed in the Superior or County Courts, of the County where such lands may lie, and make recovery in manner as is hereby directed, and the Sheriff and Commissioners shall also at the same time allot and set off to such widow her portion of the personal estate of which her husband died possessed, and to which by this law she shall be entitled, which part or portion shall be, and inure to such widow her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever, with the exception herein before expressed.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted That proceeding upon such petitions for dower, shall be in a summary way, and the Court shall at their first term when such petition is filed, proceed to hear and determine as to them shall deem just and right: Provided, That the party petitioning for dower shall give ten days previous notice to the executors or administrators, by serving them with a copy of said petition; and where there are no executors or administrators, or where they do not reside in the County the residence of such widow, or where the widow shall be executrix or administratrix, then she shall give notice by advertisement, in one of the Newspapers published in the Territory, nearest to the residence of such widow, to be published four times in succession.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the widow to retain the full possession of the dwelling house in which her husband most usually dwelt next before his death, together with out-houses, offices or improvements thereto belonging, free from molestation or rent until she shall have her dower assigned her; also one years provisions for herself and family to be set apart by three persons appointed by the Court for that purpose.

Passed 1st November, 1828.

PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.
THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL,
Governor of the Territory of Florida.

AN ACT

To prescribe the mode by which Attorneys and Counsellors at Law may be admitted to practice in the Courts of the Territory.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That from and after the first day of March next, no person shall be permitted to appear as an Attorney and Counsellor at Law in any cause in the Courts of this Territory, until he shall have produced to the Court in which he proposes to practice, a license

signed by one of the Judges of the Superior Courts, or a certificate under the hand and seal of a Clerk of one of the Circuit Courts of the United States, of his having been admitted to practice in said Circuit Court, which license or certificate shall be entered upon the minutes of the Court, in which the said Attorney wishes to practice and the original returned by the clerk to said Attorney.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of any person, wishing to obtain a license to practice law in the Courts of this Territory, to present to one of the Judges of said Superior Courts, satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and that he is twenty one years of age: Whereupon the Judge shall examine into the qualifications of the applicant, and, if found qualified, he shall grant him a license to practice in the several Courts of this Territory, which license shall be entered upon the minutes of the Courts, as is prescribed in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That if an application shall be made to any of the Judges of said Superior Courts in term time, by any person for a license to practice in said Courts, or if from any other cause, it shall be inconvenient for said Judge personally to examine into the qualifications of the applicant, he may require the examination to be made by two members of the bar, who shall be previously sworn, faithfully to examine and report as to the qualifications of the applicant, and if they shall report to him that the said applicant is qualified to practice in said Courts, such examination shall be as effectual as though it had been made by said Judge in person.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That no person shall be permitted to practice in any of said Courts, until he shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and honestly, to demean himself in his profession, and exercise the duties thereof, to the best of his skill and abilities.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That Marshals, Sheriffs, Clerks of Courts and their deputies shall not be permitted to practice law in any of said Courts, nor shall any person convicted of an infamous crime be permitted to practice therein.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent any person from managing his own cause, in any of the Courts of this Territory.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That if any Attorney shall collect money for his employments, and refuse to pay it over on demand, he shall be stricken from the list of Attorneys, and shall not be allowed to practice within this Territory, until he shall pay over the money to his client or legal representative, and shall also be liable to a suit for the same and subject to a penalty of ten per cent for every month he shall detain the same after a demand regularly made.

Passed 6th November, 1828.

PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.
THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
Approved, November 10th, 1828.
WM. P. DUVAL,
Governor of the Territory of Florida.

Extract from the Reports of Cases decided by the Supreme Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Tennessee, Nashville, January Term, 1829.

SMITH,
VS.
STATE OF TENNESSEE.

This was an appeal from a decision of Maury Circuit Court, by which the appellant was stricken from the roll as an Attorney of the Court, for having accepted a challenge and fought a duel.

"Another set of men fight duels (or more generally make a show towards it) to gratify their vanity, by drawing upon themselves a little temporary notice, which their personal worth or good conduct cannot procure. These are worthless coxcombs, equally destitute of bravery, virtue or sense, whose feeble nerves would be shattered and prostrated at the sight of an enemy in the field of battle, who are ridiculous in every situation where courage or conduct is required. This class of dandies do little harm other than to disturb the community; they quarrel to make peace; or if officious intermeddlers force them into a fight, are too much alarmed to hit, or perhaps, see their antagonist.—The affair is laughed at as a farce, and the parties turned over to the constable.

Many of this description challenge, because they know the party challenged will not fight; having a due regard for religion, the laws of his country or family. The infamy or worthlessness of the challenger generally is such as to disgrace any decent man to notice him. These pretenders to bravery and gentlemanship, are always absolute cowards; for no man will challenge another, knowing he either will not, or dare not fight, unless he be cowardly. The officers of our army at present dare not fight; therefore it is a disgrace for one officer to challenge another. The most distinguished man in the service lately refused to accept or reply to a challenge, from an officer of equal rank, because he feared his God, & the laws of his country; he has met his due reward in having accorded to him the unlimited approbation of his countrymen.

Let it be once understood that the Bar of Tennessee dare not fight, and it will be deemed cowardly to challenge a member of it; and this Court solemnly warns every lawyer; that if he violate the laws made to suppress duelling, we will strike him from the rolls of the Court, upon the fact being known to us. The truth is, such men are too often impudent and insolent bullies, who tyrannize over and impose upon all orderly men about them; who literally drag down society, by fear of personal violence, into silence and seeming acquiescence, with respect to their conduct. That such a counsellor is a disgrace, and serious incumbrance to any court where he is permitted to practice, all will admit; those who engage in duels, the statutes deem, and we will treat as of this description.

Another class accept challenges, and even fight, for the very reason that they want true courage; they have not moral and independent firmness to disregard the giddy assertions of that idle part of the community, who say a man is a coward, because he refuses to fight; not that such people have either belief or disbelief of what they say; they are too light minded to form any settled conclusion, and repeat idly as the parrot, what some revengeful neighbour has before said, who gratifies his malice by mixing gall with the cup of another. The pride, weak nerves, and morbid sensibility of such a man, forces him to the pistol's mouth of a ruthless and unprincipled antagonist, as feeble, trembling and unresisting as the lamb to the shambles, and with almost an equal certainty of destruction, because he still more fears the detraction of the malicious, and the gossip of the giddy. The same principle of human action often induces the delicate and sensitive female, with fear and trembling, to assent to herself made a widow, and her helpless infants orphans, by the butchery of her husband in a duel. Any man who takes the life of another, under such circumstances, (forced upon him by wicked design) can be truly said to "have a heart regardless of all social order, and fatally bent upon mischief;" & he should suffer death for the crime, because he has bullied his antagonist into resistance, and then murdered him.

Nervous and timid men of the foregoing description, if they come off unslain, fail to obtain their object; society will not believe them brave. There is an instinct in our nature that mocks every art upon this subject; it tells us whether a man is, or not, fearless; upon all, from the tottering infant to the savage bully, the same impression forces itself. The fearless man walks through life without assault and without reproach on his bravery, from those worthy his notice, although he may continually have refused to fight duels. No man ever persuaded the world he was fearless, unless the fact was so. Should it be a reproach, that a weak and nervous man has not the courage of a lion? It is a reflection upon God and nature to require it.

It is said single combat is often the only redress that can be had for a personal injury; we apprehend those who hazard the assertion, not very deeply stricken in the moral code, and much better acquainted with their own passions than the human heart; they tell us wicked vengeance and murderous crime, is redress! This is not the precept our Saviour taught, our religion inculcates, and our laws enjoin; malice, vengeance, and crime, have no place but in the catalogue of iniquity. If one respectable man says a harsh and injurious thing of another, it is almost uniformly, in some moment of high excitement, in the bar or elsewhere; the result of instant and angry passion, of which the offending party in a few hours, when he becomes cool, is heartily ashamed; most willingly would he make reparation if he had an opportunity; but he cannot, nor will not, be bullied into it, by threats of punishment; nothing more nor less than this, is a challenge. Let the offended party wait until the excitement has passed off, and he will generally find half the sin resting upon himself; were the writer to judge from his own experience, this would be a small allowance. He should then go to the offender, in a firm, serious, and just temper, and inquire of him the reason for the injury; he will then hear his own fault for half the excuse, the angry and excited passions of his neighbour for the other half; here the matter will end, almost as assuredly as that God is just. I ask every grey headed man in American society, did this course ever fail you, with a man worthy of your notice?

But this requires more moral courage, and fearless firmness, than most men are masters of; they prop their doubtful courage and trembling nerves, by applying to some supposed friend, who often turns out to be one of those malicious whisperers and agitators of duels, whose revengeful heart glories in seeing his species murder each other in cold blood; generally in addition having some secret revenge to gratify against the offender, for which reason he is but too often applied to. Here the cunning machinations of malice have fair room for action; a duel is of course advised as the redress honor can allow of; every means is used to bring it on; every sinister trick and argument is employed to keep the principal firm to the desperate purpose, who surrenders his judgment and his life into the hands of wickedness to be destroyed. Such agitators have cold and cruel hearts, dead to every moral

sense or feeling of humanity; generally afraid to encounter danger themselves in the field of battle, or even in a ridiculous duel, wherein certainly ten cowards engage to one brave man. Who ever heard of a brave and fearless man exciting and urging on another to a duel, to the destruction of himself, his poor unoffending wife, and helpless infants, without using all means possible to adjust it? No one. It is the working of cruelty, insidious cunning, and malice under the seemingly garb that he does this. Not such as these, but men of great moral worth, fearlessness and independence, should be applied to for advice and aid, who will generally settle the matter with a few words of advice to the parties—perhaps laugh at the trifle that set the passions in commotion, have some silly mistake explained, and end the matter. The brave man is always generous, feeling and just, and others submit to his judgment with pleasure.

Such are duelling and its consequences; and the characters of the men who engage in the practice; which if it does not involve wickedness and criminality, crime deserves no name, and morality no place in the human heart—they do not exist, if this be not a crime.

To restrain the blind and criminal passions that drive to ruin the fearless and valuable man, to restrain the wicked vanity of the noisy coxcomb; and to protect from his misguided fears of giddy and idle ridicule, the physically weak and nervous man, have mankind generally, and Tennessee in particular, legislated to punish duelling.

Taking the petition for true, and how does the case of the defendant stand? By the laws of God, the laws of England from the days of the Edwards; by the laws of Kentucky and Tennessee, and every civilized land, he is declared to have been guilty of wicked, wilful, and malicious murder, and a felon fled from justice. Is it possible that any well-balanced mind can, for a moment, believe that a man whom the law thus condemns, is a fit person to be an aider and adviser in the sanctuaries of justice?

We are told this is only a kind of honorable homicide! The law knows it as a wicked and wilful murder, and it is our duty to treat it as such—we are placed here firmly and fearlessly to execute the laws of the land, not visionary codes of honor, framed to subvert the purposes of destruction.

The cause will be remanded to the Maury Circuit Court, for the proofs to be heard, by that Court; what they will be we know not, having only examined the motion to quash; the competency of the proofs we give no opinion upon, nor their effect; further than the petition sets them forth, to wit: a true bill for murder, found in Simpson county, Kentucky, which if proved by the record to be the fact, we think amply sufficient to authorize the Circuit Court to strike the defendant from the roll of attorneys, and no statute to suppress duelling ever passed in Tennessee, because the defendant stands charged with capital felony, and has *prima facie* forfeited his life. Were we to permit him to practice law, Tennessee would be offered as a sanctuary to all flying from justice elsewhere: those guilty of the highest crimes, would be our advisers and aiders to execute those laws, against which they had so grossly offended in a sister State: this would be a disgrace to justice and cannot be permitted.

THE FUR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The letter of Messrs. Clark and Cass to Mr. Benton, gives some views of the present condition of the fur trade, a slight sketch of which, may not be uninteresting to our readers. Along the whole inland frontier, where it is bordered by Indian tribes, a partial trade is carried on between them and our citizens, by small equipments sent into the neighboring country, and sold at the port established at the War-Department. It is not, however, very important. But on the Missouri, the Upper Mississippi, the St. Peter's, and the Upper Lakes, the game is valuable and abundant; the Indians there, however, are numerous and warlike, ignorant of our power, and accessible to foreign influence; and policy dictates the necessity of some measures to counteract any unfriendly efforts that may be made or mediated from that source. St. Louis and Michilimackinac, are the principal depots of this latter commerce. Hither the goods destined for this trade are conveyed as early in the spring as practicable, to be ready for the traders. They consist principally, of blankets, coarse woollens, domestic cotton, arms, ammunition, traps, &c. The existing laws confine the traders to certain posts, the most remote of which, is near the entrance of the Yellow-Stone, 1900 miles from the mouth of the Missouri. On the Mississippi, there is a licensed post at Luck Lake, near 3,000 miles from the mouth of that river; another at Lac du Diable, on the West of the Red-River of Lake Winnepeg, and another on Rainy Lake. Between all these and our settled frontier, there are intermediate posts.

After the Indian trader has procured his proper supply at St. Louis or Michilimackinac, he departs for this post. The goods are embarked in suitable boats, manned by persons acquainted with the trade, & fitted by constitution and habit for its laborious duties. In some parts of the route, these boats are changed for light birch canoes, more suitable for the ascent of the rapid, precipitous streams which occur on it. When falls occur, the boats and their lading are transported across the portages, some of which are a number of miles in extent, often ascending steep hills or traversing treacherous marshes, which are crossed upon small cedar poles. By these hazardous journeys, the men are often disabled for life. Reaching, at length, his distant post, the

trader supplies the Indians in advance with such articles as are necessary for the winter's chase, varying in amount from fifty to two hundred dollars a family. The loss sustained by this system, may be easily imagined, especially as the Indian has a kind of "act of insolvency" peculiar to himself, which is, that, after the first year, a credit becomes a dead debt, which he never thinks of paying. During the winter, the Indians are scattered through the country, taking the animals which furnish them with food and furs, and enable them to repay the advance made them. As soon as the navigation is open in the spring, the traders depart for the places of supply, to renew the toils of the preceding year, leaving a few men to take charge of the posts, and the property left there, and to gather wild rice, in the regions where that useful grain is found. The *engages*, as they are called, employed by the traders, are generally Canadians and half-breeds.

The enterprise of our citizens has explored new sources of trade in the regions lying between the ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and west of them. The ascent of the Missouri, and the eventual employment of the traders, give a character to the business different from that of the Mississippi and Lake trade. The powerful current of the Missouri, presents formidable obstacles to the ascending navigator; and in order to reach the Yellow-Stone early enough to employ the capital that season, the goods must leave St. Louis early in the spring. The expeditions to the Rocky Mountains, generally leave the Missouri at or near the Council Bluffs, whence the goods are carried on horses to their destination. Great sacrifices have been made in prosecuting this trade, which was first commenced in 1803. The practices of foreign traders were the cause of this, and in this way we have lost five hundred men, and at least half a million of dollars. The only efficient remedy is to take military possession of the country, and establish the necessary posts. The British traders have two important advantages over ours; they pay no duties on their goods, and they may import their furs duty free into the United States. They are active and subtle, and their government seems very desirous, from more causes than one, to preserve its influence over the Indian tribes in these regions. Hence the annual large distributions of goods made to the Indians at Amherstburgh and Drummond's Island. Corresponding considerations recommend the support of our own traders to the United States. Their influence over the Indians is of vast importance to the frontier: to which must be added, the amount of capital embraced in this trade, the actual cost of the goods alone, sent into the Indian country, being, in 1827, not less than \$290,052. It is difficult to estimate the capital laid out in boats, provisions &c. The average profits of the fur trade, are not in proportion to the enterprise, skill and risk; and it is believed to be conducted on as fair principles as any other branch of business in the United States.—(Baltimore American.)

More of Cobbett's Beauties.

In speaking of a respectable Agricultural Journal Cobbett proceeds thus: "That advocate for corn-bills, that pupil of Webb Hall, that lick spittle of the landlords, that prosing preceptor of the 'Agriculturalists' and most stupid and malignant of all the scuffle-breeches crew that ever practiced in a stinking garret of the town; that fungus of the corpses, that toad stool of the meadow, that smut in the cornfields, that *stout* on the back of a cow, that *bot* in the bowels of the horse, that maggot beneath the tail of the sheep; that nasty and despicable thing, hardly fit to be touched by the point of the prong, or be tossed away by the edge of the shovel, had the impudence, as well as the folly, to curl up its odious looking nose, and to assert, that my Indian corn would not ripen; and that if it would ripen, it would be good for next to nothing. This is pretty teacher of the farmer!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM THE NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.
TO A DEAR LITTLE BOY, AFTER AN
INTERVAL OF ABSENCE.

I miss thee from my side
With thy merry eyes and blue;
From thy crib at morning tide,
Oft its curtains peeping through;
In kisses not a few,
Thou wert wont to give me then:
In thy sleep's sad adieu,
When 'twas time for bed again!

I miss thee from my side,
When the dinner bustle's o'er;
When the orange I divide,
Or extract the apple's core;
What avails my hoarded store
Of barley, sugar, comfits sweet;
Thou art by my side no more,
Vacant is thy wonted seat!

I miss thee from my side,
With thy query oft repeated;
On thy rocking-horse astride,
Or beneath my table seated:
Or when tired, and overheated
With a summer day's delight,
Many a childish aim defeated,
Sleep hath overpowered thee quite.

I miss thee from my side
When brisk punch is at the door;
Vainly pummels he his bride—
Judy's wrongs can charm no more!
He may beat her till she's sore,
She may die, and he may flee;
Though I loved their squalls of yore,
What's their pageant now to me?

I miss thee from my side
When the light of day grows pale
When with eye lids opened wide,
Thou wouldst list the oft-told tale,
And the murdered babe bewail!
Yet so greedy of thy gain,
That when all my lore would fail,
I must needs begin again!

I miss thee from my side
In the haunts that late were thine;
Where thy twinkling feet would glide,
And thy clasping fingers twine—
Here are chequered numbers nine—
Silent relics of thy play;
Here the mimic tea-things shine
Thou wouldst watch the live-long day.

Thy drum hangs on the wall;
Thy bird-organs sounds are o'er;
Dogs and horses great and small—
Wanting some a leg or more;
Cows and sheep—a motley store—
All are stabled 'neath the shed;
And not one him can restore
Memories sweet of him that's fled!

I miss thee from my side,
Blithe cricket of my hearth!
Oft in secret have I sighed
For thy charming voice of mirth:
When the low-born cares of earth
Chill my heart, or dim my eye,
Grief is stifled in its birth,
If my little prattler's nigh!

I miss thee from my side,
With thy bright ingenuous smile;
With thy glance of infant pride,
And the face no tears defile:
Stay, and other hearts beguile;
Hearts that prize thee fondly too;
I must spare thy pranks awhile;
Cricket of my hearth, adieu!

YESTERDAY, TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

What is yesterday? a name given to that which is dead, which but for its death could not have had a name. Yesterday gives up the very pretensions to life. His fate is strange. Good deeds may have been done during his existence, or crimes may have marked his progress, but they are buried with him in the grave of time.—True it is their effects remain to bless and punish the beings who transacted them. The moment yesterday is christened is the moment that proves him dead. He leaves a survivor whose name is to-day: the name that yesterday previously possessed, and whose fate will be to receive his predecessor's new name, and to follow him to the region of silence and death to-morrow.

To-morrow's fate is still more singular; he can never be said to live: but he never perishes. When the clock peals twelve, fancy may picture him to be born; and, during the dull hours of darkness, his expected approach may excite all the feelings of which our nature is capable. The crime covered wretch anticipates his coming with fear: the lover with impatience; the calm philosophic mind with unmoved placidity. But he disappoints them all—he never comes. Loved and dreaded as he is, still he shrouds himself in obscurity, and remains unseen. He is like a disembodied spirit which is permitted to haunt the mind of man; and he is ever suggesting to us that the day is departing; that it is sinking to the tomb of its predecessor, yesterday, and either buoys up the mind with hope, or harrows it with fear of what he himself shall produce;—but lo! the morning breaks, and it is to-day.

This is the best boon of Heaven to man. To-day gives opportunity for im-

proving our existence, and becoming what Omniscience intended we should become, useful and happy beings.—The past vanishes from our view, a glorious future opens upon our sight; but let us not wait for the promised to-morrow's arrival to improve the future; let to-day engross all our attention, as the future will be either happy or miserable, according to our present deeds. If we look back upon yesterday, it is a very shadow, empty and useless as the promised gifts of to-morrow.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The following has been furnished us, says the *Albany Daily Advertiser*, as a true copy from the original, supposed to have been written sixty years since by James Mason a native of Ireland, who died at Greenbush, on the 2d inst. aged 106.

To the honorable the Commissioner of Excise.

The humble petition of Barney O'Blaney, Patrick O'Fegan, Carney O'Connor, and Teague O'Regan, to be appointed inspectors, and surveyors and overlookers, vulgarly called excisemen, for the County of Cork, its own self, in the Kingdom of Ireland—

And whereas we the aforesaid petitioners, will both by day and by night and by day, and by all night and all day, and we will come and go, and walk and ride, and take and bring and send and fetch, and carry, and we will see all, and more than all and every thing and nothing at all, of all such goods and commodities as may be, and cannot be liable to pay duty; and we the aforesaid petitioners, will at all times, and at times past, be present and absent, and be backward and forward and behind, and before, and here and there, and every where, and no where at all; and we the aforesaid petitioners, will come, and inform, and give information and notice, duly, truly, and honestly, and wisely, according to the matter as we know, and by the knowledge of ourselves, and every one of us, and no one at all, and will not cheat the King any more than what is now lawfully practiced.

And whereas we the aforesaid petitioners, as we are protestants, and we love the King, and we will value him, and we will fight for him, and run for him, and run from him, and after him, and behind him and before him, and on one side of him and on tother side of him, to save him, or any of his acquaintances or relations, as fast, and much faster as lies in our power, and dead or alive, as long as we live and longer too. Witness our several and separate hands in conjunction, one after another, one and all three of us both together.

BARNEY O'BLANEY,
PATRICK O'FEGAN,
CARNEY O'CONNOR,
TEAGUE O'REGAN.

Medical Department.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

THE PROPOSALS of the Medical Department of the Columbia College in the District of Columbia, anxious to extend the benefits of regular Medical education to Students whose pecuniary means will not enable them to attend courses of public lectures, have adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this School be opened to the admission of one Student of the character contemplated in the foregoing preamble, for each of the United States, and one from each of the Territories, to attend all Lectures, without charge.

Resolved, That the Senators of Congress are hereby authorized to select one such Student from their respective Territories, who shall be admitted to gratuitous attendance on the Lectures, by exhibiting a certificate of selection from the Senators or Delegate, to the Dean of this Department. It is to be understood that the said Student shall pay five dollars on entering the School as a Matriculating fee, & should he graduate in this institution, a fee of twenty dollars will be required.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON,
M. D. Dean.



Notice.

AMOS TIFT,
Intending to close his business for the summer season, request all those to whom he is indebted to present their Bills, and all those who are indebted to him are requested to make payment before the 25th May, or they will be put into an Attorneys' hands for collection.

Key West, April 29, 1829.

Appointment by the Governor.

JAMES M. McREA, Justice of the Peace and Notary Public for the County of Monroe.



THE REGISTER.

KEY WEST, MAY 14, 1829.

ERRATA—In the poetic history of Key West, on the 4th page, 19th line, read "I ONLY ask, &c."—last line but one read "printer's sake, &c."

The protracted sickness of the workman in the office (who is still unable to work) and the recent short but severe illness of the Editor, we hope, will be received as an apology for the non-appearance of the Register last week; and that, together with the great length of time since we have had any arrivals from any quarter, as a cause of the very scanty and meager appearance of this sheet.

ELECTION RETURNS FOR MONROE COUNTY.

AT KEY WEST.

White,	57
Gadsden,	40
Wyatt,	00

AT INDIAN KEY.

Gadsden,	38
White,	24*
Wyatt,	00

*Twenty of these were votes given in by the crew of the Revenue Cutter Marion.—Deducting these from the whole number of votes obtained by Col. White, it will be seen that Col. Gadsden has a majority of 16 of the votes of the CITIZENS of Monroe County. Whether the votes given by the Cutter be legal, leaves very considerable doubts upon our mind.

The Revenue Cutter, MARION, Capt. Jackson sailed from this port on Sunday last, on a cruise.

By the arrival, at this Port, on the 11th inst. of the Schr. Sarah-Rabecca, from St. Augustine, we learn that Col. White has obtained a majority of four votes, in that City.

We learn from Havana that the U. S. ships Natchez and Falmouth had arrived at that Port.

By several arrivals at Havana, from Vera Cruz, we have received late information from that City. Tranquility and order had been in a great measure restored in Mexico. GUERRERO has been installed President amidst the acclamations of the (lepers) or Mob, and the army. Great expectations are entertained that in a short time some important changes will take place in the Government, &c. of that country.—At present the army and navy are without pay, and the Treasury without a dollar. Time, and time only must put an end to such a state of national misery.

Commodore PORTER, it is strongly reported, has left the service.

The English Packet from Vera Cruz, arrived at Havana on the 25th, and the American ship Charleston, Ross, arrived on the 26th from the same port.

The Spanish Packet No. 4, arrived at Havana on the 26th from Cadiz, full of troops. Cadiz has been declared a free port.

It was reported at Havana that a strong military force was expected to leave Spain, under the command of the Count de Espagne—destination unknown.

The Spanish Squadron, consisting of two sail of the line, four frigates, six sloops of war, and several smaller vessels, were at anchor at Havana.

The Ship Charleston, from Vera Cruz, brought 102 passengers. The expulsion of Spaniards continued.

We have been favored with a translated copy of the King of Spain's Decree declaring Cadiz a free Port, which is as follows:—FERDINAND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, KING, &c. &c.

Having taken into my Royal consideration the representations of the Commercial & Economical Junta, of Cadiz, and wishful of giving an additional proof of my paternal protection and solicitude for the good of my subjects, I HAVE DECREED AS FOLLOWS:—

Article I.

The Port of Cadiz is declared free for the vessels of all nations in amity with Spain, to import and export all kinds of merchandise or effects of any nature whatsoever, free of duty, excepting fees of the board of Health, Anchorage and other local charges, to be fixed by a regulation under the Free Port Act.

Article II.

Conforming myself to the wishes of the Commercial Board of Cadiz, this body and the Corporation of said City will make the necessary arrangements with the Intendant of the Province for the payment into my

POETRY.

THE HISTORY OF KEY WEST. (CONTINUED.)

All hail Key West! hail to thee once again!
Hail to each verdant hill, and fertile plain!
Thy History, once more, much favour'd land,
My time, my verse, my labor shall command.
I have described thine origin, and now —
But stop—Sir Editor, I'll make my bow
To you, and all your readers, for 'tis near
A month, or better, since I last was here.
But to my subject, and if ever Bard
Pray'd Heaven his mind & memory to guard;
If ever Poet kneel'd for divination,
Or sued at Delphic's shrine for inspiration,
With far more zeal, I beg the glorious Nine,
A moment to my pray'r to incline.
I will not pray for elegance of style,
The reader's better Judgment to beguile;
Nor shall I seek for smoothness of expression,
Tho' that belongs to those of our profession;
I ask, that o'er my humble lays,
They'll deign to shed the 'light of other days';
That from Parnassus' Mount they now and then,
Will smile upon the labours of my pen,
And grant me mem'ry enough to tell
The story of the Isle, they love so well:
Scarce did great Joye, that mighty deed com-
plete,
Which clos'd abruptly those Iambic feet
I last compos'd—than to the Gods, com-
press'd
Within a ring—his speech, he thus address'd:
"Regents of earth, and tenants of the skies,
"To whom both Greek and Romish incense
rise,
"Ye who, rebellious Titan's sons, have hurl'd
"From Heaven, to dwell within a blazing
world,
"Ye whose mad pranks, have form'd a fruit-
ful theme
"For many a happy poet's wit to gleam.
"Well may you wonder, (for the cause is
rare)
"Why I have bid you at my throne appear,
"And only, now, I ask your sage advice,
"Because the matter's serious and nice.
"Calypso, being foil'd in her desire
"The young Telemachus with love & inspire,
"And then from sorrow render'd almost dead
"When she discover'd the cunning youth had
 fled;
"Besought that I should cast her Isle away,
"Concealed forever from the light of day.
"I seemed to grant her prayer, though now
it lies
"Amongst Keys and rocks, an earthly para-
dise.
"Minerva, thou, my girl, I ween art glad,
"Beauteous Calypso should have been so
mad,
"For well I know the quarrels you have had,
"About that Grecian Youngster and his dad.
"But to the point: I fain would bless man-
kind,
"And let some brave and bold adventurers
find,
"The lovely land—and soon before your
eyes,
"Domes, Palaces and Cities, shall arise.
"Now, whom to fix on, is a choice so great,
"That it has puzzled e'en your Sovereign's
pate;
"And if there's one professes to be wise,
"I'll listen while he hasten's to advise."
The Gods like Sycophants of modern days,
Their King's discourse with acclamations
praise,
Then Venus rose—But, for the Printer's sake
My next shall tell what gentle Venus spake.
(To be continued.)

CAROLINIAN.

Prognostics of the Weather.

Red clouds in the west, at sunset, especially when they have a tint of purple, portend fine weather. The season of which is, that the air when dry, refracts more heat-making rays, and as dry air not perfectly transparent, they are again reflected in the horizon. A copper or yellow sunset generally foretells rain—but as an indication of wet weather approaching, nothing is more certain than the halo around the moon, which is produced by the precipitated water: and the larger the circle, the nearer the clouds, and consequently the more ready to fall. The old proverb is often correct:
A rainbow in the morning, is the shepherd's warning;
A rainbow at night is the shepherd's delight.
A rainbow can only occur when the cloud containing or depositing the rain, are opposite to the Sun; and in the evening the rainbow is in the East, and in the morning in the West; and as our heavy rains in this climate are usually brought by the Westerly wind, a rainbow in the West indicates that the weather is on the road, by the wind, to us; whereas the rainbow in the East, proves the rain in these clouds is passing from us. When the swallows fly high fine weather is to be expected or continued; but when they fly low and close to the ground, rain is almost surely approaching. This is explained as follows: swallows pursue the flies and gnats, and flies and gnats usually delight in warm strata of air, and as warm is lighter, and usually moister, than cold air, when the warm strata of air are high, there is less chance of moisture being thrown from them by the mixture with cold air; but when the warm and moist air is close to the surface, it is almost certain that, as the cold air flows down into it, a deposition of water will take place.

BLANK BILLS OF SALE
To be had at this office.

(By Request.)

Reflections on visiting the Tomb of a Friend.

Alas! and is it thee my friend, that's laid thus low,
Hast thou, indeed, acknowledged God's Al-
mighty blow;
Lost in the dust, thy mortal frame first sprang from,
But thy soul, thy soul, has to heavenly man-
sions flown.
Alas! how short the time, since thou so fondly smil'd;
That smile, which oft, my weary, tedious hours beguil'd;
But Ah! son of pleasure—son of gayety and mirth,
What art thou now? a solitary lump of earth!
Our time wanes speedily, and is ever hastening fast,
Which brings us frail mortals nearer to the tomb;
But thy day of life, S——, has gone has past,
And we have yet to meet, this, our certain doom.
Say, my friend, as now thou calmly sleep in death,
What see'st thou? and what passes in thy deathly dreams?
O! could'st thou give back to us, one gasping breath,
It would tell us mortals "My soul in glory beams."

FLORIDIAN.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg leave to inform the Public that they intend carrying on the

Black & White Smith Business,

in all their various branches. They intend remaining in Key West, permanently, where they will execute all Business with the utmost dispatch. They have also received a large assortment of IRON and STEEL, from New-York.

JACOB GOFF & CO.

Key West, April 21, 1829. 4w

United States of America, Southern Judicial District of Florida

TO THE MARSHAL OF SAID DISTRICT, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Daniel C. Mellus has exhibited his libel, stating, alleging and propounding, that on or about the first day of July, 1828, that he discovered on Rachael's Key, a vessel in distress on the Sambrorearoas; that he attempted to go in a smack with another man to the assistance of said vessel; that owing to the tempestuous weather they were compelled to land on the Sister Keys, where he found the Captain and crew of the said vessel, who had abandoned the said vessel; that finding the Captain and crew of the said vessel were Frenchmen, and not knowing the French language, took the Captain to Rachael's Key, where there was an interpreter. That he was informed by the Captain that the said vessel was the Brig VIGILANT, her cargo consisting of a large amount of silver specie; likewise Dye Wood, Fustic and Sassa-parilla; that the Captain of the said Brig requested his assistance, and wished him to go and take charge of the said Brig, telling him that he had abandoned her; and that he, accompanied by another man, together with the crew of the Brig, with great difficulty and danger, saved the said vessel and cargo from total loss; that he intended to take the said Brig to Key West to receive the amount for which he was entitled for the great services he rendered; that whilst he had the said brig in his care, the Sarah-Isabella, a Sloop, the crew of which consisting of eight men; that the Captain of said Sloop, one Jacob Houseman requested him to permit him and his crew to share with him the amount which might be received for salvage: that he firmly refused to suffer the said Houseman to have any share or concern in the said Brig or her cargo, or in the amount to which he was entitled by law for salvage; that the said Houseman then threatened to take the said brig from him, and place her in the Gulf of Mexico, so that she might proceed to her port of destination, if he did not allow him a share in the salvage which would be obtained; that the said Houseman endeavored to intimidate him by showing on board s'd s'l'p a number of muskets and other hostile weapons, which were on the deck of said sloop; that he, being apprised of his dangerous situation by the requests, threats, and exhibition of fire arms, made by the said Houseman, and that fearful from his declarations, unless he consented, the said Houseman would, by force, take the said brig and cargo from him, obtain all the salvage himself, and leave him without any compensation whatever, he was compelled to yield consent to the wishes of said Houseman, permitted him to take charge of said brig and valuable cargo, and come with her into the Island of Key West. He further avers, that the captain of said brig paid the said Houseman about thirty thousand dollars for salvage on the said brig and cargo, and that Houseman received the said sum of money, and that he was entirely dependent upon his bounty, though all the services were performed by him, as already set forth. He further represents that he enquired of said Houseman if no salvage was gi-

ven on the specie, and the said Houseman repeatedly assured him there was none allowed, as the specie was free: that he then accompanied the said Houseman to the store of P. C. Greene, where a receipt was handed to him to sign for three thousand dollars, which after he had done, said Houseman ran down stairs, and P. C. Greene then said to him that he was a damn ool; that he then required the receipt from P. C. Greene, but was refused. He further represents, that afterwards the said Houseman, as well as the said Greene, informed him that the salvage which had been allowed was seventy-five per centum on the whole vessel and cargo, together with the specie; whereby the said Houseman received the sum of twenty-seven thousand dollars and he but three thousand Dollars.—He further represents, that inasmuch as he actually saved the said brig Vigilant and cargo, and was compelled by the said Houseman, by force and arms, to be associated with him, and inasmuch as the said Houseman defrauded him out of the one-half of the thirty thousand dollars, he prays, that, in order that the facts may be enquired into, and that justice may be done, the usual process in Admiralty to issue against said Houseman.

And whereas, the honorable the Judge of the Superior Court for the district aforesaid, hath ordered and directed for the body of Jacob Houseman, if he be found within the jurisdiction of this court, and that he give bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars to insure his personal attendance at the Court House in Key West, on the first Monday in May next, to remain until discharged by due course of law, to answer the complaint charged in the said libel, and for all persons concerned to be cited and intimated to appear at the Court House at Key West, to shew cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass as prayed.—You are, therefore, authorised, empowered, and strictly enjoined, peremptorily, to take the body of Jacob Houseman, & require of him to give bail in the full sum of ten thousand dollars, to insure his personal appearance at the Court House in Key West on the first Monday in May next, and to admonish all persons having, or pretending to have, any concern or interest, to shew cause, if any they have, why judgment should not pass against the said Jacob Houseman.—And by all lawful ways, means and methods, whereby this motion may be made most public and notorious, to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid.—And also to attend upon every session and sessions to be held there and from thence, until a definitive sentence shall be read and promulged, in the said business inclusively, if any of them shall think it their duty so to do, to hear abide by, and perform, all and singular, such judicial acts as are necessary, and by law required to be done and expedited in the premises, under the pain of the law and contempt thereof: The absence and contumacy of them, and every of them, in any wise notwithstanding. And whatever you shall do in the premises you shall duly certify unto the Judge aforesaid, at the time and place aforesaid, together with these presents.

Witness the Honorable JAMES WEBB, Judge of our said District Court, this 6th day of April, 1829.
JOEL YANCEY, Jr. C. S. J. D.

(CIRCULAR.)

POST-OFFICE,

KEY WEST, Florida, April, 1829.
PUBLISHERS of Newspapers in all the principal Sea-Ports and Commercial Towns from Maine to New-Orleans are respectfully requested to give public notice, that a Post-Office has recently been established at this Port, mail via Charleston, S. C.—And that Mails will be made up and sent from this Office, to Havana, Matanzas, Vera Cruz, and Nassau, N. P. whenever and as often as is necessary.
H. S. WATERHOUSE,
Postmaster.

Election Notice.

IN pursuance of law, F. M. G. Hewson presiding judge of Monroe county court hereby appoint polls to be held at the following places—and the following named persons to be the inspectors of the election to be held on the first Monday in June, for a MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, at each place, to wit:
Charlotte Harbor—at the house of Cal-dees: Inspectors—Wm. Frean, Antonio-Girardo, and Ede Van Evour.
Key West—at the Jackson Hotel: Inspectors—L. F. Breaker, Theodore Owens and P. C. Greene.
Indian Key—at the store of Jos. Prince: Inspectors—Joseph Prince, Silas Howe, and Thos. Gibson.
Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1829.
M. G. HEWSON,
P. J. M. C. C.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing of Mr. James Egan, a certain tract of land near Cape Florida, situated on the Miami river, or trespassing on the same, under the penalties of the law, as the legitimate title to 150 acres of said land is in the subscriber, as will appear by reference to the proper office in St. Augustine.
JOHN EGAN,
Sole Proprietor.

April 30 St

Cottrill, Fitch & Co.

INTENDING to close their business for the summer season, request all those to whom they are indebted to present their bills, and all those who are indebted to them are requested to make payment before the 15th day of May next.
April 23,

To Mariners.

FIVE Large Spar Buoys have been moored in the Channel leading from the Gulf Stream, through the Harbour of KEY WEST, into the Bay of Mexico. Vessels drawing 9 1-2 feet water, and bound to Mobile, Pensacola and New-Orleans, can by observing the following directions, pass through this Channel with perfect safety, and thus avoid the tedious and dangerous navigation of the Gulf:—

It is recommended to Masters of Vessels to steer from Buoy to Buoy, keeping close to them on either hand.—They are moored in the deepest water and can be distinctly seen from each other. The bearings of the Buoys are as follows:

The 1st Buoy at the entrance of the Channel and nearly in the Harbour of Key West, bears from the Light-House, on Key West by Compass N. W. by West, distant 1 mile.

2d Buoy bears from the 1st Buoy N. W. by North.

3. Buoy bears from the 2d Buoy, N. W. 1-2 North.

4th Buoy bears from the 3d Buoy, N. W. 1-2 North.

5th Buoy on the Bar, bears from the Light-House, on Key West, North West by West.

Vessels requiring PILOTS can obtain them at Key West, as there is a board of branch Pilots established.

The shoalest water at low water is 10 feet, and at high water 12 1-2 feet on the Bar.

WM. PINKNEY,
Superintendent of Buoys.
CUSTOM-HOUSE,
KEY WEST, January 20, 1829. 3-4w



Mrs. HOWARD NO. — HAVANA.

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends that she still continues to keep a HOUSE of PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT—Her house is favorably situated, adjoining the Plaza De Armas, and her Lodging Rooms for convenience, air, and neatness of accommodation are not excelled by any in the City. Her table is at all times supplied with the best provisions, and every exertion will be rendered by her to deserve a continuance of the patronage she has so long enjoyed.
march 26 tf

MARINE

Telegraphic Flags.

THE extensive adoption of the MARINE TELEGRAPHIC FLAGS, by Vessels of all descriptions throughout the Union, has rendered it expedient to establish Agencies for general convenience in various Seaports, where Registry Offices are kept for the purpose of entering vessels and furnishing Sets of Flags, Signal Books, and designating numbers.

Ship Masters on their return from sea, are requested to send their Signal Books to either of the undermentioned Agents, to have inserted therein, all the new entries of designating numbers which may have occurred during their absence.

As the Telegraphic Flag establish a universal language upon the Ocean, no vessel ought to go to sea without them.

JOHN R. PARKER,

Conductor of Marine Telegraph. AGENTS.

E. A. G. W. Blunt—New-York.—N York.
W. S. & J. T. Hotchkiss—N. Haven—Con.
J. H. V. Crannall—New-London—do.
John Gladding—Providence—R. Island.
Page & Ropes—Salem—Massachusetts.
John Porter—Newburyport—do.
John C. Haskell—New-Bedford—do.
Samuel H. Jenks—Nantucket—do.
Isaac D. Parsons—Portsmouth—N. Hamp.
Lemuel Moody—Portland—Maine.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription The WRITINGS of the late ISAAC HARRY ESQ.
As soon as a sufficient number of names are obtained, a selection of the PLAYS, ESSAYS, DISCOURSES, of the late ISAAC HARRY, Esq. together with a Memoire of his life, will be published by the subscribers, in one Volume, for the benefit of his Family. The work will probably extend to three hundred pages, and will be delivered to subscribers, neatly bound in boards at \$2.

Subscription lists are left at the several printing offices of the city, and at M. E. Miller's Broad-Street.

* * * Editors of Newspapers favorable to this undertaking are respectfully requested to give the above notice a few insertions.

HENRY L. PINCKNEY.

ABRAHAM MOISE

The Subscriber

HAVING just arrived from Nassau, intends locating himself at Key West, and offers his services to the public in the business of a

House and Ship arpernter, Joiner, and cabinet Maker, and solicits a share of public patronage.—He pledges himself, from the experience he has had in the above business, to give general satisfaction, and pay the strictest attention to all orders.

NICHOLAS PINDAR.

Apply at the residence of Mr. P. V. Gardere.

March 5 tf
ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, PAMPHLETS & BLANKS, HANDBILLS CARDS, &c: &c: Done at the Office of the KEY WEST REGISTER.

New Map OF FLORIDA.

I. G. SEARCY, TALLAHASSEE, and
F. LUCAS, JR. 133, Market-Street BAL-
TIMORE,

Propose to publish by Subscription
A MAP OF THE TERRITORY OF
FLORIDA.

UNTIL recently very little was known of the interior of Florida, but as emigrants have flowed in from every part of the Union, and settlements have been made in various sections of the country, her advantages in climate, soil and productions are daily developing; and believing that a MAP OF THE TERRITORY, which has so justly engrossed so much of public attention for several years, would be very acceptable; the Publishers are therefore encouraged to offer one compiled from materials which have been collected by one of them during the last four years, whose situation as draftsman in the office of the Surveyor-General has afforded him every facility in acquiring a correct knowledge of the Geography and Topography of the Territory generally; he has derived much information from gentlemen of the first respectability relative to that part of the Territory that has not been sectioned by the Surveyor-General.

All these advantages combined, will enable the Publishers to present to the public a Map that has more correct information on it than hitherto published. It will be delineated on a scale of fourteen miles to an inch, and from a Map 3 feet 3 inches wide and 4 feet 2 inches long, extending from a little below the 23d to the 32d degree of North latitude, embracing the country from the Northside of the Island of Cuba to the Southern part of the States of Georgia and Alabama, and from the River Perdido, Eastwardly about 360 miles to the Atlantic Ocean, exhibiting the ranges and township lines as far as surveys have been made, which includes the flower of the Territory; the residue of the country will be given from information derived from the best sources.

CONDITIONS.

1. The Map will be 3 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet 2 inches long, printed on 4 sheets Super-royal vellum paper, handsomely colored, mounted on rollers and varnished, at Six DOLLARS per copy, or done up in a portable form, in a case, at the same price.

2. Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and guaranteeing the payment, will receive one copy gratis.

N. B. It is requested that the subscribers names may be forwarded with as little delay as possible either to F. LUCAS, Jr. Bookseller, Baltimore, or I. G. SEARCY, Postmaster, Tallahassee.

Subscriptions will be received at the Office of the KEY WEST REGISTER.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD on the Capital Square, in the City of Tallahassee, on the first Monday of April next,

Section 4 Township 1, Range 1, South & East.

The East half, North-East fourth of Section 4, Township 1, Range 1.

South and East & West half, N. W. fourth, Section 3, Township 1; Range 1, South and East.

This Land will be sold in forty Acre Lots, on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months.—Audited claims against the Territory will be received in payment.

Those purchasers who prefer paying the whole of the purchase money at the time of sale, will be allowed a discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Deeds of Trust at the purchaser's expense, will be required, to secure the payment of the purchase money.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and attended by DAVIS FLOYD,

TERRITORIAL TREASURER.

Tallahassee, Dec. 30, 1828. 4-3w

TO ALL CONCERNED.

A POST OFFICE having been established at KEY WEST, the Postmaster begs leave to request the attention of Masters and Commanders of vessels to the subjoined section of the Post-Office Law.

"Sec. 17. That no ship or vessel arriving at any port within the United States where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry, or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the postmaster all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the Territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel, except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel. And it shall be the duty of the collector or other officer of the port empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid; and if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk, before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars."

P. C. GREENE

Continues to transact business on

COMMISSION,

and will be happy to receive the commands of his friends and the public.

Jan 8 tf

NOTICE.

IT having become necessary to slip the moorings of the Floating Light, upon the Carysford Reef—All persons are requested to interfere with the same, or make vessels fast to them, under the penalty prescribed by law.

WM. PINKNEY,

Sept Lights.

Key West, April 4, 1829.

THE ORDINANCE

Relative to Pilotage for sale at this Office.

Royal Treasury, of a sum payable every four months equivalent to the Duties received for consumption in the years 1826, '27, and '28.

Article III.

It will be the duty of the said Consolado and Corporation to recover the Duties of Direct Contributions and other Corporation Taxes as now established, and to pay the same into my Royal Treasury, free of expense.

Article IV.

Those Corporate Bodies are hereby authorized to lay a Tax on the inhabitants of Cadiz in such manner as will tend to the Public good and welfare, so as to cover the necessary payments that will have to be made by its becoming a free Port, as well as other expenses of Public Establishments and Civil Institutions, &c.

Article V.

Immediately after the publication of this my Royal Decree, the necessary arrangements shall be made to remove the Custom House from Cadiz, to some appropriate place, for the purpose of preventing any illegal or fraudulent Traffic or Commerce.

Article VI.

The Port shall be considered free as soon as these arrangements are legalized, and no goods afterwards will be permitted to go into the interior without paying Duties, although the said goods were imported and paid Duties prior to the Free Port Act.

Article VII.

My Secretary of State will communicate to Foreign Powers this my Sovereign Will and Pleasure, at the same time assuring the Subjects of those Powers, that they shall enjoy every protection and security in common with my own Subjects, should they establish in Cadiz, and in case of war, no reprisals or sequestration of Property shall take place; on the contrary, they shall be permitted to wind up their affairs and depart with their property. This I promise on my Royal word.

Article VIII.

In case I should deem fit to repeal this Decree, one year's due notice shall be given thereof.

Given under my Royal Signature.

Pardo Palace, Madrid, 21 Feb. 1829.

Capacity for Freedom.

One of the grand absurdities of any nation of Philosophers is to think that the same liberty is made for all mankind. They might as well think that the same pair of pantaloons were made for all mankind. We transplant our constitution among you—but the tree will never throw out a leaf. You have not the soil. There, are, I know, even in Italy, individuals of fine ability and generous dispositions; but the people want the mind, the morals, and the habits for freedom.

They are a graceful, clever, and utterly unpurposed race—a tarantula people; a spider bites them into frenzy, & a tune on a fiddle brings them round again. But liberty is no masquerade; it is a thing of solemn thought, noble nature, and lofty principle. Its birth is in throes; but if the public frame have been already weakened by profligacy, the birth is in madness or death.—It requires us to be prepared for the sternest sacrifices—fortune, fame, and life, must be ready to be laid upon its altars. But those sacrifices will be made only by a high principled and pure minded people. The nation of husbands and fathers must love the nation of wives and children, before they will perseveringly face death for the honor of the one or the security of the other.

Religion, honesty, a sense of sacredness of home, and a solemn and hallowed habit of reliance on that Invisible Will which finally fights the battle of the righteous cause, must be the principles of the nation, before it can valiantly and wisely meet the tremendous penalties of a struggle for freedom. Popular fury may sweep down old encumbrances; but it is only to raise others more oppressive. The headlong stream of public vengeance may burst over its banks, and hurry their pollution down; but the torrent soon stagnates, and has only added the new pollution to the old, mingled them into more living evil, and left them to infect the world together.

"Perseverance in struggle, and self-denial in success," is the true motto for the banners of a people that would win and wear their liberty.—*Tales of the great St. Bernard.*

MNEMONIKA.

We select the following curious and interesting articles from the useful work under this title, lately published by Mr. E. J. Coale of this City.—*Balt, Am.*

Bible history ceases 340 years before Christ. Septuagint version made 284—first version into chapters 1353. The first English Edition was 1536: the first authorized in England was in 1539: the second translation was ordered to be read in Churches, 1549: the present translation finished, September, 1611: Permitted by the Pope to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic States, February 28, 1759: the following is a dissection of the Old and New Testament:

In the Old Test.	In the New.	Total
Books .39	27	66
Chapters .939	260	1,199
Nurses 23,214	7,959	31,173
Words 692,493	181,253	773,546
Letters 2,728,100	838,380	3,566,480

The Apocrypha has 183 chapters, 6081 verses, and 125,182 words. The middle chapter, and the least in the Bible, is the 117th Psalm: The middle verse is the 2d

of 118th Psalm: the middle line is the 2d book of the Chronicles 4th chapter and 16th verse: the word *and* occurs in the Old Testament 35,535 times; and the same word in the New Testament occurs 10,684 times; the word *Jehovah* occurs 6855 times.

Old Testament.—The middle book is Proverbs, the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is in the 2d book of Chronicles, 20th chapter, and 18th verse; the least verse is the first book of Chronicles, first chapter and first verse.

New Testament.—The middle is the Thessalonians, 2d; the middle chapter is between the 13th and 14th of the Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of the Acts; the least verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of the Gospel by St. John.

The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra has all the letters of the Alphabet in it. The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah, are alike.

The book of Esther has 10 chapter, but neither the words Lord nor God in it.

The following is a Chronological list of different versions and editions of the Scriptures:

First Translated into the Saxon language 939.

Hebrew—first printed Hebrew Bible done at Soncinum in Italy, at Naples 1487.

Complete of the whole Bible, at Soncinum, 1488.

At Venice, by Bomberg, 1518, and at the same epoch in Spain under Cardinal Ximenes.

In 1526—28, the first edition of B. Chaim Basil, 1534.

In 1549, by B. Chaim.

In 1572, the Royal or Spanish Polyglott, 8 vols. at Antwerp; third edition of B. Chaim's Bible, 1718; in 1723, at Venice: Amsterdam, in 1724—27: Paris, 1541, 10 fol. vols Polyglott; London Polyglott, 1757.

Bibles, Hebrew, in quarto—Paris, R. Stephens, 1639—1534; Antwerp, 1571; Geneva 1619; Amsterdam, 1634, and again, 1639; Venice, 1636, Amsterdam, by Athias, 1661, and 1667; Frankfurt, 1677; Berlin, 1699; Leusden's last edition of 1705; Dr. Kennicott's of 1776—1780; Parma, by De Rossi, 1784—1785—1786.

Bible, Greek, first printed was the Complutensian in Spain, 1514; Venice, 1518; Strasburg, 1526: Hamburg, 1596; Frankfurt, 1597; Rome, 1586—1588; Paris, 1698; Oxford, 1707; Franeker, 1709.

Bibles, Latin—See Vulgate.

Bibles in the modern languages of Europe were first printed in Holland, 1478; French, 1498: German, 1524; Italian, 1530; England, by Tindal, 1534—by Miles Coverdale, 1535; Swedish, 1245; Spanish, at Ferrara, 1553; Welsh, 1388.

Bibles, Oriental, are Samaritan, Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Coptic, Sahidic, or Upper Egypt, Ethiopic, Armenian, Georgian, Persian, &c.

Bibles, Indian, by the Society for propagating the Gospel in New-England, at Cambridge, 1661—1674: In the Natick language by Elliott, at Cambridge, in 4to 1685.

Bibles, first printed in the United States. In consequence of the Revolutionary war, Bibles became scarce and dear. Robert Aitkin, printer, Philadelphia, September 12th, 1782, published an edition. The rev. Dr. William White, and the rev. Mr. Duffield had been appointed to examine it, and reported favorably. Congress itself recommended the book to the people, but neglected to provide for competition in the sales; made peace, and British Bibles coming into the market, the meritorious publisher was severely injured.

Bible Societies. The following is part of the report made to the American Bible Society, at its annual session in New-York, last year:

"The past year has been one of great prosperity to the bible cause. A deep interest was excited at the last annual meeting, and a new zeal enkindled.

Books Printed.—The whole number of books printed the past year, or now in press, amount to 118,350, viz:

English Bibles	25,250
English Testaments,	53,000
German Bibles.	500

118,650

Books issued.—From the 1st of May, 1826, to the 1st of May, 1828, there having been issued from the Depository,

Bibles in English	73,476
Testaments in English	57,075
Bibles in Spanish	1,643
Testaments in Spanish	1,444
Bibles in French	209
Testaments in French	270
German Bibles	312
German Testaments	88
Welsh Bibles	43
Dutch Bibles	10
Gaelic	1
Portuguese Testaments	11
Mohawk Gospels	4

Making an aggregate of 134,720 Being an increase over the issues of the eleventh year of 96,986. The whole number of issues since the formation, is 643,275. Of the issues of the last, 127,347 have been by direct sale, and 7,260 as gratuitous distribution.

CANDIDATES.

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

☞ We are authorized to announce **GEORGE E. TINGLE, ESQ.** as a Candidate at the ensuing election to represent the thirteenth Electoral District in the next Legislative Council of Florida.

☞ We are authorized to announce **Dr. ROBERT A. LACEY**, as a Candidate to represent this District in the next Legislative Council for Florida.

☞ To correct an erroneous impression which has gone abroad, I state, that I have received a letter from **GEORGE E. TINGLE, ESQ.** in which he says, that he may be expected here previous to the election for a Member of the Legislative Council, and that he is still a Candidate.

THEO. OWENS.

Key West, April 23, 1829.

COMMUNICATED.

DIED at this Island, on the 8th instant, **CAPTAIN JAMES JOHNSON**, in the 50th year of his age. Captain Johnson was a native of the State of Virginia, and formerly years was a highly respectable Sea Captain out of the port of Norfolk. In the ordinary intercourse of life, age had not withered his social qualities; and he combined the private virtues of the man, with the valuable qualities of the citizen. No man passed through life with fewer enemies; or who contracted warmer friendships; and a disconsolate widow and four children in Norfolk, have the dearest consolation, that he spent a life of integrity, and died without an enemy. He was respectfully interred, being accompanied to the grave by nearly all the inhabitants of the Island.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF KEY WEST.

ARRIVALS.

May 2. Sl. Evergreen, Noyes, ballast.
" " J. Q. Adams, Packer, do
May 4. Schr. Pizarro, Hoxie, Reef, old Iron copper.
" 5. Sl. Empress, Safford, ballast
" " Schr. Mary-Ann, Sanderson, Reef
—wrecked goods &c.
" 9. Schr. Olympus, Anthony, Mobile
—merchandise.
" 11. Sl. Capital, Walker, Indian Key, sugar.
" 13. Sl. Loreto, Burrows, ballast.
" " Sl. North-American, Packer, ballast.
" " Sl. Eagle, Tift, Havana, fruit.
CLEARED.
May 2. Sl. Morning Star, Appleman, New-London, ballast.
" " Sl. Evergreen Noyes, do do
" 6. Sl. J. Q. Adams, Packer, do do
" " Sl. Empress, J. E. Safford, ballast.
" " Sl. Alert, J. Fish, ballast.
" " Schr. Mobile, Morgan, Charleston—sugar and iron.
" " Schr. Olympus, Anthony, St. Augustine—merchandise.
" 11. Schr. Mary-Ann Sanderson, Florida Reef, ballast.
" 13. Sl. Loreto, Burrows, ballast.
" " Sl. North-American, Packer, ballast.

SAILED.

May 1. Brig Creole, Hall, New-York; sugar, Pimento, molasses, &c. Passengers John Whitehead Esq. Mr. Wm. M. Whitehead, Col. Washburn and Maj. Hill.
May 2. Brig Alliance, Latterman, Marseilles, logwood, fustic, Pimento, sugar, &c. Passenger, E. Carle.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

KEY WEST, (FLOR.)
APRIL, 1829.

THER.		BAROMETER.		State of the Weather.
Day of the month.	Therm. at 9 o'clock, P. M.	Bar. at 9 o'clock, P. M.	Therm. at 9 o'clock, P. M.	
176	81.74	29.85	29.73	W. Fair. ra. p.m.
273	79.75	29.93	29.69	S. Cloudy,
376	72.68	29.73	29.75	W. Cloudy, ra. am
467	71.70	29.70	29.85	S. E. Fair.
575	80.78	29.84	26.90	W. Do.
674	74.69	29.80	29.94	N. W. Do.
769	77.71	29.90	29.98	N. E. Do.
871	80.75	29.95	29.92	E. Do.
976	82.78	29.92	29.81	S. E. Do.
1078	81.74	29.92	29.85	W. Do.
1171	73.70	29.81	29.90	N. W. Do.
1270	77.72	29.90	29.98	N. W. Do.
1369	72.71	29.90	30.00	wofn. Do.
1471	75.72	30.04	30.00	N. W. Cloudy
1570	72.69	30.02	30.06	N. Fair.
1667	74.71	30.00	29.99	E. Do.
1766	76.71	30.03	29.95	N. E. Do.
1871	78.74	30.00	30.00	S. E. Do.
1973	78.76	29.95	30.04	Sof. E. Do.
2074	81.76	30.00	30.00	Sof. E. Do.
2173	77.75	29.98	29.90	wofn. Do.
2273	78.76	29.95	30.03	N. Do.
2373	81.76	30.00	29.93	E. Do.
2475	82.77	29.90	29.90	var. Do.
2573	76.71	29.98	30.00	wofn. Do.
2669	74.73	30.00	30.07	N. Do.
2769	75.70	30.07	30.18	N. E. Do.
2869	73.72	30.18	30.10	N. E. Do.
2972	77.74	30.10	30.06	N. E. Do.
3073	75.74	29.98	29.95	N. E. Rain am. cloudy



Storage, &c.

Storage will be taken at the lowest rate in the long warehouse next to J. Owens & Co's Grocery Store.

PHILIP L. HOFFMAN, Agent.

Jan 8 tf

For Rent.

Two stores at the south end of the warehouse on the corner of Duval and Front sts. which will be handsomely fitted up in a few days.

Apply to **PHILIP L. HOFFMAN.**

Jan 8 tf



For Sale.

(UNDER COST.)

1 bbl sup. 4th pr. Jamaica,
1 - - - Santa Cruz
1 - Cherry Brandy,
1 - Anniseed Cordial,
1 - N. E. Rum,
5 - Superfine Flour,
16 - (Prime and cargo) Beef
and Pork.

Cottrill Fitch & Co.
Front and Duval Streets.

May 6, 1829.

MARSHALS' SALE.

BY the Honorable **JAMES WEBB**, Judge of the Superior Court for the Southern Judicial District of Florida, I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, for CASH, On THURSDAY MORNING, the 21st Day of MAY, at the STORE of Messrs. F. A. BROWNE & Co.

THE BRIG

A MALIA.
HER TACKLE, APPAREL & FURNITURE,
AND HER

Cargo,

CONSISTING OF

189 boxes white Havana
Sugar,
115 boxes brown do.
14 bbls. Coffee,
And sundry small Articles
and Arms,

HENRY WILSON,
Marshal.

Marshals' Office, Key West,
11th May, 1829.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from purchasing of Mr. James Egan, a certain tract of land near Cape Florida, situated on the Miami river, or trespassing on the same, under the penalties of the law, as the legitimate title to 150 acres of said land is in the subscriber, as will appear by reference to the proper office in St. Augustine.

JOHN EGAN,
Sole Proprietor.

April 30 3t



I order to contradict the above notice of **JOHN EGAN** all persons are requested to call at the Store of **F. A. BROWNE & Co.** where my Title Papers are deposited.

JAMES EGAN.

11th May, 1829.

Notice.

Representing the owners of **ONE DIVIDED HALF OF THE ISLAND OF KEY WEST**, I am desirous to lease or sell LOTS in the town, interior, and at the Salt Ponds. Persons wishing to make applications will oblige me by making them in writing. The terms will be liberal.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Jan 1 tf

Notice.

The undersigned informs his friends that he has returned hither to re-establish himself in a

General Agency

AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS,
and respectfully makes to them a tender of his services.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Jan 8 tf

GEORGE S. HAWKINS

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Will practice in the several courts on the Island of Key West. He may be consulted at his office in the same building where the printing office is kept. He will also attend the annual session of the court of appeals at Tallahassee. Persons confiding business to his care may rely on the strictest attention.

Jan 8 tf

Election Notice.

IN pursuance of law, I, **M. G. Hewson** presiding judge of Monroe county court hereby appoint polls to be held at the following places—and the following named persons to be the inspectors of the election to be held on the first Monday in June for a MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, at each place, to wit:

Charlotte Harbor—at the house of Caldecott's Inspectors—Wm. Frean, Antonio Gilrardo, and Ede Van Eyovur.

Key West—at the Jackson Hotel: Inspectors—L. F. Breaker, Theodore Owens and P. C. Greene.

Indian Key—at the store of Jos. Prince: Inspectors—Joseph Prince, Silas Howe, and Thomas Gibson.

Given under my hand this 7th day of April, 1829.

M. G. HEWSON,
P. J. M. C. C.

NEW GOODS

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from Boston and Charleston, a General Assortment of

PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES,
HARD-WARE,
GLASS WARE,
CROCKERY-WARE, and
SAILORS CLOTHING,
PAINTS & OILS.

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, at their Store, corner of Simonton and Water-streets.

THEO. OWENS & CO.

Jan: 15:—tf

F. A. BROWNE;
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
KEY WEST.

Jan 8 6

Edgar Macon

AND

David Coffin Pinkham,
WILL PRACTICE LAW, in co-partnership, in the several Courts in the Southern Judicial District.
Key West, Jan. 21, 1829.

WM ALLISON M'CREA,
ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE
SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA.

RESIDES at KEY WEST, and will attend to all Professional business entrusted to his care. His Office is in the Court House.

☞ Letters addressed to him via Charleston or Havana, will be received.

Key West, Feb. 3, 1829.—tf

R. W. CUSSANS,

HOUSE CARPENTER & JOINER,
HAVING located himself at Key West, and feeling grateful for past favours, hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage.

R. W. C. will contract for building and repairing Houses on the most reasonable terms, and executed in a workman-like manner, and with the utmost dispatch.

Feb 26—tf

KEY WEST ACADEMY,

WILL be opened on Monday the 2nd day of March, in the room below the printing office, under the superintendence of **EDE VAN EVOUR**, where will be taught READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC and ENGLISH GRAMMAR—SURVEYING, TRIGONOMETRY, the higher branches of MATHEMATICS, and NAVIGATION if required.

Key West, Feb. 12—tf

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Public and his friends in general that he continues to carry on the

House carpenters' & Joiners' Business

in all its various branches, and will enter into contracts for Buildings on liberal terms.

WM. T. ATKINS.

Key West, Jan. 8, 1829.

P. S. Repairing of Cabinet Furniture done in the best and neatest manner.

Salt Ponds.

The subscriber, as agent for one divided fourth part of the

SALT PONDS

of the Island, is disposed to lease the same for a term of years upon such terms as will make it an object to capitalists.

PHILIP L. HOFFMAN.

Jan 8 tf