

KEY WEST REGISTER, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.

KEY WEST, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1829.

NO. 24.

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

LAWS OF FLORIDA.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To incorporate the Bank of Florida.
Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That a Bank of Florida shall be established at Tallahassee, the capital stock of which shall not exceed five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and the subscriptions towards constituting the said stock shall, on the first Monday of March next, be opened at Tallahassee for one thousand nine hundred shares, at Pensacola for one thousand shares; at St. Augustine for one thousand shares; and at Marianna for one thousand shares, under the superintendence of, at Tallahassee, Benjamin Chaires, Hector W. Braden, Turbut R. Betton, John Gamble, James Gadsden, John P. Duval, Richard Hayward, Robert W. Williams, Jonathan Robinson, John Y. Garey, John Bellamy and Edward R. Lookerman; at Pensacola, of Benjamin D. Wright, F. H. Nisbett, Silvester Bill, Joseph C. Keyser, Noah H. Allen, Horace L. Higley, Pablo Palmes, John Jerison Jr. Micajah Crupper, John De La Raa, John B. Foster and David C. Pinkham; at St. Augustine, of William H. Simmons, Joseph M. Hernandez, Antonio Alvarez, John M. Fontane, Emanuel W. Ormand, Thomas Dummet, Antelm Gay, Antonio J. Triay, Charles Robion, Francis Gue, Thomas Murphy, and James P. Cotton; and at Marianna, of Addison Mandell, Henry L. Riviere, Arthur Foster, Isaac Fort, George C. Hodges, Bennet Ferrell, Charles Howard, John Porter Lockhart, George Poythress, Joshua Scurlock, Peter W. Gauter Sen, and Miles Simms, and a majority of said Commissioners at the places above mentioned respectively shall be sufficient to perform the duties of their appointment, and they shall keep the subscription open until the number of shares at the places above mentioned respectively shall be subscribed for, and no longer.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all the subscriptions, and the shares obtained in consequence thereof shall be deemed and held to be for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the persons, copartnerships or bodies politic respectively subscribing, or in whose behalf the subscriptions respectively shall be declared to be made at the time of making the same; and all bargains, contracts, promises and engagements in any wise contravening this provision shall be void, and the persons, copartnerships or bodies politic respectively so subscribing, or for whose use said subscriptions shall be declared to be made as aforesaid, shall have, enjoy and receive the share or shares respectively obtained in consequence thereof, and all the interest and emoluments there arising, as fully, freely and absolutely as if they had respectively paid the consideration therefor, any such bargains, contracts or engagements to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided, however, that no subscription shall be received in Tallahassee during the ten first days for receiving the same, except in the name of some person or persons residing in the said City, or in some part of the Territory, other than the Towns herein before mentioned as places for opening subscriptions, and so with respect to Pensacola, St. Augustine and Marianna, thereby rendering the inhabitants of all said towns unable for the first ten days to subscribe in any town than that in which they may reside, or to have subscriptions made in their names or for their use.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the subscribers to the said Bank, their successors & assigns shall be & they are hereby created & made a corporation & body politic in law & in fact, by the name and style of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Florida, and shall so continue until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and forty two, and no longer; & by the name and style aforesaid, they shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain to themselves and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to an amount of the capital stock aforesaid, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of, to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in Courts of record or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye-laws ordinances and regulations as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to the laws of this Territory or of the United States, and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things which a corporation or body politic in law, may or can lawfully do, and execute, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein after prescribed and declared.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the amount of the share or shares subscribed

for, except in the case of the Territory, shall be paid by the respective subscribers in gold, silver, or notes of the United States Bank, one-fourth at the time of subscribing, one-fourth within sixty days after the Bank shall go into operation, one-fourth within one hundred and twenty days, and one-fourth within six months, to the Bank Directors for the time being: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any subscriber to pay the whole of his subscription money or any greater part than is hereby required, before the time above limited for the payment of the same, and each and every subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount of one per centum per annum on such advance.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That for the well ordering the affairs of the said corporation there shall be twelve Directors, being citizens of this Territory, six of whom shall be elected annually by the stockholders at a general meeting to be held at Tallahassee on the first day of the session of the Legislative Council, and the Governor by and with the consent of the Legislative Council shall at the same time appoint six Directors on the part of the Territory, one of whom shall at the same time be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Legislative Council, President of the Board of Directors, who shall not only be entitled to vote as a Director, but also as President give the casting vote in the event of an equal division of the votes of the Directors; at the same time and place there shall be appointed and chosen in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations, a President and twelve Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Pensacola, and a President and twelve Directors of the Office of Discount and Deposit at Marianna: Provided, that in case it should at any time happen that an appointment of a President and Directors and an election of Directors should not be made upon any day, when pursuant to this act, it ought to have been made, the said corporation in that case shall not be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day to make the appointments of President and Directors, and to hold an election for Directors; and it shall be the duty of the President in the event of a failure to elect the Directors on the part of the Stockholders, to give notice thereof, by publication in all the papers printed in Tallahassee, and to call a meeting of Stockholders within one month from the date of the publication, to be held in the City of Tallahassee for the purpose of electing their Directors, and in the event of a second failure by the Stockholders to elect their Directors, they shall be elected by the remainder of the Board of Directors, and shall remain in office until the Stockholders at their regular meeting shall make their elections; and that in case of the death, resignation, inability or absence from the Territory of a Director, his place shall be filled up for the remainder of the year by a new appointment, if he be a director on the part of the Territory, or, by a majority of the Board of Directors at the place where such vacancy may happen, if he be a director for the stockholders: Provided, that every person voting for Directors shall previous to giving his vote make oath or solemnly affirm, that the share or shares in right whereof he offers to vote, is or are really and bona fide his own property, and not held in trust or for the use, benefit or emolument of any other person or persons, nor in pursuance of any contrivance or design to obtain for himself or any other person a greater number of votes than he or they are fairly entitled to, according to his or their true interest in the Bank, in conformity with the provisions established by this act; and where any person offers to vote by proxy, an affidavit to the same effect of the person whom he represents, shall be sufficient; to take any such oath or affirmation falsely shall be perjury.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That on the first day of April next and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscriptions be not sooner closed, the Commissioners appointed at Pensacola, St. Augustine and Marianna shall transmit and deliver to the Commissioners appointed in the City of Tallahassee, a list of the several subscribers at such places respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of the subscription money by the Commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the Commissioners appointed in and for the City of Tallahassee, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same; and as soon as the sum of forty thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be received on account of the subscription to the said Capital Stock of the said Bank, notice thereof shall be given by the Commissioners appointed in and for the City of Tallahassee, and the said Commissioners shall be the first Directors, and the first named Commissioner the President, and shall be capable of serving until the second week of the following session of the Legislative Council, or until their successors shall be duly appointed and elected; and the said President and Directors shall forthwith thereafter commence the operations of the said Bank at

the City of Tallahassee, and for that purpose shall provide a house for the carrying on the business of the said Bank together with all necessary paper, stationary, vaults and utensils suitable for the same, so that the operations of the Bank may be immediately prosecuted and carried into effect.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That the Directors for the time being shall have the power to appoint such officers, clerks and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively as shall be reasonable, and shall be capable of exercising all such powers and authorities for the well governing of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be prescribed by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the same.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the following rules, regulations, limitations and provisions shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation.

1st. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be equal to the number of shares he shall hold: Provided that no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage which shall not have been helden two calendar months previous to the day of election; all stockholders may vote in elections by proxy, provided, the proxy be derived directly from such stockholder and voted on by a person being a citizen of the Territory.

2nd. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the Territory, shall be elected by the stockholders as a Director; no Director of any other Bank shall at the same time be a Director of this Bank, nor shall the Governor, any member of the Legislative Council, Treasurer, Judges of the Superior Courts, United States Attorney or any person holding and exercising an office of trust or profit under the United States, be a Director of this Bank.

3rd. No Director shall be entitled to any emolument. The Directors shall allow the President such compensation for his services shall appear to them reasonable.

4th. No less than eight Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other Director whom he, by writing, shall nominate for that purpose.

5th. Every Cashier before he enters on the duties of his office shall give bond, with two or more securities to the satisfaction of the Directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

6th. The lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall be bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

7. The total amount of notes emitted or thrown into circulation by the said corporation, together with their debts of every description, shall not at any time exceed the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the Bank for safe keeping; in case of excesses the Director, under whose administration it shall happen shall be liable for the same in their natural private capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them or any of them, or their heirs, executors or administrators in any Court of record, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant and agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same from being also liable for, and chargeable with the said excesses, such of the Directors who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact and of their absence or dissent to the Governor of the Territory.

8th. The said corporation shall not be at liberty to purchase any public stock whatever, except their own Bank stock; Provided, that the number of shares they purchase in again shall be sold out at par, or above it as the price may be, whenever opportunity offers to do so with convenience; and provided the number of shares so purchased in shall not exceed one hundred and fifty shares; nor shall this corporation, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time, or in goods which shall be the produce of its lands; neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of one per cent for forty-five days, for or on account of its loans or discounts.

9th. No loan shall be made by the said corporation to any government or state,

to any amount whatsoever, unless previously authorized by a law of this Territory.

10th. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferrable according to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of the same.

11th. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereon under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her or their assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her or their own name or names; and bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or the bearer, though not under the seal of the corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same in like manner and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities, and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were issued by such private person, that is to say, those which shall be made payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order shall be assignable by endorsement in the like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are, and those which are payable to the bearer shall be negotiable or assignable by delivery only; and all notes or bills at any time discounted by the said corporation, and all notes made negotiable and payable at the Bank of Florida, or any of its offices, shall be placed on the footing of foreign bills of exchange, so that the like remedy may be had for the recovery thereof against the drawer or drawers, endorser or endorsers and with the like effect, except so far as relates to damages, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

12th. Half yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the Bank as shall appear to the Directors advisable: If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum subscribed by any person, copartnership or body politic, the party failing shall forfeit the first payments made to the Bank with any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time of making the second, third or fourth payment, as the case may be, during the delay of the same.

13th. The Directors aforesaid shall establish offices at Pensacola, St. Augustine and Marianna for the purpose of Discount and Deposit only, when one-half of the capital stock of the Bank shall be paid in, upon the same terms and in the same manner as shall be practiced at the Bank, and to commit the management of the said offices and making the said discounts to the Directors of the several places aforesaid, under such directions and subject to such regulations of the Directors of the Bank of Florida as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law or the constitution of the Bank.

14th. The Governor and Legislative Council shall be furnished continually on the first day of the session of the Legislative Council with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due the same, of the monies deposited therein, of the notes in circulation, and of the cash on hand, and shall have the right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the Bank, as shall relate to the said statement; Provided that this shall not be construed to imply the right of inspecting the accounts of any private individual or individuals or any body politic or corporate with the Bank.

15th. The Directors shall keep fair and regular entries in a book to be provided for that purpose of their proceedings, and on any question when one Director shall require it, the yeas and nays of the Directors voting shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and those minutes at all times on demand produced to the Governor or Legislative Council or any committee of the Council who shall be authorized to require the same.

16th. No President or Cashier of this Bank shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase or sale of any of the public stocks or funds, under the penalty of ten thousand dollars, to be forfeited, one-half thereof to the use of the Territory, and the other half thereof to the use of the informer.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons for the use of the same shall deal or trade in buying or selling goods or merchandise, commodities whatever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons who shall have given any order or direction for so dealing or trading & all and every person or persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein shall forfeit and lose treble the value of their goods, wares, merchandize or commodities in which such dealing and trade shall have been, one-half thereof to the use of the informer, to be recovered with the costs of suit.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That the bills and notes of the said corporation, originally made payable or which shall have become payable, on demand in gold and silver or notes of the United States Bank,

shall be receivable in all payments to the Territory of Florida, and the public monies of the Territory shall be constantly deposited in the bank of Florida when lying inactive.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That within the term of one month after information given by the proper Commissioners at the City of Tallahassee, that forty thousand dollars have been received from the subscribers, the Executive shall on behalf and for the use of the Territory make, or cause to be made, a subscription to the capital stock of the said Bank to the amount of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That the said President and Directors shall not issue any note for a smaller sum than one dollar.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That no note shall be negotiable at the Bank unless it be so expressed on the face of said note.

Passed 19th November, 1828.

PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.

THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
November 23rd, 1828, rejected by the Governor and passed by a requisite majority of the Council.

AN ACT

To legalize and make valid certain records in the County of Monroe, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That all writings which by law are directed to be recorded, and which have been recorded in the County of Monroe in the book provided for that purpose, whether the same have been entered on the said book by the Clerk of the County Court, or any person pretending to act as such, shall be binding on the parties from the date of their record, and have the same force and effect in law, as if the same had been recorded by the Clerk legally authorized: Provided that the originals, or legally authenticated copies of the originals, of all such writing be submitted within six months to the Clerk of the County Court of Monroe, and by him certified, as having been duly proved and copied.

Passed 15th November, 1828.

PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.

THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
Approved, November 20th, 1828.

WILLIAM P. DUVAL,
Governor of the Territory of Florida.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS. CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

A public meeting was held at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, on Wednesday se'night, Sir Thomas Esmonde in the chair, the object of which was the prevention of any illumination or other manifestation of triumph on the success of the Catholic Relief Bill which might tend to the exasperation of party feeling. Mr. Finn read an extract from a letter from Mr. O'Conner strongly deprecating any rejoicings, and the chairman stated that Dr. Murray, the Catholic Bishop, his clergy were also anxious that there should be no public manifestation of joy which could possibly give offence to any one. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Finn, Mr. M. D. Bellew, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Dwyer, Mr. Shiel, Mr. Guinness, Mr. Murphy and other gentlemen. Mr. Shiel, in speaking of the glorious consummation given to the noblest enterprise a statesman ever adventured, called upon his Catholic fellow-countrymen to bear their better destinies with a lofty moderation, equal to that noble fearlessness, with which they had encountered their evil fortunes. "Let there be no offensive ostentation," said he;—"let there be no vulgar and tumultuous ovations—let there be no effort to humiliate our former antagonists, in whom we may yet expect to find our firmest friends. (Loud cheers.) A victory indeed has been won, but God forbid that we should disgrace it by making our opponents pass beneath the yoke. In my judgment, no class of Irishmen have sustained a defeat. The spirit of faction, indeed, has been subdued, and long and deeply arrayed prejudices have been put to flight; but so far from thinking our former adversaries, (for I trust they are so no longer) have been ignominiously conquered, I am convinced they will, ultimately, share the benefits of the great measure of national equalization with ourselves, and before many months shall have elapsed, that they will, convinced by the demonstrative power of events, (reasoners which cannot be withstood) participate in the feeling of deep national exaltation which already prevails through the country. (Loud cheers.) The great result of Catholic Emancipation will be the national tranquillity and the union of the Irish people. It becomes us to accelerate them. The great measure is teeming with glorious consequences—Let us hasten to bring them forth, and with that view let us studiously avoid any proceeding which could, in the least degree tend to excite any painful or humiliating recollections." Mr. Shiel then said that in the south, in the districts peculiarly Catholic, there were no symptoms of indecent triumph on the one hand, or exasperation on the other; but a kindly intercourse was beginning to be held

between sects and parties formerly hostile to each other. "It is no exaggeration," said he, "that the very physiognomies of men have undergone a change, and they who formerly passed each other with a scowl, meet in the public way with that kindness, and cordiality of look which speaks more than words, and is better than any thing which mere phrases could convey. (Cheers.) It behoves us, then, to hold out in the metropolis a useful example, which may contribute to promote the feelings that have begun to spring up amongst us. There can be no doubt that, if illuminations did take place, many individuals would be wounded by such a celebration—their eyes would be pained by the glare of such a triumph. Is it not wise upon our part to avoid giving the least annoyance? (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Surely our victory is one which does not stand in need of a midnight clamour in our streets to set it off, and does not want any nocturnal blaze from the windows of our city to throw light upon it. The great event should not be profaned by such vulgar exultation. A transitory incident may be thus commemorated, and lamps may be kindled in order to give lustre to what will be forgotten almost as soon as the oil that feeds the flame is wasted; but that which has befallen Ireland is inextinguishable, and shall not pass away. It will leave a tract of light which shall endure through time. It is like that streak in the heavens on which men will forever gaze; it is bright and everlasting." He said he regarded the magnificent concession with unmingled gratitude, and that he regretted that the 40s. freehold had been immolated he could not forget the altar at which the sacrifice was performed, and the Godlike principle to which the sacrifice was offered up. He compared this sacrifice to the slight blow given by the Romans in manumitting their slaves, and said, that though Ireland had received a tap on the cheek from the baton of the great Duke, she was scarcely conscious of it, but sprang from the earth and resumed the attitude of liberty. (Loud cheers.) He again deprecated any unseemly triumph, and said, "Let the sweet oblivious antidote" be applied to the "mind diseased"—let large draughts from a salutiferous fountain of oblivion be ministered to the country—let every thing be forgotten, and let nothing but services be remembered forever. (Cheers.) On Mr. Latouche entering the room, Mr. Shiel, spoke in the warmest terms of eulogy of the conduct of the Protestant friends of civil and religious liberty, and said that as it could be no superstition to attribute that which had contributed more than any thing else to give stability to the greatest empire of the world, to Him in whose hands "the hearts of kings are placed," the most becoming rejoicings would be those which were offered up in the temples of religion. Mr. Murphy also spoke ably in support of the objects of the meeting, and every person present seemed actuated by the same spirit of kindness and conciliation, a circumstance very creditable to the Catholics, and a sufficient proof of the goodness of their cause. We do not wish to revive or perpetuate dissensions, which we trust are about to expire forever; by any invidious comparisons, but we cannot help thinking that had the advocates of exclusion triumphed in the defeat of the great measure of national policy and justice, they would by no means have been actuated by a similar spirit of conciliation and moderation whilst rejoicing in the result. The resolutions were agreed to unanimously, and thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

PEACE WITH PERU & COLOMBIA.

Office of the Prefectura General, Turbaco, April 9, 1829.

TO THE PREFECT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War, in his despatches dated 29th March informs me as follows—

"The annexed documents will inform your excellency of the convention made with the Peruvian army, invading the South of Colombia, in consequence of the victory obtained by the Colombian arms in Tarqui; and the honor and reward awarded the victors.

"The magnitude of these brilliant events, has given new days of glory to Colombia—an immortal halo surrounds, our ever triumphant arms, and assures us an honorable and lasting peace with Peru, or rather an alliance, opposing an irresistible barrier to the common enemy of American Independence.

"Your Excellency will communicate this interesting intelligence to your department, and to the Isthmus, for the satisfaction of the inhabitants; let them celebrate the event with public festivities, and to deem in the churches.

"Cartagena April 9, 1829.—Published in due form, inserted in the public papers.

"VICENTE UCROS.

"JUAN BAPTISTA CALCANO, Sec'y."

In consequence of the battle of Tarqui, fought two days previous, in which, after some skirmishing, a great part of the army of Peru was destroyed, an amnesty took place, and the following named Commissioners assembled:—General Juan Jose Flores, and Brigadier-General Daniel Florencio O'Leary, on behalf of his Excellency the Superior Chief of the Departments of the South of Colombia—and Grand Marshal Don Augustin Gamara, and Brigadier-General Don Luis Jose Orbeago, on behalf of the President of Peru, assisted by their respective Secretaries, Colonel Jose Manuel Saens, Dr. De Jose Mareri de la Cuba, exchanged powers, and signed the following, as the basis of a definitive treaty of Peace.

Art. 1st. The military forces of the Peruvians and Colombians on their respective

frontiers, shall be reduced to 3000 men each.

Art. 2d. A Commission is to be appointed to fix the boundaries of each State.

3d. The same Commission shall establish the mode of paying the debt due by Peru to Colombia.

4th. Relates to the adjustment of a further claim of the Colombians on the Peruvian Purse.

5th. The Peruvian Government will give that satisfaction to the Colombian State for the expulsion of the "Charge des Affaires," of the latter from Lima, which is usual amongst nations; and Colombia shall explain the causes why she refused to receive the Peruvian Representatives.

Art. 6. Neither State is to interfere with the Government of the other, and it is agreed to recognize the Independence of La Republica Boliviana.

Art. 7. The strict observance of Article sixth, is to be settled by a particular treaty.

Art. 8. On account of the mutual distrust existing between the two Powers, it is agreed to request the United States of North America to act as a mediator, and guarantee the treaty to be made.

Art. 9. As Colombia will never consent to sign a treaty of peace whilst any part of her territory is occupied by a hostile force, it is agreed, that the Peruvian army shall retire to the South of Macara; and to conclude all matters of difference, both parties shall send Plenipotentiaries to Guayaquil in all the month of May.—In the mean time, small garrisons only shall remain in the frontier towns.

Art. 10. The Peruvians will restore the corvette Pinchica, and in one year's time pay 150,000 dollars, to cover the debt that *el tiempo* and the squadron of Peru have contracted in the departments of Asuay and Guayaquil, and as an indemnity for injury done private property.

Art. 11. The Peruvian army on the 2d of March is to commence retiring from the Colombian territory by way of Loja, and in twenty days after is to have completed the evacuation.

Art. 12. Colombians and Peruvians are to be treated by each state as natives.

Art. 13. The Commissioners will endeavor to procure a general amnesty from the contracting powers.

Art. 14. In this preliminary treaty is commenced a definitive and perpetual alliance between the two states against all foreign invasion.

Art. 15. The contracting parties agree that the definitive treaty shall be immediately formed on the basis of this agreement.

Art. 16. The blockade declared against the Colombian Ports, shall be considered having ceased as soon as the Commissioners of both armies have entered Guayaquil, in fulfilment of Article 14.

Art. 17. Quadruplicates of the agreement to be made for the respective parties. Given and signed en el Campo de Jiron, 27th Feb. 1829.

Juan Jose Flores.
Augustin Gamara.
Daniel Florencio O'Leary.
Luis Jose de Orbeago.
Jose Marie Saens, Sec'y.
Jose Mareri de la Cuba, Sec'y.
Head-Quarters in front of Jiron.

Desiring to give a proof the most incontestible, that Colombia does not desire war,—that she loves the people of Peru—does not wish to abuse the success of her arms, nor humiliate Peru, nor to usurp one inch of her Territory: I approve, confirm, and ratify this treaty.

(Signed)

ANTONIO JOSE DE SUCRE.

Head-Quarters in the field of Jiron, 1st March, 1829.

Ratified at 7 P. M. the same night.

(Signed)

JOSE DE LAMAR.

By order of his Excellency,

MARIANO CASTRO.

A Copy—Daniel Florencio O'Leary.

A Copy—Bogota, March 29, 1829.

A Copy—Cartagena, April 4, 1829.

CALCANO, Sec'y.

Sucre has decreed that,

A column of Jasper is to be erected in the field of battle.

On one side shall be inscribed the names of the regiments who composed the victorious army; on the opposite side, the names of the general; on the third, the names of the killed and wounded; and on the side facing the enemy's camp, shall be inscribed in letters of gold,

"The Peruvian army, 8000 strong, invaded the country of its liberators, and was conquered by 4000 brave men of Colombia," 26th Feb. 1829.

Next it is decreed that the present regiments shall carry in their colours the words "Ven gadores de Colombia en Tarqui," and medals are ordered for the officers and men, &c. &c.

From the New-York Enquirer.

FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Virginia, Capt. Collins, we have received papers from the City of Mexico to the 18th April, inclusive. We do not find on a hasty perusal that they contain any thing of importance.

We learn that Commodore Porter was still at Vera Cruz, but soon to leave for the capital, having been called there by the Government to consult in relation to the Navy. He had previously asked leave of absence for the United States, but had not obtained it.

The country generally was tranquil; the new administration had just commenced, and the result of their measures remain to be seen.

A Mexican paper of the 17th, contains a list of the names of 194 Spaniards, who had been supplied by the government with the

means to enable them to leave the country under the act of the 20th March, amounting to \$4,500.

A postscript in the *Espiritu Publico* of the 16th April, announce the resignation of Gonzales Angulo as Secretary of State, and the appointment of Mr. Zavala, Governor of Mexico, in his place. The duties of the office were to be performed by Sr. Montezuma, the Secretary of War, until Mr. Zavala could settle the affairs of the office of Governor. This appointment appears to give general satisfaction.

It appears that the attention of the Mexican Government is now directed to the promotion of education, by the establishment of schools on the Lancasterian principle in the several states.

NEW-YORK, May 22.
MEXICO.

The Journal of Commerce contains a translation of the inaugural address of Guerrero to the representatives in the Mexican Congress, on his being inducted into office, on the 1st of April last, together with some extracts from his manifesto to the people.—The message is of a dignified character. In the manifesto he professes his attachment to the federal system, as established by the Constitution of 1824; and to the "holy religion of Jesus Christ." He declares that the Ports of Mexico will be open to all nations, so long as frankness and reciprocity regulate their conduct; and that as soon as the state of the treasury will permit, he will complete the Diplomatic circle; and adds,

"I see nothing difficult in bringing our relations in contact, so that the power of all the modern Republics of America, shall be combined, to sustain their independence against the attacks of Spain—nay, to oppose the inveterate habits and endeavors of an entire continent, which has placed on its altars the idol of legitimacy."

Although many improvements have been made in Machines used in transmitting Telegraphic information, yet this science may still be considered in its infancy, the greatest step towards perfection, is the system invented by Sir Home Popham, which is so clear and comprehensive in its indications, as to supersede the tedious process of spelling. This consideration has been hitherto unaccomplished, at least it never has been brought into perfect operation until late, by the British Admiralty, and adopted in every part of England. Practical experience has long since proved the great superiority of the numerical system to the lettering plan, by which means, greater comprehension and power are obtained, and telegraphic indications made with more certainty, celerity and despatch.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

TELEGRAPHIC Stations have been considered of primary importance in Europe, and within a few years only, have similar establishments been attempted in this Country, the advantages that result to the Maritime World, are so generally appreciated, a recapitulation is conceived almost unnecessary.

The Telegraph at the Observatory, on Central Wharf, Boston, (Mass.) is connected with three stations in the Lower Harbor, and in conjunction with the several Pilot Boats in the Bay, its operations are founded upon the latest and most approved European systems, and it is presumed is the only instance, where a single individual ever attempted the sole and unaided management of an establishment, novel in its nature, as well as experimental in its existence.

An object of primary consideration, which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the minds of Shipmasters, who wish to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the Marine Telegraph, is the necessity of making their communications, conspicuous and correct, (particularly their designating numbers), when entering Port, by carefully observing the directions contained in the signal book, an attentive perusal of which, with a little practice, cannot fail, from the simplicity as well as facility of the arrangement, to make them immediately conversant with the whole system.

Inward bound Vessels, desirous of communicating with either station, or with the Pilot Boats, should show their conversation flag, and keep the same displayed while conversing.

Outward bound Vessels, will be reported as having gone to Sea, on showing their designating number, when passing the outer station—On no consideration are signals to be made, but in cases of necessity.

In conclusion, it is presumed nothing further will be requisite to secure the approval and patronage of all persons interested in commercial or maritime pursuits, than to mention a few of the benefits that are derived by those vessels who have already adopted the use of the telegraph flags.

Vessels meeting at sea, can, as long as they continue within visible distance, without altering their course, communicate any species of intelligence—either their names,—from what Port they came—what voyage they have had—what vessels left in Port, or that preceded them—particulars relating to vessels they may have fallen in with—if in want of stores—provisions—assistance, or information—their latitude and longitude—casualties—or any observations they made during their voyage, &c. &c. With these facilities, no Shipmaster ought to go to sea, without providing his vessel with such simple means of communicating and conversing in a language that is universal upon the ocean. Agencies are appointed in the several Sea Ports throughout the Union, for the purpose of extending the benefits derived from the adoption of the Marine Telegraph.

A MARINE TELEGRAPH on the above principles is established at SAND KEY LIGHT-HOUSE, and will go into operation on or about the FOURTH DAY OF JULY. It is particularly requested that all Shipmasters who have Marine Signals will communicate at this place any information which they may conceive important to report, in order that it may be forthwith published for the information of their friends on the Maine. It is hoped every Master of a vessel will at least report its name, from whence bound, and to what Port destined.

Key West, June 25, 1829.



THE REGISTER.

KEY WEST, JUNE 25, 1829.

THE TELEGRAPH.

We congratulate our mercantile and maritime friends on the safe arrival of the Marine Flgs, Signals, &c. for the Light-House at Sand Key—they were brought by Capt. Morgan of the schr. Mobile, from Charleston, to which place they had been sent by Mr. JOHN R. PARKER, Conductor of the Marine Telegraph, Boston, in order to facilitate their conveyance to this place. Mr. Parker is entitled to our warmest acknowledgements for his promptitude and kindness, in attending to our suggestions, contained in the Key West Register some months past, relative to the establishment of a Telegraph at Sand Key. As this act of kindness is entirely gratuitous on the part of Mr. Parker, we hope it may increase, in some degree, the demand for flags, signals, &c. and thereby compensate him for the expense, which, we apprehend, is between 25 and 30 dollars. The flags, signals, &c. have been put into the hands of Maj. FLAHERTY, who will be ready after the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, to attend to & answer all signals made by vessels. The information communicated will be immediately forwarded for publication in the Key West Register.

The case of the Brig Orono, Captain Foster, from New-Orleans, bound to Providence, which was recently stranded on the Loggerhead Key Tortugas, and released by Captain Joshua Appleby, of the schr. Mary Ann, and brought into this Port for adjudication, came before his Honor JAMES WEBB, Judge of the Southern Judicial District of Florida: whereupon, on hearing the evidence, and duly considering the merits of the case, the Court decreed one-sixth of the cargo, and three hundred dollars on the vessel, to the salvors.—The cargo consists of cotton, hams, lard and merchandize.

The Orono has discharged, been hove out and repaired, and will be ready to sail in a few days for her destined Port.

Our late arrivals from Havana bring no news of importance. Rumor is busy in raising an extensive expedition, with a large armed force, destined for Mexico—nothing which bears the semblance of authenticity can be known. Our own impression, however, is, that Spain is now gradually, and, as it were, imperceptibly, concentrating a pretty considerable force in Cuba, which may, ultimately, be pushed into some part of South-America, in order to revive her drooping cause in that country.

A New-York paper of May 21, says—

"The Alleged Pirates—From an interview we have this morning had with the Danish Consul, we ascertained that the delay in the arrest of Capt. Anderson and his crew, arises from the circumstance that the translation of the necessary documents is not yet completed. They are very voluminous, & have since Monday occupied the undivided attention of several translators. It is expected that they will be concluded in the course of to-morrow, and that the prisoners will be brought on shore early on Saturday morning. Governor Von Sholten has expressly declared that if the authorities will not receive them by Saturday, he will return with them to St. Thomas.

It is the intention of his Excellency to go to St. Croix, and there embark in a sloop of war for Copenhagen.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE ARMY.

Nothing that the President has done, or can do, will satisfy those who are determined indiscriminately to condemn. We have not been much surprised, therefore, to observe, that the opposition presses, whilst they give the facts connected with the General Order recently published in this paper, have yet purposely given them in such a way as to create an impression in those who may not have seen that document, that the President has acted cruelly in not having complied with the recommendation of the Court to pardon the individual convicted. Nothing, however, could be more unjust than such an impression, nor can any one not miserably prejudiced against the President, read the order alluded to, without warmly approving his conduct, and admiring the purity and nobleness of the motives which impelled him to refuse to interfere between the officer in question and the execution of his sentence.

If the policy of the country requires an army, it is certainly all-important, both to its efficiency and fidelity, that its members should be imbued with a high sense of honor and propriety. Without such principles, little or no reliance could be placed upon it. It would degenerate into a mere machine, fit for any purposes, however mean or mercenary. Governed by such principles, on the contrary, our officers become, what they ought to be, gentlemen and patriots—conferring honor on their profession, and causing it to be regarded as the safe-guard of their country and a coveted object of virtuous ambition. It is unquestionably the desire of the President to instill the principles of military pride and honor as deeply and widely as he can—and exactly in proportion as he does so—in proportion as he represses desertion and other crimes, and causes the soldier to consider the performance of his duty as his highest praise, and the officer his honor, as dearer than his life—so will he deserve the thanks both of the army and the nation. The character of the army is now deservedly high. It will be his pride and pleasure still further to exalt it.

No one we think can have perused the Military Orders which have appeared since the inauguration of Gen. JACKSON, without having been struck with their general tone and spirit, particularly as contrasted with those of the late administration. It is paying them but a poor compliment to say that they far surpass their predecessors in strength and purity of language. But what we have been particularly gratified to notice, and in this respect they stand at an immeasurable distance from the others—is the elevation of sentiment—the pure and patriotic feeling—the admirable mixture of severity and kindness—the earnest desire to impress duty, and cultivate pride—the abhorrence of cruelty, and paternal regard for the rights of the soldier—and the firm determination to execute the laws, and to preserve and promote the reputation, discipline, and usefulness of the army, which have uniformly distinguished and pervaded them. During the administration of Mr. Adams little or no attention was paid to the condition or improvement of the army. Our soldiers were regarded almost as a mere collection of automata, fit only to be employed in detecting smugglers, and who required to be placed in sight of a British garrison that they might possibly acquire some knowledge of their duties. General JACKSON knows the American army better, and appreciates it as it merits. To the practical wisdom of a statesman, he unites the ardent enthusiasm and deep devotion of a soldier; and whilst the one instructs him how to execute the laws "without fear, favour or affection," the other teaches him how to stimulate—to create and cherish honorable feeling, and to make himself most loved, even where, apparently, he is most severe.—Under this administration the army can scarcely fail to be both elevated in character and improved in discipline.

We referred above to the regard of the President for the rights of the soldier. The following order is conclusive upon that point: And it is an additional evidence, besides, of the great superiority, both in sentiment and composition, of the documents of this kind under the present administration, over those which issued from the same department during the administration of Mr. Adams. It furnishes also a proper subject for reflection to those, who, during the late canvass for the Presidency, so industriously calumniated General Jackson as a tyrant and a murderer. The name of the officer is omitted in the paper from which we copy:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, }
April 28, 1829. }

"The President of the United States, to whom has been submitted for consideration the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, of which Colonel _____ was President, for the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel _____, approves the same.

"The Court has recommended Lieutenant-Colonel _____, to the clemency of the President, under a hope expressed, that for the future, there will be a "radical amendment in his mode of treating subordinates, and a general amelioration in his temper and feelings, upon the solemn and enduring nature of the lesson, which his trial, his conviction, and the recovery of his former rank, only through the considerate lenity of the Chief Magistrate, shall have all conspired to teach him."

It would afford the President much satisfaction, could he adopt the recommendation of the Court, set aside its verdict, and restore Lt. Colonel _____, to his rank and to his command. This, I am directed to say, cannot be done, regard being had to the high obligation of seeing that the laws are faithfully executed.

Lieut. Colonel _____, is charged and found guilty of punishing a soldier with lashes. This is so flagrant a violation of the positive law of the country, that the Executive clemency cannot be interposed, whereby to excuse or justify hereafter, any similar conduct in others. Every soldier, before he becomes such, is a free man; and even after his enlistment surrenders those civil rights only, which are demanded of him by the legal, the constituted authorities of his country. By the laws of that country, he feels and believes himself protected, when entering upon his enlistment, from every thing of personal abuse, and personal degradation. Even by a Court-Martial, stripes or lashes cannot be inflicted, because the law prohibits them; still less should they be suffered to be inflicted by any officer, whose duty it is to be the soldier's protector in all his legal rights, and to watch over them with the justice and care of a father. The soldier cannot be subordinate and faithful, while he sees himself subjected to the abuse and tyranny of his officer, in despite of the protection which the positive laws of his country assure to him. Personal violence on his part, towards an officer, carries with it the punishment of death; while he, for similar aggression towards him by his officer, is deprived of remedy, if after conviction by a Court, the offender shall find clemency through the interposition of the Executive.

POETRY.

AWAKE MY SOUL.

Awake, my Soul! cast off these chains,
Which bind thy energies to earth,
And cleanse thy scutcheon from the stains,
Which owe to devious wiles their birth.
O'er wayward hearts that love to roam,
Let pleasure's silken banners wave;
My Soul! make virtue's courts thy home,
In her bright stream thy pinions lave.

I do not wish for glittering wealth,
Let others delve for golden ore;
Bless'd with a competence and health,
And virtuous peace—I ask no more.
Then mount my Soul, and soar away
To where unending glories bloom,
Nor heed the transitory ray
Which gilds false pleasure's fragile plume.

Seasons will cease, and orbs which shine,
To cheer the gloom of sable night,
Will sink beneath the tide of time,
Whose whelming waves shall quench the light;
But the firm fabric of the Soul,
Will still pursue its onward way,
Beyond the verge of time's controul,
And bask in everlasting day.

Hope lifts her beaming, heavenly eyes,
Beyond the bonds of fleeting years,
To brighter spheres and calmer skies,
Where joy shall dry pale sorrow's tears.
Oh! when I leave life's dreary night,
By withering care, or years oppress,
There may I wing my eager flight,
And find a calm, eternal rest!

SPARK AT SEA.

There is a little spark at sea,
Which glows 'mid darkness brilliantly;
And when the moon looks clear and bright
Emits a pale and feeble light;
And when the tempest shakes the wave,
It glimmers o'er the seaman's grave.

When ocean's storms roar wild and high,
Most brightly we this light descry;
Amid the billow's sparkling foam,
Onward it sails to seek a home:
Despite the elemental war,
The wave is its triumphal car.

Such friendship's beaming light appears,
Thro' the long line of coming years;
In sorrows clouds it shines afar,
A feeble but a constant star,
And, like that little spark at sea,
Burns brightest in adversity.

DEATH WARNING.

It is hardly once-a-year that we think it worth while to distinguish one death from another in this paper. But sometimes it may be done with advantage to society, and when that is the case, I shall be ready to do it.

Mr. Benjamin Titcomb, Jr. a preacher of the Gospel, a man of extraordinary talents and worth is just dead—aged forty two; leaving behind him one fact in his biography, of so much value at this particular time, that every paper of our country should assist in giving it circulation. It is this—for six or eight years of his life, he was a helpless and hopeless drunkard. But he grew ashamed of wallowing with the beasts that perish—got up—shook off the indurated filth of eight years—returned to life, as it were—became a preacher of the Gospel, and to the last hour was an example of perfect and severe temperance. Let no man be discouraged therefore. At any one time while he was studying law with the present Chief Justice of Maine, he was regarded as beyond all comparison, the cleverest young man here. Yet he was a drunkard. After this, he studied law with some body at the Eastward—he continued to rise in reputation—but he was still a drunkard. It was about this time that I knew him; and I never knew a more hopeless case. There appeared to be no way of reaching him. His pride was no more, his dignity, his self-respect, his moral courage—hope itself was extinguished. Yet he awoke; and, after some years of heroic self-denial, died a sober and virtuous, and generally respected man. After all, however, his death proceeded from intemperance. The reformation, though it came in season for his character, came too late for his health; and he has gone down to a premature grave, under the blasting and withering curse that he voluntarily fastened upon himself at a period when, if he had not gone astray from the rocky paths of high and peculiar virtue, he might have been just what he pleased.—*Boston Yankee.*

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.

THE OWENS & CO.

AN APPRENTICE

A Smart, active Lad, who can read and write, will be taken as an Apprentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Key West Register. A lad of the above description who is willing to be bound for at least five years, will find a favorable situation.

Key West, June 18.

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 Telegraphic 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.

Postponement of Land Sale in Florida.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, 4th April, 1829.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the sale of PUBLIC LANDS, directed to take place at TALLAHASSEE, in the Territory of West Florida, on the Third MONDAY in MAY NEXT, (by the Proclamation bearing date the 24th February, 1829,) is postponed until the FIRST MONDAY IN JULY NEXT.

By order of the President,
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

IN pursuance of Law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do declare and make known that a PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Land-Office at TALLAHASSEE, in the Territory of West Florida, on the Third MONDAY in MAY NEXT, for the disposal of the Public LANDS included within the limits of the undermentioned Townships and fractional Townships, to wit:
Fractional Townships, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, of range Seven.
Townships One, Two, Three, Four, and Five, of Ranges Twenty and Twenty-One.
Townships One, Three, Four and Five, of Range Twenty-Two.

All situate North of the Base Line, and West of the Meridian.
The Lands reserved by law for the use of Schools or for other purposes, will be excluded from the sale, which will commence with the lowest number of Section Township and Range, and proceed in the order above designated.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of February, A. D. 1829.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President,
GEO. GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

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.

GROCERY STORE

R. W. CUSSANS

HAVING opened at the corner of Caroline and Whitehead Streets, intends keeping constantly on hand a General Assortment of

Dry-Goods, Groceries, and Crockery Ware,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms
N. B. FAMILY & SHIP STORES put up on the shortest notice and of a superior quality.

Key West, April 16—3w

Medical Department.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

WASHINGTON COUNTY, THE Professors 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 be a graduate in this institution, a fee of twenty dollars will be required.

JAMES M. STAUGHTON,
M. D. Dean.

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

Jan 8

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."

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.

New Map OF FLORIDA.

I. G. SEARCY, TALLAHASSEE, and
F. LUCAS, JR. 138, Market-Street BALTIMORE,

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.

Foolscap and Letter Paper (OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.)

For sale at the Office of the Key West Register.

PROPOSALS

A NEW SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

IT is proposed to establish, at or near Charlottesville Va. a new SCHOOL for the Education of Boys, which shall be ordered and regulated after the plan of the German Gymnasium, and other similar institutions lately opened in our own country, upon the following general principles:

1. The boys shall be boarded and lodged together in a suitable house, the domestic arrangements of which shall be ordered by the Principal of the School, and a Matron of proper qualifications who shall be selected for the charge.

There shall be at least five Teachers, a Principal, and four assistant Professors, who shall teach the following Branches:

Writing, Recitation, Grammar, and English Literature, accommodated to the age of the Pupils.

2. Greek and Roman Languages and Literature.

3. Modern Languages, French, Spanish, &c.

4. Geography and Elements of History, Civil and Natural, &c.

5. Arithmetic, Book-Keeping and Mathematics.

The Principal shall also be the teacher of Sacred Philosophy and some one of the Assistant professors shall be the Teacher of Gymnastics.

The course of studies shall be ordered by the Principal; but may be regulated according to the pleasure of the parents, so as to make it either a preparation for the University, or for the business and duties of active life.

The mode of instruction shall be substantially that which is pursued in similar establishments, and which is happily contrived to secure the advantage of accomplished teachers, confining themselves severally to particular branches of tuition, and teaching only small classes of about ten scholars each; so enabling them to pay all proper attention to each individual boy.

The government of the school shall be entirely parental. The punishments for failures in studies and other delinquencies shall be moderate, and administered always with due discretion. They shall consist of confinement during play hours, banishment from the table and other privations; and only when absolutely necessary, (as it may sometimes be for the smaller boys,) a little corporal correction. If any pupil should become habitually and incorrigibly negligent or refractory, he shall be reported to his parents, and privately dismissed from the School.

The utmost attention shall be paid to the morals and manners of the pupils, who will always be under the vigilant inspection of their instructors, or some one of them; for they will not be suffered to leave the ground without special permission, and for good cause; but will be constantly pursuing their studies or their amusements before the eyes of their guardians.

As it is believed that religious instruction will greatly conduce to the maintenance of proper discipline in such an establishment, and otherwise essentially promote the welfare of its members, all proper care shall be taken to instruct the boys in the principles of Christianity, but without any view whatever to the supposed interest of any particular sect. They shall accordingly be taught the elements of Sacred Philosophy from the Bible; they shall be required to attend morning and evening prayers; and on the Sabbath day they shall be taken in the afternoon along with their teachers, or some one of them, to public worship to such house as their parents may designate, or, otherwise, the principal shall prescribe; and in the afternoon they shall attend service in their own Chapel Room, where the Principal shall instruct them by recitations from the Scriptures, and shall also give them a short sermon or lecture adapted to their age. And they shall be taught at all times, both by precept and the example of their instructors, to "fear God and keep his commandments, which is the whole duty of man."

There shall be two terms in the year with vacations between: the first term from the first of October to the first of April, and the second from the first of May to the first of September.

The charge for each boy will be two hundred dollars a year, payable half-yearly in advance; for board, lodging, washing and mending, room, fuel, lights, and all furniture except a mattress, and bed clothing, which must be provided by the pupil himself.—The boys will be permitted to remain with the family during the vacations without any extra charge.

Arrangements will be made for opening the School without delay as soon as fifty Scholars shall have been engaged; and most probably on the first of October next. If a large number shall be obtained, it is intended that an additional number of instructors shall be employed.

It is believed that the Monticello House, the seat of the late Mr. Jefferson, may be procured for the establishment; and it is hoped that a gentleman of distinguished talents, and every way qualified for the service, may be induced to take the charge of it as Principal.

The following Gentlemen may be referred to for any further information that may be desired; and they will also receive the names of any pupils whom their parents or guardians may be disposed to engage.

Hugh Nelson, Esq.	Albemarle.
Hon. Wm. C. Rives.	"
Rev. Frederick W. Hatch.	"
Rev. Francis Bowman.	"
Dr. Frank Carr.	"
Thomas J. Randolph Esq.	"
Alexander Garrett, Esq.	"
Jesse B. Harrison, Esq. Lynchburg.	"
Rev. Wm. S. Reid.	"
Joseph C. Cabell, Esq. Nelson.	"
Rev. Jesse Armistead, Buckingham.	"
Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. Prince Edward.	"
Henry E. Wallace, Esq.	"
Gen. Edward C. Carrington, Halifax.	"
Dr. Jones, Nottoway.	"
Gen. Wm. Broadwater, Dinwiddie.	"
Rev. Benjamin H. Rice, Petersburg.	"
John F. May, Esq.	"
Wm. M. Atkinson, Esq.	"
Wm. H. MacFarland, Esq. do	"
Rt. Rev. Richard C. Moore, Richmond.	"
Judge Wm. Cabell.	"
Chapman Johnson, Esq.	"
Rev. Wm. J. Armstrong.	"
Rev. Stephen Taylor.	"
Rev. — Kerr.	"
James M. Garnett, Esq. Essex.	"
Judge Francis Brooke, Fredericksburg.	"
Rev. Samuel B. Wilson.	"
Rev. Edward C. McGuire.	"
Hon. Charles F. Mercer. Loudon.	"
Rev. Wm. Meade, Frederick.	"
Judge Allen Taylor, Staunton.	"
Charles Stewart, Esq. Augusta.	"
Gen. James Breckenridge, Boigtourt.	"
Gen. Francis Preston, Abingdon.	"
Gen. John H. Cooke. Fluvanna.	"
John Timberlake Jun. Esq.	"
Rev. Henry W. Ducahet, Norfolk.	"
Rev. Shepard Kollock.	"
Wm. Maxwell, Esq.	"

PROPOSALS

For publishing Volume First of

A National Gallery of Portraits,

BY GEORGE H. RICHARDS.

This volume will consist of about 500 octavo pages, to be printed on good paper, with good type, and published as soon as the subscription will warrant, at \$3, payable on delivery.

It is the object of the author to perform a national work; not to offend taste by adulation, nor gratify malignity by detraction. Every nation, in every age, has, necessarily, its relatively great men; every enlightened nation, especially in an enlightened age, almost necessarily produces its intrinsically great men. The converse of this proposition would contradict the language of history, reverse the operations of society, and annihilate the laws of human nature.

Favored by soil, climate, geographic position; by liberty, religion, by a unique form of government; by minor institutions, multiplied beyond precedent, for social, moral, intellectual intercourse; by an atmosphere of emulation created around us, and inspired into us, from the constant influences of our diversified state of society, both in its civil and political organization; by a new world for our theatre, and the old world for our rivals or spectators; it would be an inexplicable phenomenon, if our country were deficient of truly illustrious characters.

It has long been the author's opinion that the nation should erect a Pantheon or Gallery for the statues or paintings of its most distinguished men, whether in public or in private life—for its scholars, poets, artists, and eminently successful inventors, as well as for its statesmen and heroes. *This will be done.* Glory will have its apotheosis.—But, "longo intervallo," let my humble hand chisel the block, fashion the features, and fix the statue. Let it spread out the canvass—and, with whatever skill, draw the outlines, apply the colors, and catch the distinctive expression.

The portraiture of character, with accurate delineations and discriminative traits, needs not to be an invidious task; but it requires a delicate taste, a fine perception and a critical acumen—together with a free, bold, and happy execution—not only to hold forth the prominent features, but to seize the light tints, the varying shades, and mark where they co-mingle. A man will scarcely be recognised by the definition of "bipes implumis." Every man's character is identical. To seize that identity, and save the trouble of a label, is the point.

There are two divisions of character:—personal or moral, and intellectual. The defects, as well as excellencies of the latter, it will be necessary, to the truth of the portrait, to designate and develop. Over the defects of the former, should any exist, national honor requires that the shades be gathered, while the lights of the pencil illustrate and eternize its virtues.

It is unnecessary to state, that none can be admitted into the gallery, without the sanction of public services or high wrought talent. The names of those who will compose the first volume, are sufficiently indicated by the public opinion. The following, among the number, are arranged in alphabetical order, not expressive of the author's judgment of their comparative merits.

Adams,	McLean,
Calhoun,	Macdon,
Clay,	Madison,
Crawford,	Monroe,
Everett,	Randolph,
Callatin,	Van Buren,
Jackson,	Van Rensselaer,
Lafayette,	Webster,
Livingston,	Woodbury,
McDuffie,	

As it is not intended to compose biographies, but to sketch characters and paint from the life, some may be despatched with a few strokes from the palette, while others will justify a more elaborate filling up.—The politician will be dissected, and his policy rigidly analysed by his measures, their operation and compatibility with the constitution.

Some volume of the work is designed to comprehend the pictures of our illustrious deceased, the founders of our empire, and champions of our liberty—sages, heroes, philosophers, statesmen, patriots, philanthropists. This portion of our history is a casket of jewels—apples of gold in network of silver. To change the figure—in the writer's laboratory the cement is all prepared, steeped in gums and spices, ready to wind round his subjects, and embalm them for posterity.

Having a personal acquaintance with most of the distinguished men now living, of his own country, and with many of those of foreign countries, he will be better enabled to form his judgment, both absolutely and in comparison. This personal and political acquaintance has already furnished him with ample material for the proposed work; but he respectfully invites the friends of all, who are entitled to a niche in the Temple of our Nation's fame, to favor him with their own opinions, and with illustrative anecdotes, incidents, descriptions, and productions of their pen or tongue, in print or manuscript. Such communications, delivered in person, or free of postage, will be received with gratitude and particular attention.

Booksellers in the United States are invited to act as agents, with the customary commission on sales.

Agents in the city of Washington—A. C. Davis and Pishey Thompson.

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

By order of the President of the United States.

JOHN H. EATON

The Ariel, of this Port from Matanzas, the first day out from that Port, was chased by two suspicious looking schooners, one of which was propelled by thirty sweeps. After a chase of six hours, find it impossible to overtake the Ariel, they hauled their wind. There had not been any United States vessel of war at Matanzas for the week previous to her sailing. A passenger also informs us that a brig of about 200 tons, well manned, mounting a 24 pounder a-midships, and sailing under Dutch colors, had been lying in the harbor several weeks. A French sloop of war, determined to investigate her character, had watched her movements day and night. She had attempted to get out of the port several times, but in every instance being closely pursued by the sloop of war, she returned.

N. Y. Ado.

Acting Governor Throop, accompanied by Major-General Gaines and Col. Eustis, of the United States army, and Major-General Morton and Com. General Muir, of the Militia of this State, yesterday visited the fortifications at the Narrows, and subsequently the Marine Hospital and Quarantine Establishment at Staten Island.

N. Y. American 21 ult.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF KEY WEST.

ARRIVED.

June 20. Brig Orono, Foster, New-Orleans, in charge of Capt. Appleby, of the wrecking schr. Mary-Ann, the brig having been stranded on Loggerhead reef and released by Capt. A. and brought into this Port for adjudication.

" " St. Alert, Fish, Havana, ballast.
" 25. St. Eagle, Tift, Reef.
CLEARED.

June 20. St. Alert, Jos. Fish, ballast.
" " Schu. Good Intent, Wm. B. Gibbons, Trinidad, ballast.
" 22. " Pizarro, Wm. H. Hoxie, Tampa Bay.

MEMORANDA,

Furnished by Captain Foster of the Brig Orono.

Spoke in the River Mississippi bound up

Brig Charles Miller, 28 days from New-York,

" Blakeley, Lewis, from Philadelphia,

" Eagle, Harris, of Providence, from Boston.

Spoke at the Balize,

Brig Hope, of Boston, from Baltimore.

William Stewart, 5 days from Havana.

" Munroe, of Bristol,

from Turk's Island, leaky.

June 12, Tortugas Light bearing W. N. W. distance 15 leagues, Ship Tecumseh, of New-Castle, 43 days from Liverpool, bound to New-Orleans.

To Mariners.

MARINE Telegraphic Signals are established at Sand Key Light-House and will go into operation on the FOURTH DAY OF JULY, 1829. It is unnecessary here to descant upon the utility of such establishments, the benefits are felt & acknowledged throughout the Commercial World. Shipmasters may rest assured that whatever reports they make, will be faithfully published in the Key West Register.

Editors of Newspapers in all the Commercial places throughout the United States, and also Printers friendly to the cause in foreign Ports, are requested to publish the above notice.

Key West, 25th June, 1829.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY order of the Honorable James Webb, Judge of the Superior Court for the Southern Judicial District of Florida, I shall offer for sale, at public out-cry, on the 27th inst. at the Store of Messrs. F. A. Browne & Co. so much of the Cargo of the Brig

Orono,

libelled by Joshua Appleby for salvage, as will meet the amount decreed by said Court, with costs.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

CHAS. WILSON,
Deputy Marshal,
Key West, June 23d, 1829.

Foolscap and Letter Paper
(OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.)

For sale at the Office of the Key West Register.

BLANKS

Of various kinds, for sale at this Office.

An Ordinance to prevent persons bathing in front of the Town.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of Key West, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons to bathe in public in front of the town of Key West, that is to say, two hundred yards south of the house of William Bunce Esq. to one hundred yards north-east of the canal leading to the pond in rear of the town.

Sec. 2. Be it ordained, That any white person offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, before the President of the Town Council, be fined in a sum not exceeding five dollars.

Sec. 3. Any person of colour offending against the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction before the President of the Town Council, be punished with stripes not exceeding twelve.

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

An Ordinance to impose a Tax on Slaves.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of Key West, That all slaves over the age of twelve years, shall be subject to a tax of fifty cents, to be paid by the master or owner of said slave.

Sec. 2. All taxes imposed by this ordinance shall be collected in like manner as other taxes do to the corporation—and the Marshal shall have full power to collect and detain for the same.

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

"The Conductor of the Marine Telegraph, Boston, has transmitted to the Collector of the Customs at Key West, a set of Telegraphic Flags and Signal Book, with a Telegraphic Flag, for the use of the keeper of the Light House on Sand Key, who has agreed to report all vessels that show their designating numbers on passing that station, which report will be published in the Key West Register, agreeably to an understanding had with Thomas Eastin, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of said newspaper.

Editors of Newspapers are requested to give a few insertions to the above."

TELEGRAPH REGULATIONS, BOSTON.

THE Telegraph at the Observatory, 28 Central-Wharf, embraces the under-mentioned objects, and is conducted as follows:

Article 1st. The earliest information of vessel's arrival in the Bay, is announced with the TELEGRAPHIC FLAGS, by the Pilot Boats, to the station, at the outer Light-house, and communicated to the repeating station on Long-Island, from thence to the Conductor at the Observatory, Central-Wharf, where attendance is given at all hours, from sun-rise to sun-set.

Art. 2. Designating numbers are given to all vessels bound to this Port. Those belonging to patrons of the Telegraphic Establishment, are displayed upon the North-Staff of the Observatory, intelligence of which is immediately despatched to the owner or consignee, with the number of days passage, and port of departure.

Art. 3. To vessels not in possession of the Telegraphic Flags, private designating numbers for the owner or consignee are furnished, (on their becoming patrons to the Establishment) whereby such vessels may be recognized, and the earliest information of their arrival in the Bay, transmitted to the parties interested.

Art. 4. Printed instructions furnished all Shipping Masters using the Telegraphic Flags by which means they are enabled to communicate every species of private or confidential information to their owners, the contents of which can be comprehended only by the parties interested.

Art. 5. The South-Staff, signalizes the number of Ships, Brigs, and Schooners in the Offing, inward bound.

Art. 6. The North-Staff, Telegraphs the vessel's designating number, and is used for every species of conversation at the several stations.

Art. 7. The Centre Staff, designates the class of the vessels Telegraphed, whether Ships, Brigs, Schooners or Sloops, and displays the Conversation Flag when conversing.

Art. 8. All Vessels going into, or at Quarantine, will be designated by RED and WHITE Telegraphic Flags.

Art. 9. Printed Sheets of Vessel's designating numbers, with Key of Explanations, are furnished the Patrons of the Telegraphic Establishment, gratis.

Art. 10. Information of Vessel's arrival in the Bay, transmitted to merchants in the out-ports, by mail, or otherwise, as may be desired, on complying with the twelfth article.

Art. 11. Complete sets of the Telegraphic Flag, of the various dimensions and prices, with a designating number, and a Signal Book, are in constant readiness for Ships, Brigs, Schooners and Sloops. Ship Chandlers are allowed a handsome commission upon sales effected by them.

Art. 12. A regular Diary of all Telegraphic Communications, is kept at the Telegraphic Office, for the inspection of the Patrons of this Establishment, ONLY, where subscriptions of Five Dollars are received by

JOHN R. PARKER,

Conductor of Marine Telegraph.



Storage

The subscriber informs the public that his NEW WAREHOUSE, fronting his wharf, between Duval and Simonton streets, has recently been finished in the most substantial manner, where he will receive storage upon reasonable terms.

P. C. GREENE.

Jan 3 tf

BLANK BILLS OF SALE
BLANK MANIFESTS
For sale at the Register Office.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

KEY WEST, (FLOR.)

MAY, 1829.

Lat. N. 24, 25.
Lon. W. 82, 04.

Day of the month.	THER.		BAROMETER.		State of the Weather.
	Sun rise.	2 o'clock, P. M.	Sun rise.	9 o'clock, P. M.	
1	73	79	29.72	29.69	N. Fair.
2	75	81	29.65	29.48	S. W. Cloudy
3	77	82	29.66	29.60	S. Fair
4	78	83	29.64	29.51	S. Cloudy, rain pm
5	78	75	29.47	29.42	var. Rain, thur. 1 ft.
6	75	79	29.57	29.54	N. W. Fair.
7	74	80	29.71	29.61	S. W. Do.
8	74	79	29.80	29.74	S. W. Do.
9	75	79	29.82	29.76	N. W. Do.
10	74	77	29.88	29.82	N. W. Do.
11	73	81	29.92	29.80	E. Do.
12	76	82	29.87	29.79	S. E. Do.
13	78	83	29.84	29.76	S. E. Do.
14	78	84	29.80	29.73	E. Do.
15	77	81	29.78	29.67	E. Do. showery.
16	75	82	29.79	29.66	E. Do. rain night.
17	77	83	29.70	29.67	calm. Do.
18	72	84	29.79	29.65	Do. Do.
19	73	81	29.79	29.67	S. Do.
20	77	83	29.79	29.68	S. E. Do.
21	78	81	29.74	29.79	S. E. Do.
22	80	76	29.74	29.83	N. Do. rain A.M.
23	76	82	29.80	29.71	calm. Cloudy.
24	77	84	29.77	29.67	S. E. Fair.
25	77	85	29.77	29.66	calm. Do.
26	75	84	29.81	29.70	E. Do.
27	80	84	29.79	29.72	E. Do.
28	80	85	29.73	29.65	S. E. Do. rain night.
29	78	76	29.70	29.76	S. E. Cloudy, rain.
30	75	79	29.74	29.75	S. E. Do.
31	72	82	29.70	29.59	S. E. Fair.

TO RENT.



THE HOUSE lately occupied by Wm. Bethel Sen. situated on Whitehead Street. Terms liberal—Enquire of P. C. GREENE.
Key West, June, 1829.—tf.

NEWS ROOM.

A News Room is opened in the building connected with the Printing Office. There are now from fifteen to twenty files of papers ready for perusal, to which will be added, if sufficient encouragement be given, some miscellaneous and literary works.

The room will be kept open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Books will be opened for the registration of the arrival and departure of all vessels, and other commercial intelligence. Masters of vessels will please report. All information of a maritime or commercial nature will be published in the Key West Register.

Masters of vessels and strangers are invited to call, gratis.

No paper to be taken from the room upon any condition whatever.

REFRESHMENTS may be had, if required.

COFFEE can be had at any hour.

CONDITIONS:

To the citizens of the town, two dollars per quarter, paid in advance.

AN ORDINANCE

TO RAISE A REVENUE.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Key West, That the following Taxes be levied:

Sec. 1. Upon every white male over the age of 21 years of age, one dollar.

Sec. 2. Upon every free person of colour over 21 years of age, one dollar.

Sec. 3. Upon every retailer of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, upon cash sales, twenty-five cents upon every hundred dollars worth sold.

Upon every Commission Merchant or Auctioneer, for each hundred dollars received, twenty-five cents upon every hundred dollars received by them for Commissions.

Upon every Tavern Keeper, forty dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance.

Upon every Billiard Table, the sum of forty dollars per annum, to be paid quarterly in advance; and every person who shall keep a Billiard Table, is hereby required to make application to the Clerk of the Council for a License, whose duty it shall be to issue the same, authorising said applicant to keep said Table for the space of three months or longer, upon paying the Tax herein imposed, together with a fee of one dollar to the Clerk for issuing said License.

Sec. 4. Any person who shall keep a public Billiard Table without a lawful License, shall on conviction before the President, or any two members of the Town Council, be fined twenty dollars.

Sec. 5. Be it further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to collect and account for all Taxes imposed by this Ordinance on or before the first day of July next, and to pay the same into the hands of the Treasurer; and the said Marshal is hereby empowered to detain for the same.

In all cases of the collection of the tax on Retailers of Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, the Marshal shall take the oath of the person so liable to be taxed, and shall be governed thereby in the assessment of said tax.

The Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to raise a Revenue, passed 19th May, 1829," is hereby repealed.

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

An Ordinance to regulate Streets.
Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Key West, That when a house, building or other obstruction of any kind whatever shall stand in or encroach upon a

ny street, so as to obstruct the passage of carts, wagons and carriages, it shall be deemed a nuisance.

Sec. 2. When a person shall complain to the Town Council of a house, building or other obstruction, it shall be the duty of the Council to appoint two of their own body, to examine whether said house, building or obstruction, be an obstruction or not; and if said two report that the house or building complained of, be an obstruction, according to the intent of this Ordinance, then the Council shall order the same to be removed by the owner, a notice of which order shall be served on the owner or proprietor of the same, by the Town Marshal, and if the owner or proprietor does not remove the same, within twenty days after said service, then it shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to remove said house or building, and all expenses incurred in the removal of said house or building shall be paid by the corporation, together with a reasonable compensation to the Marshal.

Sec. 4. When no owner or proprietor of a house or building complained of as a nuisance, service of an order of the Council shall be perfected by posting the notice on the front door or wall thereof.

Sec. 5. When the Council shall decide any house or building to be a nuisance, according to the intent of this Ordinance, and order the same to be removed, it shall be the duty of the Council to appoint three disinterested persons to value and appraise said house or building—which said appraisement shall be paid the owner of said house or building by the corporation.

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

Be it Ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Key West, That from and after the passage of this Ordinance each and every Dog in the Town of Key West, (Terriers excepted) shall be subjected to a tax of two dollars a year to be paid by the owner of said dog.

Sec. 2. Any dog on whom the owner shall pay the tax herein provided for and ordained, shall wear a collar, with the initials of the name of the owner stamped or impressed on the same.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to collect and receive all taxes hereby imposed.

Sec. 4. Any dog running at large the owner of which has failed to pay the tax in this Ordinance imposed, or that may not have a collar around the neck with the initials of the owner's name impressed or stamped thereon, (even where the tax on said dog has been paid,) shall be liable to be shot or otherwise killed by any citizen, and it shall be the duty of the Town Marshal to shoot or otherwise kill any dog (Terriers excepted,) which he shall see without a collar with the initials of the owner's name stamped or impressed thereon, or which, even if the same have a collar as aforesaid provided for, has not paid the tax hereby imposed, any Ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

All taxes hereby imposed shall be due within ten days from the passage of this Ordinance.

The Ordinance "Concerning Dogs," passed 10th June, 1828, is hereby repealed.

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

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM ALLISON McREA, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the County Court of Monroe County,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment—and those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law, otherwise they will be barred.

JAMES M. McREA, Adm'r.

June 4 3w

Salt Ponds.

The subscriber informs the public that the of this Island have lately been divided, and that he wishes either to lease or sell a portion of his interest of the same, upon such terms as will be an object to those who have capital to invest.

P. C. GREENE.

Jan 3

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 3 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.

Jan 3 tf

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.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Jan 1 tf

AN APPENTICE

A Smart, active Lad, who can read and write, will be taken as an Appentice to the Printing Business, at the Office of the Key West Register. A lad of the above description who is willing to be bound for at least five years, will find a favorable situation.

Key West, June 18.

Drugs and Medicines.

DR. WATERHOUSE

Has for sale, and will keep constantly on hand, Drugs and Medicines of the best quality, suitable for the diseases of warm climates. Individuals, families, and crews of vessels, supplied on reasonable terms.

Key West, May 30. h, 1829.

NOTICE.

SIX weeks after date, I will apply to the Honorable the Judge of the County Court of Monroe County, for Letters of Administration on the Estate of Henry D. Neal, deceased.

ELIZA HALLOCK.

Key West, June 17, 1829.—6w

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 2 tf



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



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

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having appointed PHILIP L. HOFFMAN, their Agent and Attorney, in their absence, hereby request all persons having business to transact with them to call on him for that purpose; and all persons indebted to the Firm, will make payment to him without delay.

COTTRILL, FITCH & CO.
Key West, 7th June, 1829.—tf.

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

Postponement of Land Sale in Florida.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE, 4th April, 1829. NOTICE is hereby given, That the sale of PUBLIC LANDS, directed to take place at TALLAHASSEE, in the Territory of West Florida, on the Third MONDAY in MAY NEXT, (by the Proclamation bearing date the 24th February 1829,) is postponed until the FIRST MONDAY in JULY NEXT.

By order of the President,
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office.
By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of Law, I, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President of the United States of America, do declare and make known that a PUBLIC SALE will be held at the Land-Office at TALLAHASSEE, in the Territory of West Florida, on the Third MONDAY in MAY NEXT, for the disposal of the Public LANDS included within the limits of the undermentioned Townships and fractional Townships, to wit:

Fractional Townships, Two, Three, Four, Five and Six, of range Seven.
Townships One, Two, Three, Four, and Five, of Ranges Twenty and Twenty-One.
Townships One, Three, Four and Five, of Range Twenty-Two.