

KEY WEST REGISTER, AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I.

KEY WEST, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1829.

NO. 28.

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

THE HISTORY OF KEY WEST. (CONTINUED.)

Would not Diogenes, whose callous mind,
In worldly comforts could no pleasure find;
Or even Job, who, tempted by the devil,
Suffer'd the malice of that king of evil,
Have groan'd to undergo the great probation,
Of one placed in my hapless situation?
Is't not a shame, that I so oft must go
To foreign parts—for fate will have it so?
Leaving a tale half finish'd, in the power
Of every critic with enquiries sour,
To damn, or using his much dreaded pen
(In vulgar terms,) "to cut and come again."
But since my lamentations are in vain,
Wiser than others, I'll no more complain:
So, patiently, I'll follow up my last,
Give Liberty's discourse, & what then past.
"In time to come, with noble tho'ts elate,
(As you may learn from the decrees of fate)
"A race of men escap'd from persecution,
"Shall agitate a glorious revolution;
"By tyranny to desperation driven,
"Led and assisted by all-seeing Heaven,
"From bonds and fetters they shall burst a-
way,
"From darkness to a bright and lustrous day.
"No despot with unbounded sway shall
reign,
"Or bind their liberties with lawless chain.
"Free as the air he breathes, proud man
shall move,
"And own no Sov'reign but his God above:
"A glorious epoch, an exalted age,
"To stamp on History's prostituted page!
"Some centuries to come the time will be,
"This gift, this blessing will be won by me.
"Now it is plain this consecrated ground,
"Contains all Florida within its bound;
"And the contested Isle, as you can see,
"Shines 'midst these Keys beyond all simile.
"Then give thy judgment, Sire, in my cause,
"Thy judgment unrestrain'd by subtle laws.
"Can other claims this gifted land indite,
"With any show of reason or of right?
"If the great doom of ages thou wilt scan,
"Tis written that there will arise a man,
"In Carolina born, too happy State
"To bear a Hero, envy shall call great.
"He in a vessel will embark, whose name
"Shall th' Agosian Ship outstrip in fame;
"Its title soft and pleasant to the ear,
"Betsy and Peggy," on her stern shall bear.
"His hand the first high dome to Heaven shall
raise,
"A lasting theme of triumph and of praise.
"Time soon will finish what I have begun,
"Now let it rest in darkness—I have done."
Jove was well pleas'd, of course the Gods
were so,
And as his smiles increas'd so theirs did
grow,
Till all without the circle and within,
Were quite dissolv'd in one unwearied grin.
At length, exclaim'd, the mighty King of
Heaven,
"Be our unalterable fiat given;
"The land belongs to Liberty alone,
"(Nors!) It sink beneath a despot's throne!"
The question is decided now, and where
Is the bright throng? entrammell'd with the
air.
Time flies like lightning—nothing can o'er-
take him,
So says the watch-maker's wiser emblem,
His motto "Tempus Fugit," meets the eye,
And yet the crowd unheeding passes by.
Blind worms! unthoughtful creatures of a
day!
Whose minds are dead to heavenly reason's
sway:
Wrapt up in ease, or folly, or delight
From sensual rakes to cloister'd Eremites.
And does the vot'ry of Religion stare,
That I should couple e'en a Hermit here?
Shall he in envied peace and virtue bask?
Know, to be virtuous is not all our task!
Away from solitude, and spend thy life
In teaching morals and condemning strife.
Go, bend thy knee before the scepter'd
King,
And in his ear let Truth unbiass'd ring.
Be scorn'd, derided, mock'd at, still go on,
Till death the great Deliverer is won.
Then will "Creation's Lord" suspend his
rod,
And Enoch-like, thy soul shall walk with
God.
Of this no more—the counsel's somewhat
stale
And merits not digression from a tale.
It came—an Æra sacred to the world,
It came, and freedom's banner was unfurl'd.
A struggle then, (but justice nerv'd our band,)
And monarchy had ceased to curse the land;
Thro' thronging waves the daring vessel
flies,
And parts the foaming billows as they rise:
Sped by the wind—some distant mart to gain
She leaves the bustle of the noisy main.
Ah! ye that know—is it not sweet to be

A wand'r'er upon the tractless sea!
In nature and ourselves each joy to find,
Apart from all the troubles of mankind:
Or when the tempest's rage has ceas'd to
sleep,

To mark its wonders on the mighty deep;
To see the lightning whizzing in the air;
And the dread thunder's awful sounds to
hear;

Yes, on old Ocean's plain alone, 'tis given
To know the awful attributes of Heaven.

CAROLINIAN.

(To be continued.)

CAPT. FRENCH'S STATEMENT.

Our readers recollect probably, an article published in the month of February, stating that Captain French of Berkley, had delivered up to the civil authorities at Baseterre, in the West Indies, three men whom he had received from a small schooner as passengers for Salt-Key, and whom Captain French suspected of being pirates. In the attempt to secure them, one of the men was wounded so that he died in a few hours.—The other two were acquitted on their trial. The following is Captain French's statement of the affair.—

Attempt to commit piracy on board the schooner *Chance* of Newbern, N. C.—
Rodney French, Master.

By intelligence from Antigua, it appears that the men whom I surrendered into the hands of the civil authority at Guadaloupe, under the suspicion of piratical intentions, have been examined and set at liberty, rather as injured persons than as having entertained any evil designs. It is true they did not attack me, take my life, and seize the vessel and property on board; but that this was their intention I have no doubt.

My suspicions and those of my whole crew were founded on such circumstances as the following:

It is well known, that for some time past, one mode of piracy has been, for such murderous wretches, to enter as passengers on board the vessels they intended to rob. Was not this the way in which the bloody tragedy was acted on the Crawford, Captain Henry Brightman? Four men received as gentlemen passengers, performed the horrid deed. Had he suspected these men and confined them after he put to sea, as I did the gentlemen who had in reality taken possession of my vessel, immense calamity would have been prevented. But had he done as we did, they made a positive attack upon him, no doubt they would have sworn themselves clear of all these evil designs, and they must have been set at liberty for the want of proof; and Captain Brightman would probably, have been reproached as having acted in an unworthy manner. Monsieur Tardy would have denounced in strong terms such barbarous treatment of gentlemen passengers. With this recent and terrible example in my view I was determined to secure my passengers and not wait for them first to make the actual attempt to cut our throats.

The manner in which these men put themselves on board my vessel is amply sufficient to justify our suspicions. There was but one of them that deserved the name of a passenger when he entered the vessel; the others I did not receive as passengers at all; they forced themselves on board, and I received them as pirates at first. The circumstances are these: On the 12th of January, 1829, at St. Pierre, Martinico, sitting with my broker and counting the proceeds of my cargo, a stranger called on me and wished to know if I was bound to Turks' Island, and when I should sail. I told him I was going to that Island, and if I should obtain all my money I should leave that evening. He replied that he and probably a friend of his, should like to take passage with me, provided that I did not sail till the next day, or day after; that he was concerned in Salt Works there, and as I was going for that article he should like to furnish me at a reduced price. After some other inquiries he left us, joined his companions at the door, crossed the street, consulted together a few moments and went away. The money I received I carried on board; and about half past 3 P. M. went on shore again to receive money from an other merchant, which had now been sent to my broker.—While counting it, the same man appeared again and renewed his inquiry in relation to the time when I should leave. I told him I had received the balance of my cash, which I was then tying up in bags, and should positively leave that evening. He accompanied me down to the beach, saw me enter my boat with the money, and insisted I should wait for him till morning, pretending he could not be ready before; but finding me determined to go, says, "well as you will go to night I believe I will go with you," and desired permission to send his baggage or baggage on board. This I refused him and told him I would see him again on shore in half an hour. Went on shore accordingly and tarried till about sun set; but saw nothing more of this man; neither had my broker seen or heard any thing of him.—Notified a man who had this afternoon engaged a passage to America, went on board and commenced getting under-way. While doing this, between day light and dark, I was spoken by a small schooner, which wanted to know if that was the *Chance*,

the name of my vessel, and if I was under-way. Receiving an affirmative answer, the captain of the schooner, as I supposed, observed that he should leave directly and that he would put those passengers on board, without naming any one. Being suspicious before and not liking the appearance of that vessel, I made sail immediately, in hopes to avoid her, took a fine breeze, and as it was dark was soon out of sight.

Here, I would remark it was evident that this man, whom I would not permit to put his things on board, had been watching me and followed me repeatedly to the broker's, accompanied me to the beach, and saw me into my boat, to ascertain the fact whether I did receive money for my cargo, and whether this money was carried on board.

Having got, perhaps, two leagues from the harbour, I was becalmed, and not long after espied a sail, which in a short time shot into the same calm where I lay, within speaking distance, and ordered me to heave to, as it was calm. He then repeated the injunction and directed me to lay with my head in shore. This being done in such a peremptory manner and seeing plenty of men on her deck, I considered myself in their power and that resistance would be useless. His boat was soon along side and a man I had not seen before, came on board and commenced passing up his baggage, when he says to me, "I suppose Mr. King has engaged a passage for three of us to Turks' Island." I told him a stranger had said something about himself and a friend taking passage with us, but no bargain was made and I saw nothing more of him. After querying with me, whether I had not already got another passenger on board, he observed he must go back to the schooner and bid them good night. But in a few minutes the boat was along side again, when he and the man who had so carefully watched me at my broker's when taking money, and his companion, appeared on board. The boat was removed by two negroes, with whom these three men shook hands and said, "well boys we shall see you again." At this moment a light puff of air struck us and we went forward.

Now let every reader of common understanding, who will give any credit to these facts, pause and say whether I had now got on board a set of honest clever fellows?—What man, in my situation, would not have considered himself as a prize to a pirate, with the prize master and his cut-throat crew on board? And such was the impression of every man belonging to the ship; and their conduct on board was of such a character as continually to strengthen this impression. They did not take their places and appeared to be at rest, like honest passengers.

"Come," say they, as their first movement, "let us go forward;" and forward they went, and inquired of my people, "what we brought out for cargo and what it sold for," and the like. Next they held a consultation amidsthip, keeping a bright look out that no one on board should hear a word that passed. One of their number kept the deck all night, and put himself into a situation where he could not well fall asleep, by laying on the hen coop aft and throwing his legs across the fall port of the mainsheet, which was belayed to weather, and gave them too much motion for him to repose. Those who went below were up, one or more of them, about once an hour, but seeing me and all hands on the watch they retired; and thus the night passed away.

The next day it appeared that the man I had really received as a passenger for the United States, and whom I supposed to be an entire stranger to the others, was in reality one of their old acquaintance, and associated with them in their frequent cautious consultations. They indeed, appeared to be men whose minds were occupied with a concern of such interest, as that they could not well eat or sleep. But what seemed to settle the point and fix our doom, was the discovery that some of them carried pistols in the pockets of their pantaloons. These they doubtless dropped out of the cabin windows, which were open during the time they were confined.

When I went into the cabin to tea, with three of them, as the second evening approached, I expected every moment they would have taken my life. I concealed my fear and regained the deck. We had, unobserved by them, laid aside such weapons of defence as could be found on board; and the plan was, if they should all go below at once, by no means to suffer them to regain the deck. This, as a merciful Providence would have it, contrary to our real expectation, took place. We all rushed to the companion way, but finding themselves all below at once, they in a moment began to ascend. I called on them upon peril of their lives not to come on deck. They bid defiance to the order. But when one fell the others retreated and were shut below.

Whether these men were really innocent will appear another day. As for me and my crew we consider ourselves as having escaped from the very jaws of death; yea, as having escaped, when nearly every ray of hope had expired. And I would now most solemnly caution every master of a vessel against taking on board any number of strangers as passengers, especially in the West India Islands. Many a vessel has fallen in

to this snare and has never more been heard of. In some cases it has not been even suspected, that this was her doom; she has been supposed to have foundered at sea.
RODNEY FRENCH.

LAWS OF FLORIDA.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

AN ACT

To incorporate a company to be called the Ocklocknee and Lake Jackson Canal and Navigation Company.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That Robert Butler, Richard K. Call, John S. Shepherd, Isham G. Searcy, Thos. Brown and Isaac W. Mitchell of the county of Leon, and Jonathan Robinson, Malcolm Nicholson, Henry Gee, Thos. Speight and William Norwood of the county of Gadsden, and such other persons as they may receive into their company, and their heirs, successors and assigns, are hereby created, constituted and ordained, and forever shall be a body corporate and politic, by the name and style of, "the Ocklocknee and Lake Jackson Canal and Navigation Company," and by such corporate name, shall be capable in law to buy, purchase, hold and convey both real and personal estate, to receive donations and subscriptions, and make contracts, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, to have a common seal, and to alter and renew the same when they may deem it necessary, and to do and perform all other lawful acts and things incidental and pertinent to a corporate body, and which may be necessary and proper for the convenient transaction of its affairs; Provided, nothing herein contained shall authorize said company to issue notes or bills of credit, or in any way to exercise banking powers; Provided, the same be not contrary to the laws of the United States and of this Territory.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the said company shall enact a code of bye laws for the Government of the same, and shall annually hold an election at such time and place, and under such regulations and restrictions as they may in their bye laws prescribe, for a President and as many directors as shall be requisite for the management of the business of the said company, to be provided for in the bye laws thereof; and the said President and directors when elected shall have the power to appoint such subordinate officers and agents as may be necessary, and at any time to dismiss them from office for improper conduct, and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and good ordering of the affairs of the said company, as to them shall appear conducive to its interests, and the public good.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That the stock of the said company shall be divided into as many shares as the said company by their bye laws may determine on, and the scale of suffrage shall in like manner be regulated, and when necessary it shall be lawful for the President and directors of the said company at such like time and place as they shall determine on, to open or cause to be opened books for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to create or increase the capital of the said company by instalments, or if it shall be deemed necessary to accomplish the objects of this corporation, it shall and may be lawful, for the President and directors of the said company, to sell a scheme of a lottery, in one or more schemes under such limitations and provisions as they may determine on in their bye laws, so that the neat proceeds of said lottery shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the said company shall have the right, and the same is hereby fully granted unto them, to cut a canal, erect dams, embankments, and other works for the transportation of produce, goods merchandise and all other articles whatsoever, and all other useful purposes, from the Ocklocknee river to Lake Jackson, and from Lake Jackson again into the said river Ocklocknee, and thence to open and improve the navigation of the said river to the bay of Ocklocknee, or from the said Lake Jackson to the head of the Wakulla river, and thence down said river to the bay of St. Marks, as to the President and directors of said company may seem most practicable, and conducive to the interest of the said company and the public weal; and to this end they may commence their works at any point upon the said Ocklocknee river, which may be best suited to the accomplishment of their object, and pursue such course and direction with the same, as may be deemed most advantageous by the President and directors of the said company; and moreover to the accomplishment of the same ends, it shall and may be lawful for the said company to extend their canal and other improvements into, and through the Lakes Iamonia and Mickesuchee, or any other lakes, ponds, rivers or streams within the counties of Leon, Jefferson and Gadsden, between the rivers Ocklocknee and Ocilla, and the Gulf of Mexico.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That in constructing the said canals and other works, it shall and may be lawful for the said company by the President and Directors thereof, or by their proper authority, to enter upon and take possession of any lands whatsoever, whether covered with water or not, which may be necessary to the prosecution and

completion of the works contemplated by this act; or whereupon it shall or may be necessary to open any canal or other works, or to construct and erect any locks, dykes, dams, embankments and other fixtures, intended or implied by this act, subject to the restrictions hereinafter to be specified; Provided, that no lands owned by private individuals shall be taken for the purposes aforesaid, without adequate compensation.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors of said company, or their properly authorized agent, to take from any land most convenient to their works, at all times, such timbers, stones and other materials, as may be necessary for the construction of, and keeping in repair, the said works and improvements; Provided, that nothing belonging to private individuals shall be taken without adequate compensation, to be determined in the manner hereinafter Provided.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That whenever it shall become necessary for the said company to take possession of, and use any lands, timbers, stones and other materials owned by private individuals, for the route and site of the said works, or for the construction and keeping in repair of the same or any part thereof, and if the parties do not agree upon the value of the same, it shall and may be lawful for the president and directors of the said company or their properly authorized agents, on giving ten days notice at least, in writing to the party owning the same or to his or her agent, to apply to the Judge of the county court of the county in which such lands, timber, stones or other materials lie, and if there be at the time, no Judge of the county court, of the county next adjoining, or the Judge of the district court, for a writ of *ad quod damnum* directed to the Sheriff, Marshal or other officer properly qualified of the said county, to summon five disinterested persons of lawful age and house keepers, to meet and value the said property, upon oath to be administered by the Judge, or the Sheriff, Marshal or other officer summoning the same, whose duty it shall be to attend in person the said inquest, and receive their report, and also from the said president and directors of the said company or their agent, the sum or sums of money to be adjudged by the said report, and to pay over the same to the person or persons authorized to receive it, and to take an acquittal or a refusal of the same; on tender of the sum awarded, by the party entitled to receive it, or his or her agent, it shall not be lawful for the said company to take possession of and use such lands, timbers, stones, or other materials; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent the said company from the use of such lands, timbers, stones and other materials belonging to private individuals, who may be minors, non compos mentis, or suffering under any other disabilities, or when the lands may be in dispute, but in such cases, award of the appraisers shall be received by the sheriff, marshal or other officer, properly qualified, and held subject to the order of the Judge of the county court of the county in which such property lies, and if there be no Judge of the county court, then the Judge of the district court, until the disability under which the party owning may labour, shall be removed, or the disputed settled; but the payment to the sheriff, marshal, or other officer properly qualified, shall be a full & perfect discharge for the president and directors of the said company or their agent; but all the expenses incurred under the writ of *ad quod damnum*, shall be paid by the President and directors of said company or their agent; Provided, the appraisers shall not be allowed more than one dollar each per day whilst engaged in such duties.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That all property so assessed and paid for, by the president and directors of the said company or their agent, agreeably to the provisions of this act, and all donations, made to the same, shall forever afterwards belong to, and become the property of the said company, their heirs, successors and assigns in fee simple, in proportion to the shares owned respectively.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the President and directors of the said company shall have the right to clear, and keep open and free from obstructions, all streams and other waters susceptible of navigation and clearing, for boats or other craft, between the rivers Ocklocknee and Ocilla and the Gulf of Mexico, in such a way as the President and Directors may consider best, for carrying into effect the objects herein contemplated.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the President and directors of the said company, to commence their works for the construction of the said canals and navigation, within the term of two years from the passage of this act, and if the said works shall not have been commenced, within the time aforesaid, or having been commenced, shall be abandoned or neglected for the term of one year at any one time, or if after said works shall have been completed, they shall be permitted to go down and remain so for the term of one year, without any attempt to repair and put the same in good order, then and either of said events, the said corporation shall be dissolved, unless some unavoidable cause can be shown in justification.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the President and directors of the said company shall have a right to demand and receive tolls and fees for the transportation of produce, goods, merchandise or other articles through said canals, or other navigable waters, or for permitting boats or other craft to navigate and pass through the same, at such rates and tolls as may be agreed and determined by the President and directors of the said company, and enacted in their by-laws; and may be changed and altered, from time to time, as circumstances may render it necessary until a regular rate of tolls shall be established by law; Provided, that the said tolls or fees shall not at any time be increased by the President and directors of the said company, without public notice duly given; and the said company, without public notice duly given; and the said company shall continue to receive such tolls and fees as they may from time to time establish, or which may be regulated by law, so long as the said canals and navigation shall be kept in sufficient order by the said company, their heirs, successors and assigns, for the transportation as aforesaid, and all produce, goods, Merchandise, boats and other articles and things transported or conveyed through the said canals or navigable waters, shall be liable for the tolls and fees for which they are respectively chargeable, and may be detained until the same be paid and discharged.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That any shareholder in the said company may, and shall have the right to dispose of and transfer his or her interest in the same, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons; but the stock of the said company and all the property belonging thereto, or which may from time to time be acquired by the said company, shall be held jointly and not separately; Provided, that nothing in this act shall be so construed, as to prevent the members of said company from using the profits and dividends which may be declared upon the said stock to his or her individual purposes.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be liberally construed for the benefit of said company, and to carry into complete effect the objects herein contemplated; and the said company shall be governed in all its operations not herein provided for by its own by laws; Provided, the same are not repugnant to the laws of the United States and of this Territory.

Passed November 19th, 1828.
PETER ALBA,
President of the Legislative Council.
THOMAS MUNROE, Clerk.
Approved, 21st November 1828.
WILLIAM P. DUVAL,
Governor of the Territory of Florida.

Mr. Clay's last Speech and Dinner.
The coalition Journals continue to republish Mr. Clay's last speech at the Kentucky dinner, as they have done, with special commendation, every speech delivered by him at the numerous dinners during the last four years. They think they perceive, in his general denunciation of the present administration, a breaking ground—a determination to make himself up as a candidate in opposition to General Jackson. His domestic plans—his repairing of his fame, and setting his house to rights—his entire willingness to submit to the wishes of his friends, all seem to indicate a determination to be in the field, at least in time for the contest. We have neither time nor inclination to go over his prosing speech; it is of the same complexion as those made at all the previous barbecues, with this difference, that before the election, he denounced General Jackson for all the anticipated evils of a military despotism; now he has entirely abandoned his military premises, and denounces the President for his system of reform.

The coalition have nothing to feed upon but this fruitful point—the *ins* and the *outs* have been the subject of their groans and remonstrances—the removal of their friends and the appointment of the friends of the present administration creates all this trouble and agitation, and Mr. Clay, their faithful herald, has set his instrument to the same tune. There are no charges against Gen. Jackson for violating the institutions or trampling on the laws—he is not charged with neglect of his public duties—he is not denounced as a military tyrant—he is the most perfect tranquility exists—the utmost satisfaction prevails, interrupted only by an occasional howl from the defeated party, at the changes which public safety and public good required—changes which they anticipated, changes which they knew would take place, and changes which General Jackson was bound to make in obedience to the public voice, fully expressed by his majority.—The coalition can make nothing by sounding this note or pulling on this string. The people of the state of New-York have been accustomed to political changes, and under the Council of Appointment more removals from office have been made in one day than General Jackson has made since entering upon his new duties. Besides what do the people care for men who have been removed from office, after forty, thirty, or twenty years feasting at the public table. To rectify the errors of the past, take care of the measures for the future.

But we cannot believe that Mr. Clay or his friends intend him for the candidate.—After a shameful bargain, which has fastened upon him and reprobated with a powerful vote—after four years of steady disregard of the public interests, and failures innumerable, when his retirement was loudly called for by the public voice; and when his shattered health and shattered condition demanded repose, it would be folly and madness, at his advanced age, and with defeat

broadly staring him in the face, to take the field against a soldier, a patriot, and a statesman of the well earned popularity of the President. Mr. Clay, indeed, requires repose after his great struggle to secure the re-election of Mr. Adams, and the continuance of his appointment. The mere recapitulation of the charges preferred against him, during the preceding four years, would unhorse him upon the threshold of the contest.

The coalition may talk of Mr. Clay, but he is not their man; nor have they, at this moment, any serious intention of bringing forward a person to oppose General Jackson, should the people desire him to serve another term. Mr. Clay will get his farm in order—will appear at the bar—begin his operations for the Bank of the United States—eat a few more dinners—make a few more speeches; but he will not be a candidate again for the Presidency.

Irish Catholics.—On Wednesday last, according to arrangements previously made, a splendid dinner was given at Niblo's Broadway Garden, which was very numerous attended. John Chambers, Esq. President of St. Patrick's Society presided at the table, assisted by John Caldwell, and Joseph Kernochan, Esqrs, as Vice Presidents. The Commercial Advertiser of last evening, says "The saloon splendid in its own decorations, was still further ornamented by several transparencies and appropriate devices, together with festoons of various national flags around the gallery. At the head of the room was a large transparency representing the King in his robes. On his right stands the duke of Wellington, with a scroll in his hand, on which is inscribed the words—"IRELAND FREE;" On the left of his Majesty stands Mr. O'Connell, also holding a scroll, bearing the words—"My Country Emanicipated, April 13, 1829." The King is turning round upon Mr. O'Connell with a sulky look as much as to say—"I have already determined upon it." This painting was lastly got up by Mr. Niblo, without the knowledge of the committee of arrangement, as an agreeable surprise. Opposite the Chair, at the lower end of the saloon, an Eagle was perched aloft, grasping a shield, and the Harp of Erin in his talons. On the south side, was a transparency with this inscription:

"Ye sons of Erin, now happily smile,
For Liberty's lighted around the green
Isle."

And on the north side the following:—
"Erin! Oh Erin! thy winter is past,
And the hope that lived through it, has
blossomed at last."

After the cloth was removed the toasts followed in regular succession, interspersed with appropriate songs and music. Mr. Boyle presided at the piano forte.
On giving the first toast, Mr. Chambers, the President, arose and addressed the gentlemen as follows:—

Gentlemen.—We are assembled this day to celebrate a great moral victory—a victory obtained over bigotry and selfishness, after a struggle of so many ages.

You are all, gentlemen, too well acquainted with the subject, to need a development of it from me;—and it would answer no good purpose, at this moment, to go into an investigation of the causes which led to the enactment of those impolitic laws, which deprived millions of men of all their religious and political rights. Suffice it at the present hour, that they are torn from the Statute book forever,—that every man may now raise his head with the proud dignity of his nature, and that the liberal and generous minds which surround me, may exert in the consideration of having lived to see the triumph of wisdom over folly—of liberality over prejudice, and the establishment of that great Christian principle, "the doing to others that which you would they should do unto you."

I shall not, gentlemen, detain you longer on a subject on which so much might be said, but proceed to announce to you our first toast:

1. The 13th of April, 1829.—The day on which the monarch of Britain did justice to millions of his subjects, by restoring to them a share of those rights, of which an erroneous policy had so long deprived them. *Tune, St. Patrick's Day.*

2. George the IVth.—Who has earned a civic crown by his victory over religious and political bigotry. —*God save the King.*

3. Daniel O'Connell, and the late Catholic Association of Ireland.—*Erin go Bragh.*

4. The Marquis of Anglesa—the uncompromising and impartial Viceroy of Ireland.—*March.*

5. Wellington and Peel—Wise in their relinquishment of old prejudices, patriotic in applying the remedy.—*Sprigs of Shelle-lagh.*

6. The Bishop of Norwich—May his enlightened spirit diffuse its influence throughout the world.

7. Doctor Chalmers, and the liberal Protestants of the United Kingdom.

8. The memory of Grattan, Fox, and Canning.—*Dirge.*

9. The best deed of Ireland's Warrior Son. Ireland's Freedom.—*Wellington's March.*

10. The President of the United States. *Jackson's March.*

11. Our Adopted Country.—A practical example of civil and religious liberty.—*Hail Columbia.*

12. The memory of De Witt Clinton.—*Grand Canal March.*

13. The Governor and State of New-York.—*Yankee Doodle.*

Mr. Niblo on this occasion is said to have made his preparations with good taste, and the eatables and drinkables were of the first order.

A number of gentlemen were invited as guests, some of whom addressed the meeting, and the whole passed off to general satisfaction. —(N. Y. Morning Herald.)



THE REGISTER.

KEY WEST, JULY 23, 1829.

We forgot to mention in our last the changing the name, or newly christening the Ship BRITANNIA, which was wrecked, bro't into this Port and sold to Capt. John Morrison. On the 16th day of June, this ceremony was performed with some degree of solemnity, and the Ship now bears the name of JAMES WEBB, in honor of our worthy and meritorious fellow-citizen JAMES WEBB, Judge of the Southern Judicial District of Florida. She has been completely and substantially refitted, and, as will appear by an advertisement in this paper, is shortly to sail for Havana.

We regret to state, that owing to a failure in obtaining the Staff for displaying the Signals, the Telegraph at Sand Key has not yet gone into operation. The public may rest assured that as soon as the Staff is procured and erected, it will be attended to with promptitude.

Arrived at this Port, on the 22d instant, sloop Emmeline, Capt. Taylor, Splendid, Capt. Johnson, and Sarah-Isabella, Captain Brown, with cargoes of wrecked property. They report that the schr. PRESIDENT, Capt. Baker, of Providence, Rhode-Island, from Matanzas, with a cargo of Molasses, was stranded on Pickle Reef, on the 14th day of July; She remained in the most perilous situation for four days, and was at length relieved of her cargo by the above named vessels. They left the President on the reef, in such a situation that it is supposed to be impossible that she can be brought into Port.

The Revenue Cutter MARION, Captain Jackson, sailed from this Port on Thursday evening last, on a cruise.

To the politeness of Maj. J. H. Flaherty, keeper of the Light-House at Sand Key, we are indebted for the following intelligence: "On the 18th July, 1829, boarded off Sand Key, the Brig MORRIS, Capt. Sistares, 74 days from Marseille, bound to New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo.—All well.

Capt. Sistares, says there had been a battle between the Russians and Turks, and that the Turks had been successful.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of high respectability to his friend in this place, dated

"New-York, June 15, 1829.
"Whilst at Washington, I had much conversation with the Heads of the different Departments relative to their views at Key West, and was much pleased to find they were disposed to commence public works there by which property will be greatly enhanced in value. It is the intention of the Executive to send three Companies of Troops early in October next to commence work upon a Battery, Barracks, &c. which will ultimately be made a permanent work."

HAVANA.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

His Britannic Majesty's Schr. MONKEY, Lieut. Shearer, captured, after a short action, the Spanish Guineaman PROVIDENCIA, with 369 Negroes on board, and arrived at this Port, on the 8th inst.

The Spanish armed Ship ZAPINA arrived from Cadiz on the same day, with Colonel DON NARCISO LOPEZ, late second in command to Gen. MORALES, in South-America, with 250 troops.

The Brig BURDET, Campbell, of New-York, arrived on the 16th from Barcelona, with some troops. Also, every Packet continued to bring recruits for the different regiments of the garrison.

No news has been received as yet of the expedition, which sailed from this port some days past, for Mexico.

The U.S. armed Schr. GRAMPUS, Capt. Latimer, has just come in. She continues to give convoy to the vessels homeward bound.

The death of Her Majesty DONA MARIA JOSEFA DE SAXONIA, Queen of Spain, was received by the last Packet from Cadiz, and proclaimed here with great solemnity, a few days since. Mourning takes place among the military and civil officers for six months.

No news of Pirates. A line-of-battle-ship, a frigate and several smaller vessels of war in harbour.

KEY WEST.—We have been led to some serious reflections on the condition of this place, and the introduction of an entire new system in the government of its affairs.—Key West is a place of consequence, and in time will be next in importance to New-Orleans in relation to the revenue. Its contiguity to Cuba—to the Bahama Banks, and

the West-Indies, and the easy manner by which it is approached, will make it a general rendezvous; of course persons may be found there of all classes and conditions—men whose pursuits are speculative, and whose fortunes are desperate. We have known that several disputes have taken place at Key West, and the judicial officers have not found their duties either safe or agreeable. It is proper for Government to take strong measures to ensure public peace and the due administration of justice, before the Island acquires a confirmed disreputable character; and we should think it advisable to make it a Military Post, as the appointment of a small garrison at Key West, with a discreet officer in command, would contribute to secure tranquillity and a due administration of the laws. A commissioner should be appointed to ascertain what regulations are necessary, and what means should be adopted to place Key West upon the same footing and under the tranquil operation of the laws as other states or Territories.—N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

We copy the following article from the N. Y. Morning Herald of the 19th ult. It gives a more minute statement of the particular causes of this unfortunate affair, than we had before known, although on the spot: in the main, it is believed by many here, that they are correctly portrayed. Inasmuch as the matter will undergo a thorough judicial investigation, we forbear further remarks:

MR. M'REA AND CAPT. HAWKINS.—We gave an account a few days since of the death of Mr. M'Rea, at Key West, by the hand of Capt. Hawkins, compiled from other papers, and stating the case only of one side. A slip from the Baltimore Republican office contains an extract from the Savannah Republican in which the provocation is stated under which the act was committed. The following paragraph explains the desperate act, and certainly, divests it of much of its atrocity.

"It appears that these gentlemen had long been at variance, arising from an illicit intercourse between M'Rea and the wife of Capt. Hawkins. Previous to a discovery of this, Capt. Hawkins had employed Mr. M'Rea as counsel in some very important law cases, then and still pending in the courts at Key West. After Capt. H. discovered Mr. M'Rea's intimacy with his wife, a duel ensued, which resulted (after the exchange of four shots) in Mr. M'Rea's receiving a ball in his thigh. Capt. H. then left Key West for Mexico, and had been absent for four months when on his return he learned that his wife had been sent to her family by the friends of Capt. H. on account of the renewal of her intercourse with Mr. M'Rea, and that Mr. M'Rea had stated publicly this improper conduct of Mrs. H. Mr. M'Rea had further aggravated Hawkins, by receiving a fee and appearing as counsel for the opponents of Hay King—the pending law suits, after having been fed by Hawkins, and in possession of all the facts necessary in behalf of H.

Thus incensed, Hawkins, in an unfortunate moment, loaded a double barrel gun with buck shot, and as M'Rea passed the window where Hawkins was, he fired both barrels. M'Rea fell and expired a few hours after. Hawkins immediately surrendered himself to the civil authority. In consequence of the great excitement prevailing at Key West, the Marshal thought proper to carry the prisoner to St. Augustine. He was placed on board the Revenue Cutter Marston, Capt. Jackson, under the charge of the Marshal, who delivered him to the proper authorities at St. Augustine. He will be returned to Key West in Nov. next to stand his trial for murder."

We can scarcely conceive a stronger incentive to the taking of a fellow being's life, than that under which Hawkins acted. Let his conduct be thought of as it may, that of M'Rea destroys all sympathy for his untimely fate.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

Walking Cane.—One of the handsomest hickory walking canes we remember to have seen for some time past, has been sent to the President by Isaac Anderson, fisherman, of Washington Market. Isaac got possession of a massive piece of the old *Cheveaux de Frieze*, sunk at West-Point, by the whigs in '76, which came up, we suppose, among the fishing poles in the river. The wood being perfectly sound, he had a cane turned and silver mounted, and sent it with the following letter to the President:

New-York, 19th May, 1829.
Dear General—I send you a walking cane made from the *Cheveaux de Frieze*, which the Americans sunk at West Point in 1776, a piece of which, barbed with iron, was lately brought up. You may have a snuff box from the tree that sheltered Wallace, or a chair from Shakespeare's mulberry tree, but a walking cane made from the tough hickory sunk by Americans to guard their water courses and mountain passes, must lead to some pleasing recollections in the mind of an old patriot. Use it occasionally to walk with to Church on Sunday. I am but a poor fisherman in the Washington Market, but I and my comrades are somebody at elections; we all supported you, and want nothing from you but to see your administration prosperous. Go on, and bind your friends to you with hooks of steel, and your enemies will soon fall into the net.

I am, dear General, your friend and fellow-citizen.

ISAAC ANDERSON.

To General A. Jackson.

The following reply was sent by Gen. Jackson:—

Washington, May 23, 1829.

"**Dear Sir**—I have received the walking cane made of the *Cheveaux de Frieze* sunk at West Point in the Revolutionary War, which you have so kindly presented to me in your note of the 19th inst. by Mr. Thomas. Nothing can be more sacred than the relic of a material which contributed to our independence; and I receive it from a fisherman with increased pleasure, as a very appropriate memento of the importance of that class of my countrymen, whether considered as agents in the achievement of our liberty or in its future defence.

ANDREW JACKSON.

ITEMS.

It appears that during the earthquake in Spain, several persons afflicted with violent rheumatism were perfectly cured. This phenomenon is attributed to the effect of electricity, or the revolution produced in the system by fright.

The editor of the Mount-Holly Chronicle, says "A stem of Asparagus, taken from the garden of a gentleman at Burlington, measuring nearly five inches in circumference, was left at our office yesterday, for the examination of the curious.

At Savannah, on the 1st inst. bills were found, by the Grand Jury, against Proctor and Pierce, as persons concerned in the illegal detention of Stephenson. The indictments founded on that affair have been continued, the Judge, Mr. Law, having been concerned as counsel before his appointment to the bench.

If all madmen were confined in Bedlam, how large ought Bedlam to be? Perhaps it would be as easy to define the dimensions of the asylum, as it would be to limit madness itself.

Memory is a wonderful of the faculty of the mind. We should have as much reason the path of a ship's keel through the ocean to remain three or four years, as we have to expect the traces of any event on our mind three or four years after the event happened if our memory had not been coeval with our first thoughts.

"A brave man thinks no one his superior who does him an injury; for he has it in his power to make himself superior to the other by forgiving it.

It is announced, in the National Intelligencer, that ROBERT JOINER, of North-Carolina, has been appointed Navy Agent at Pensacola, in place of Nathaniel Amory, removed.

Florida Indigo.—It is proposed to revive the cultivation of Indigo, in Florida. Formerly much Indigo was produced there, and which was only rivalled by that of the Caraccas. In former times, nearly one hundred and eighty thousand dollars were paid in London, in one year, for Florida Indigo.

"I'll make you prove that," said a man to another who had accused him of theft.—"You had better not," interposed a bystander, "for you'll feel worse afterwards than you do now."

When the Governor of Rome delivered the sword into the hand of Trajan, and made him Emperor, "Here," said the Prince, "Take it again; and if I reign well use it for me; if ill use it against me," thus making power subservient to virtue. How few Princes of the present day would like to part with their swords upon such terms!

Force of Conscience.—Plutarch tells a story of a Lacedaemonian who had killed his father and escaped discovery; some time after, being in company he darted his spear into a nest of swallows. When asked the reason of that unaccountable action, his answer was, "that he thought those swallows were reproaching him with his father's death." The oddness of this answer begat suspicion, discovery, conviction, and punishment.

The immortal Milton, in his essay on the Liberty of unlicensed Printing, has this remarkable passage, "As good almost kill a man as kill a book; who kills a man kills a reasonable creature—God's own image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye and understanding too. Many a man lives a burthen to the earth; but a good book is the master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of Colonel PHILIP L. HOFFMAN, a native of New-York. His sickness was of short duration.—He was attacked but a few days before his death with an intermittent billious fever, of which he died on the morning of the 18th July. In the death of Col. Hoffman society will have to mourn the loss of one of its brightest ornaments. His exemplary life, easy and agreeable manners, were such as to endear him to all who came within the circle of his acquaintance. It will be consoling to his relations and friends, at home, to learn that every exertion was made by his friends at this place to soften the bed of sickness, and render his passage smooth from this to a Brighter World—but alas! all medical aid and attention was unavailing—the mandates of stern death must be obeyed!

"This world is all a fleeting show,
For man's illusion given;
The smiles of Joy, the Tears of Woe,
Deceitful shine, deceitful flow,
There's nothing true but Heaven—

Poor wand'ers of a stormy day,
From wave to wave we're driven;
And Fancy's flash and Reason's ray
Serves but to light the troubled way—
There's nothing calm but Heaven."

DIED—On the 6th inst. in this place, Mr. JAMES WEED, son of Mr. Amos Weed, of Darien, Connecticut, in the 24th year of his age. He possessed a mild and amiable disposition, and seldom suffered his temper to be ruffled by passion, or to be soured by the disappointments and vexations of the world—he pursued through life the even tenor of his way, with a calmness and perseverance seldom equalled in so young a

POETRY.

THE MOTHER'S FAREWELL TO HER WEDDED DAUGHTER.

Go, dearest one, my selfish love
Shall never pale thy cheek;
Not e'en a mother's fears for thee
Will I in sadness seal.

Yet how can I, with coldness check
The burning tears that start?
Hast thou not turn'd from me to dwell
Within another's heart?

I think on earlier, brighter days,
When first my lip was prest
Upon thy baby brow, whilst thou
Lay helpless on my breast.

In fancy still I see thine eye
Uplifted to my face,
I hear thy lisping tones, and mark
With joy, thy childish grace.

E'en then I knew it would be thus:
I thought e'en in that hour,
Another would its perfume steal,
When I had rear'd the flower.

And yet I will not breathe a sigh—
How can I dare repine?
The sorrow that thy mother feels
Was suffer'd once by mine.

A mother's love!—Oh! thou know'st not
How much of feeling lies
In those sweet words, the hopes, the fears,
The daily strengthening ties.

It lives ere yet the infant draws
Its earliest vital breath,
And dies but when the mother's heart
Chills in the grasp of death.

Will be in whose fond arms thou seek'st
Thine all of earthly bliss,
E'er feel a love untiring, deep,
And free from self as this?

Ah, no! a husband's tenderness
Thy gentle heart may prove;
But never, never wilt thou meet,
Again a mother's love.

My love for thee must ever be
Fond as in years gone by;
While to thy heart I shall be like
A dream of memory.

Dearest! farewell! may angel hosts
Their vigils o'er thee keep;
How can I speak that fearful word
"Farewell!" and yet not weep!

Dangers of Sailing in high Latitudes.

One serene evening in the middle of August, 1775, Captain Warrens, the master of a Greenland whaler, found himself becalmed among a vast number of icebergs in about 77 degrees of north latitude. On one side within a mile of his vessel, these were of immense height and closely wedged together, and a succession of snow-covered peaks appeared behind each other as far as the eye could reach, shewing that the ocean was completely blocked up in that quarter, and that it had probably been so for a long period of time. Capt. Warrens did not feel altogether satisfied with his station, but there being no wind he could not move either one way or another, and he therefore kept a strict watch, knowing that he would be safe as long as the surrounding icebergs continued in their respective places.

About midnight the wind rose to a gale, accompanied by thick showers of snow, while a succession of tremendous thundering, grinding, crashing noises, gave fearful evidence that the ice was in motion. The vessel received violent shocks every moment, for the haziness of the atmosphere prevented those on board from discovering in what direction the open water lay, or actually if there was any at all on either side of them. The night was spent in tacking as often as any cause of danger happened to present itself, and in the morning the storm abated and Capt. Warrens found to his great joy that his ship had not sustained any serious injury. He remarked with surprise that the accumulated icebergs which had on the preceding evening formed an impenetrable barrier, had been separated and disarranged by the wind, and that in one place a canal of open sea wound its course among them as far as the eye could discern.

It was two miles beyond the entrance of this canal that a ship made its appearance about noon. The sun shone bright at the time, and a gentle breeze blew from the north. At first some intervening icebergs prevented Capt. Warrens from distinctly seeing any thing except her masts, but he was struck with the strange manner in which her sails were disposed and with the dismantled aspect of her yards and rigging. She continued to go before the wind for a few furlongs and then grinding upon the low icebergs remained motionless.

Captain Warrens' curiosity was so much excited, that he immediately leaped into his boat with several seamen, and rowed towards her. On approaching he observed that her hull was miserably weather-beaten, and not a soul appeared upon the deck which was covered with snow to a considerable depth. He hailed the crew several times but no answer was returned. Previous to stepping on board, an open port-hole near the main chains caught his eye, and on looking into it, he perceived a man reclining back in his chair, with writing materials on a small table before him, but the feebleness of the light made every thing very indistinct. The party, therefore, went upon deck, and having removed the hatch-way which they found closed, they descended to the cabin. They first came to the apartment which Capt. Warrens had viewed through the port-hole. A tremor seized him as he entered it. Its inmate retained his former position, and seemed to be insensible of strangers. He was found to be a corpse, and a green damp mould had covered his cheeks, and forehead, and veiled his open eye-balls. He held a pen in his hand, and a log book lay before him, the last sen-

tence in whose unfinished page ran thus,— "11th November, 1787; we have now been enclosed in the ice seventy days. The fire went out yesterday and our master has been trying ever since to kindle it again but without success. His wife died this morning. There is no relief."

Captain Warrens and his seamen hurried from the spot without uttering a word. On entering the principal cabin, the first object that attracted their attention was the dead body of a female reclining on a bed in an attitude of deep interest and attention. Her countenance retained the freshness of life, and a contraction of the limbs alone shewed her form was inanimate. Seated on the floor in one corner of the room, was the corpse of an apparently young man holding a steel in one hand and a flint in the other, as if in the act of striking fire upon some tinder which lay beside him.

In the fore part of the vessel several sailors were found lying dead in their births, and the body of a dog was crouched at the bottom of the gangway stairs. Neither provisions nor fuel could be discovered any where, but, Capt. Warrens was prevented by the superstitions prejudices of his seamen from examining the vessel as minutely as he wished to have done. He therefore carried away the log-book already mentioned and returned to his own ship, and immediately steered to the southward, deeply impressed with the awful example which he had just witnessed of the danger of navigating the polar seas, in high northern latitudes. On returning to England, he made various inquiries respecting vessels that had gone in an unknown way, & by comparing the results of these with the information which was afforded by the written documents in his possession, he ascertained the name and history of the imprisoned ship and her unfortunate master, and found that she had been frozen up seventeen years previous to the time of his discovering her among the ice.

THE CASKET,

FLOWERS OF LITERATURE, WIT AND SENTIMENT.

A PERIODICAL MISCELLANY, ISSUED MONTHLY; Each No. containing 48 royal octavo pages of letter press, and embellished with one Copperplate, and several Wood Engravings;

FORMING AT THE END OF THE YEAR, A VOLUME OF ABOUT 600 PAGES, WHEN AN ELEGANT TITLE PAGE AND GENERAL INDEX ARE ADDED.

It is now three years since the publication of the CASKET commenced, and during that time it has steadily acquired a patronage that has never before, it is believed, been extended to any monthly publication in this country. The plan marked out at the commencement of the last year has been constantly pursued, and such other improvements adopted and engrained upon the original design, as circumstances have suggested, and experience sanctioned.

It is the intention of the publisher to meet the increased patronage which the CASKET is now receiving, correspondent efforts to improve its appearance and enhance its interest. The sources whence instructive and amusing articles may be derived, are continually multiplying with the steady demand which the increase of general reading causes; and the publisher of the CASKET possesses every requisite facility for obtaining the best and earliest selections of foreign and domestic literary productions.

The plan of giving views of interesting American scenery, accompanied with appropriate description, will be continued with improvements in the mechanical and literary departments thereof; as a decided approbation of such articles has been expressed by a very considerable number of the patrons of the Casket. The love of domestic scenery, properly ministered to, may be made a means of public good—certainly of rational enjoyment.

Portraits of distinguished Americans will continue to be placed in the Casket, and such sketches of character of the person, or incidents of his life, will be furnished, as shall serve to place his virtues prominently before the reader; a view not less of justice to the dead, than of an example to the living. In this department, particularly it will be the aim of the publisher, to present such interesting original matter as shall give a new value to the Casket; in fact, permanency to its interest.

To the facts of biography, the description of existing scenery, and the details of vast events, will be added the instructive fiction of moral tales; those especially which are intended to illustrate the manners and customs of particular sections of the Union, and those which are calculated to strengthen virtuous resolution, by exhibiting, in its proper light, vice and its pernicious consequences, and shewing virtue as its own rich reward. As a relief to these presented subjects, all due attention will be given to the lightreading, poetry, anecdote and those et ceteras which constitute the agreeable mélange of an entertaining periodical, and which give zest to details of facts and the graver and severer composition, moral essays.

The price of subscription to the CASKET, per year, \$2 50, if paid in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year, is scarcely half that demanded for any other work of equal size in the country, and it is not the intention of the publisher to increase that price, notwithstanding his expenditures to enhance its value.

With this brief reference to the contents of the CASKET, and a renewed assurance that its typographical execution shall be of the first kind, & mechanical arrangements, such as shall insure to it a favorable reception, the publisher offers the work to the public for an increased patronage.

Subscribers for the above work will be received at the Post-Office, Key West.

FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Key West Register,

A FEW COPIES OF

OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

AUTUMNAL DISEASES

OF

S A V A N N A H.

By W. C. DANIEL, M. D.

To owners of Vessels and Shipmasters.

THE MARINE TELEGRAPH FLAGS having obtained universal adoption in the Sea-Ports throughout the United States, the Subscriber has opened a Registry Office, at No. 39 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-street, New-York, where vessels are furnished with SETS OF FLAGS, A DESIGNATING NUMBER, and SIGNAL BOOK, with which they are enabled to communicate every species of information to each other at Sea, or to the shore when approaching it. The Telegraph Flags are patented, and contain only six distinctions, capable of making 9334 changes, they are easily comprehended and trifling in cost. The numerous Shipmasters who are supplied with these Flags, are requested to send their Book to the Registry Office, on their return from Sea, to have inserted the new entries of vessels' designating numbers.

JOHN R. PARKER,

No 39, Merchants' Exchange, New-York.



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

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

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 O W E N S & C O.

Jan 15;—tf

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 30th, 1829.

Notice.

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

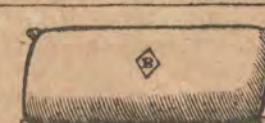
General Agency

AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and respectfully makes to them a tender of his services.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

Jan 8



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 8

Salt Ponds.

The subscriber informs the public that the SALT PONDS 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 8

PROPOSALS

FOR

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:

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:

1. English Language—including Reading,

Writing, Elocution, 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 a 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 Boyeman, " "

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. Watkins, Esq. " "

Gen. Edward C. Carrington, Halifax.

Dr. Jones, Nottoway.

Gen. Wm. Broadnax, 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, Botetourt.

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 annul the laws of human nature.

Favored by soil, climate, geographical 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-mingling. 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,	M'Lean,
Calhoun,	Macon,
Clay,	Madison,
Crawford,	Monroe,
Everett,	Randolph,
Gallatin,	Van Buren,
Jackson,	Van Rensselaer,
Lafayette,	Webster,
Livingston,	Woodbury,
M'Duffie,	

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 net work of silver. To change the figure—in the writer's laboratory the ceremonies are 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. J. 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

than. He has left many relatives and friends to bemoan his untimely end.
On the 17th, Mr. WINTHROP ELDRIDGE, in the 24th year of his age, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF KEY WEST.

ARRIVED.
July 15. Sloop Native, Grover, Reef, ballast.
" " Schr. Wm. Ross, Collins, Reef, ballast.
" " Sloop Energy, Robinson, Reef, ballast.
" 16. Sloop Capital, Walker, Reef, ballast.
" 18. Schr. General Geddes, Page, Reef, ballast.
" " Sloop Eagle, Tift, Havana, ballast.
July 22. Sloop Emmeline, Taylor, Reef, wrecked property.
" " " Splendid, Johnson, Reef, wrecked property.
" " " Sarah-Isabella, Brown, Reef, wrecked property.
Left at Key Tavernier, schr. United States, Bushnell; and schr. Thistle, Weston, at Basin Bank.
" " Schr. Pizaro, Hoxie, Tampa Bay, Timper & Co. for P. C. Greene. Passengers Col. Greene and Mr. Champney. SAILED.
July 17. Schr. Lucius, Hughes, Tampa Bay, ballast.
" 22. Sloop Energy, Robinson, Reef, ballast.

For Havana.
THE Ship JAMES WEBB, John Walton, Master, will leave this Port, in about ten days—For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to
F. A. BROWNE & CO.
July 23.

For Charleston.
THE Schr. GENEAL GEDDES, John Page, Master, will leave this Port for Charleston on Sunday next. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
F. A. BROWNE & CO.
July 23.

For Mobile.
THE Brig ORONO, James Young Master, will sail for Mobile about the 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply to
F. A. BROWNE & CO.

For New-London.
THE fast sailing, Schr. LILLY, TIFT, will sail for the above Port, on Saturday next, having good accommodations. For freight or passage apply to
AMOS TIFT.
July 29, 1829.

FOR RENT.
TWO lower and 3 upper Rooms in the Store and House of the Subscriber, together with a good Kitchen, cistern, &c. for three months—Terms reasonable.
AMOS TIFT.
July 15.

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 8w

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 report 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.

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.

Notice.
THE SUBSCRIBER still continues to carry on the

Notice.
Representing the owners of ONE DIVIDED HALF OF THE ISLAND OF KEY WEST, I am desirous to lease or sell LOTS in the town, interior, and at the Salt Ponds. Persons wishing to make applications will oblige me by making them in writing. The terms will be liberal.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
Jan 1 11

Notice.
Representing the owners of ONE DIVIDED HALF OF THE ISLAND OF KEY WEST, I am desirous to lease or sell LOTS in the town, interior, and at the Salt Ponds. Persons wishing to make applications will oblige me by making them in writing. The terms will be liberal.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
Jan 1 11

List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post-Office Key West, on the 1st day of July, 1829, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office, as dead letters.

B.
Bickham, Tho. D. Blair, Samuel Bushnell Chas. R.
C.
Cushman Samuel.
D.
Dubose John.
G.
Glander John H.
H.
Hackley William R. Harby Solomon, Harrison Gustavus 2; Hewson Michael G. 4; Higginson Henry 2.
M.
Miller Joseph, Morgan Stephen, P.
Pitts Anthony P. Place John, 2; Porter Wm. G. 5.
S.
Sherman Charles E.
T.
Tilton S. Truxton Wm.
W.
Watlington Francis.
H. S. WATERHOUSE, P. M.

TELEGRAPHIC 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, (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, on payment of Five Dollars are received by
JOHN R. PARKER,
Conductor of Marine Telegraph.

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.

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

F. A. BROWNE; COMMISSION MERCHANT, KEY WEST.
Jan 2 11

Notice.
Representing the owners of ONE DIVIDED HALF OF THE ISLAND OF KEY WEST, I am desirous to lease or sell LOTS in the town, interior, and at the Salt Ponds. Persons wishing to make applications will oblige me by making them in writing. The terms will be liberal.
JOHN WHITEHEAD.
Jan 1 11

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

Black & White Smith Business,

in all their various branches. They intend remaining in Key West, permanently, where they will execute all Business with the utmost dispatch. They have also received a large assortment of IRON and STEEL, from New-York.
JACOB GOFF & CO.
Key West, April 21, 1829. 4w

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

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.

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.

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 telegraphic 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.

EDGAR MACON,
President of the Town Council.
SAML. 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. 3. 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

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.
SAML. 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 distrain for the same.

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

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 distrain 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.
SAML. 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 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.
SAML. 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. 3. 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.
SAML. F. PHILLIPS, Clerk.

AN ORDINANCE TO PUNISH LEWD PERSONS.

Be it ordained by the Town Council of Key West, That any female of evil fame, (known to be such) supporting and maintaining herself by the unlawful profits of prostitution, or who shall live in a state of open adultery, within the limits of the corporation of the Town of Key West, shall upon conviction before the President of the Town Council, be fined for each offence, a sum not exceeding twenty-five dollars, at the discretion of the President.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the President of the Town Council upon the conviction of any person offending against the provisions of this ordinance, to exact and require of the person convicted, a bond with a penalty of five hundred dollars, with one or more sufficient securities, with a condition that the person so convicted, shall for the space of twelve months well and properly demean herself and not offend against this ordinance; and every person failing to give such bond shall be committed to the jail of the Corporation, there to remain until they give bond as herein required.
Passed, June 30th, 1829.

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

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.

MARINE Telegraphic Flags.

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

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

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

JOHN R. PARKER,
Conductor of Marine Telegraph.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER still continues to carry on the

Carpenter and House Joiners' Business

in all its various branches; and will enter into contracts for building and repairing, on the most liberal terms.
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