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### ORATION

Delivered at the Democratic Republican Celebration of the sixty-second anniversary of the Independence of the United States, in the City of New York, 4th July, 1838.

By EDWIN FORREST, Esq.

(CONCLUDED.)

We are apt, in political applications, to confound simplicity with barbarism; but here is the simplicity of intelligence and refinement, as well as the simplicity of ignorance and brutality. Simplicity is the end, it is the origin, of social effort; it is the goal, as well as the starting post, on the course of nations. Who that reads the lessons of history, or surveys the actual condition of mankind, with thoughtful eyes, does not perceive that, in religion and morals, in science and art, in taste, fashion, manners, every thing, simplicity and true refinement go forward hand in hand. As civilization advances, the gorgeous rites of idolatrous faith, performed with pompous ceremonial before altars smoking with incense, of human victims, are succeeded by simple and refined worship of a sublimer god. The dogmas of an arrogant philosophy, full of crude and contradictory assumptions, are followed by the harmonious coveries of inductive reason. The grotesque and cumbersome forms of architecture, glittering with barbaric pomp and gold, give place to the structures of a simple and sweeter taste. Literature strips off her tawdryappings and superfluous ornament, and retaining the quaint conceits of cloistered rhetoricians, and their elaborate contortions of phrase, speaks to the heart in words that breathe the sweet simplicity of nature. Simplicity is indeed the last achievement in the power of man. It is the ultimate lesson to be acquired before he can reach that state of illumined equality and brotherhood, which is inspiring precepts of democratic philosophy, not less than the sublime ethics of the Christian faith, teach us to hope may yet include, with an unsullied page, the criminal annals of our race.

To the genius of Bacon the world is indebted for emancipating philosophy from the fetters of the schoolman, and placing her securely on the firm basis of ascertained elementary truth, thence to soar to the loftiest heights on the unerring pinions of induction and analogy. To the genius of Jefferson—to the comprehensive reach and fervid patriotism of his mind—we owe a more momentous obligation. What Bacon did for natural science, Jefferson did for political morals, that important branch of ethics which directly affects the happiness of all mankind. He snatched the art of government from the hands that had enveloped it in obscurity and mysteries, that it might be made an instrument to oppress the many for the advantage of the few. He stripped off the jargon by which the human mind had been deluded into blind veneration for kings and the immediate viceregerents of God on earth; and proclaimed in words of eloquent truth, which thrilled conviction to every heart, those eternal self-evident first principles of justice and reason, on which alone the fabric of Government should be reared. He taught those "truths of power in words immortal" you have this day heard; words which bear the spirit of great deeds; words which have sounded the death-ding of tyranny to the remotest corners of the earth; which have roused a sense of right, a hatred of oppression, an intense yearning for democratic liberty, in a myriad of human hearts; and which reverberating through time, have thundered through the sky, will, in the distance far away, awaken the slumbering ages.

To Jefferson belongs, exclusively and forever, the high renown of having framed the glorious charter of American liberty. His memory the benedictions of this and succeeding times are due for reducing the theory of freedom to its simplest elements, and in a few lucid and unanswerable propositions, establishing a groundwork on which may securely raise a lasting superstructure of national greatness and prosperity. Our fathers, in the august assemblage of the solemn and momentous principles he advocated, with scarce an alteration—with but the slightest degree of its verbal construction—published that exposition of human

rights, to the world, as their Declaration of American Independence; pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in support of the tenets it proclaimed. This was the grandest, the most important experiment, ever undertaken in the history of man. But they that entered upon it were not afraid of new experiments, if founded on the immutable principles of right, and approved by the sober convictions of reason. There were not wanting then, indeed, as there are not wanting now; pale counselors to fear, who would have withheld them from the course they pursuing, because it tended in a direction hitherto untried. But they were not to be deterred by the shadowy doubts and timid suggestions of craven spirits, content to be lashed for ever round the same circle of miserable expedients, perpetually trying anew the exploded shifts which had always proved lamentably inadequate before. To such men, the very name of experiment is a sound of horror. It is a spell which conjured up gorgons, hydras, and chimeras dire. They seem not to know that all that is valuable in life—that the acquisitions of learning, the discoveries of science, and the refinements of art—are the result of experiment. It was experiment that bestowed on Canopus those keys of knowledge with which we unlock the treasure-houses of immortal mind. It was experiment that taught Bacon the utility of the Grecian philosophy, and led him to that heaven-scalding method of investigation and analysis, on which science has safely climbed to the proud eminence where now she sits dispensing her blessings on mankind. It was experiment that lifted Newton above the clouds and darkness of this visible diurnal sphere, enabling him to explore the sublime mechanism of the stars and weigh the planets in their eternal rounds. It was experiment that nerved the hand of Franklin to snatch the thunder from the armory of heaven. It was experiment that gave this hemisphere to the world. It was EXPERIMENT that gave this continent FREEDOM.

Let us not be afraid, then, to try experiments, merely because they are new; nor lavish upon aged error the veneration due only to truth. Let us not be afraid to follow reason, however far she may diverge from the beaten path of opinion. All the inventions which embellish life, all the discoveries which enlarge the field of human happiness, are but various results of the bold experiment- al exercise of that distinguished attribute of man. It was the exercise of reason that taught our sires those simple elements of freedom on which they founded their stupendous structure of empire. The result is now before mankind, not in the embryo form of doubtful experiment; not as the mere theory of visionary statesmen, or the mad project of hot-brained rebels; it is before them in the beautiful maturity of established fact, attested by sixty-two years of national experience, and witnessed throughout its progress by an admiring world! Where does this sun, in all his compass, shed his beams on a country, freer, better, happier than this? Where does he behold more diffused prosperity, more active industry, more social harmony, more abiding faith, hope and charity? Where are the foundations of private right more stable, or the limits of public order more inviolately observed? Where does labor go to the toil with an aliter step, or an erecter brow, exultant with the heart- reflected light of conscious independence? Where does agriculture drive his team afield with a more cheery spirit, in the certain assurance that the harvest is his own? Where does commerce launch more boldly her bark upon the deep, aware that she has to strive but with the tyranny of the elements, and not with this more appalling tyranny of man?

True it is, that a passing cloud has occasionally flecked the serene brightness of our horizon, and cast a momentary shadow on the earth; and there are a sort of boding political soothsayers, who, with malignant a- laciety of evil augury, magnify each trans- ient speck into a fearful harbinger of desol- ating tempests. But an empire, rock-foun- ded as our own, on the adamantine basis of truth and universal equity, mocks the vain predictions, and vainer aspirations, of those who either fear or wish its fall. What tho' the eager passions of men have sometimes broken through the restraints of order, and heady tumult, with precipitate hand, has seized the sword and scales of justice? Did not the voice of reason instantly hush the clamorous shout of riot, and hasty anger, abashed at his own intemperate act, restore the ravished emblems, and bow with defer- ence before the recovered dignity of the law?

But how pitiful—how worse than pitiful, the wretched aim of those, who gloat over these rare and transient embulations of tu- multuous rage as supplying an argument against the adequacy and benign effects of Democratic Government! Have these re- llers of the principle of liberty read the lessons taught by the history of the past; or have they considered the forceful admonitions with which the present state of the other

empires of the world is fraught? If the mild spirit of equal laws, which derive their sanction immediately from those whom they affect, cannot wholly subdue the stormy pas- sions of man, will they explain what better form of political institutions has accomplish- ed that result? Methinks they turn, and with ready ges- ture point to the monarchy from which this young Republic sprung. I cast my eyes to- wards her with no unfilial glance. I rever- ence England—with all her faults, I rever- ence the mother of my country, and the great exemplar of the world in arts, in arms, in science, literature, and song. I reverence her for the principles of civil lib- erty which she has scattered, like flower- seeds by the far winds sown, over the whole surface of the globe. I reverence her for that she was the parent of Hampden and Sidney, of Bacon and Newton, of Milton and Shakspear. Yes! though she drove our fathers from her shores with the accursed scourge of political and religious persecution, and though, like an unnatural parent she battled with her children when they assert- ed the unalienable prerogatives of humanity and nature, I reverence England. But let not my eyes be turned to where she sits in the swollen pride of aristocratic grandeur for an example of that system of polity which wholly restrain the outbreaks of popular phrenzy. Behold what fires are those which dash across her borders, and wrap them in the red and fumid wreath of conflagration! They are kindled by the riotous and incendi- ary sons of agriculture, who, pushed by want to the extreme verge of endurance, are now excited to madness at the sight of art- labor superfluous, and snatch the scant crust from their famishing mouths. But hark! in another quarter the hoarse roar of many voices is ascending, mingled with the crash of massive bodies, falling in shattered frag- ments to the earth. The tumult proceeds from the pale operatives of the manufactories, turning at last and rending the hands that degraded human nature to the drudgery of brutes, without affording it even the respit- and nurture which brutes enjoy. And mark of sudden fray, A press gang, with the myrmidons of power at their backs, are in- fierce conflict with the populace. The latter contend desperately for they are contending for the inestimable right of personal freedom. But see the guards in blood-red livery, (fit color for their sanguinary trade,) hasten for- ward to the field of action, and restore peace and order at the bayonet's point. These are some of the scenes which a cursory glance over England describes.

The tremendous means of awing man which a despotism exercises, may repress for a while the outward manifestations of hu- man passion; but the mischief works not less surely that it works concealed; and at last, gathering strength superior to the resistance, it bursts with an explosion the more terrific for the delay. The dams & embankments of arbitrary power may, for a while, compel the stream of society to flow in a direction con- trary to that of nature; but wider is the havoc of the deluge, and gushes in wild torrents over the land. Happy, then, that country, whose simple polity places no restraint on opinion; which, freely expressing itself in the consti- tuted modes, continually conforms the insti- tutions to the public will, and thus prevents all occasion and excuse for violent disruption and change. Compare the annals of this confederacy with those of any other nation, and the beneficent influence of Democratic liberty in this respect, as in all others will plainly appear.

Can the political skeptic cast his eyes over this vast empire—can he look on the broad, bright face, and sturdy form of popular free- dom, and not find all his fine-woven web of speculative doubts of man's capacity for self-government melt like breath into the wind? It is but three score years since our national birthday dawned upon the earth. Is this the continent, now resonant with the many-mingled hum of active life, which yesterday presented but the scattered smoke of a few colonial settlements, curling here and there from dense foliage of a cheerless, boundless, trackless wilderness! Whence is derived the strange activity which has wrought this change—so vast, so sudden, it almost makes the wildest tales of magic cre- dible? Whence, but from the inspiring influ- ence of equal Democratic liberty?

"Yes, in the desert there is built a home For freedom. Genius is made strong to rear The monuments of man beneath the dome. Of a new heaven: Myriads assemble there Whom the proud lords of man, in rage or fear, Drive from their wasted homes." No need of standing armies here, or the hired bravoos that defend a tyrant's throne, to protect the people in the secure enjoy- ment of their rights. No need of emphatic guards and checks to keep the even bal- ance of the law. No need of a portentous and unnatural union between things sacred and profane, to force the unwilling conscien- ces of men to worship God with rites their

souls reject. Here at last is discovered the grand political truth, that in the simplicity of government consists the strength and majesty of the people; that as the contrivances of the state increase in complexity, those whom they affect are degraded and made wretched; and that when the institutions of society shall conform to the beautiful sim- plicity of nature, which does nothing in vain, then will man have attained the utmost limit of human felicity. In the progress of that great Democratic experiment, the origin of which we are met this day to celebrate, let us keep constantly in mind, that the sole end of government, consistent with the unalien- able equality of human rights, and the great- est diffusion of happiness, is the mere protec- tion of men from mutual aggression, leaving them otherwise in unlimited freedom, to fol- low their own pursuits, express their own opinions, and practice their own faith. The day is past forever when religion could have feared the consequences of freedom. In what other land do so many heaven-pointing spires attest the devotional habits of the peo- ple? In what other land is the altar more faithfully served, or its fires kept burning with a steadier lustre? Yet the temples in which we worship are not founded on the violated rights of conscience, but erected by willing hands; the power, is but the sponta- neous homage of our hearts; and religion, viewing the prodigious concourse of her vol- untary followers, has reason to bless the auspicious influence of Democratic liberty and universal toleration. She has reason to exclaim, in the divine language of Milton, "though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do not injuriously, by licensing and prohibiting, to misdoubt her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple! For who ever knew truth puts the worse in a free and open encounter? Her confuting is the best and surest suppressing." The sound- ness of this glorious text of religious liberty, has now been approved to the world by the incontestible evidence of our national experi- ence, since it is one of those "columns of true majesty" on which our political fabric stands. Let bigotry and intolerance turn their low- ering eyes to our bright example, and learn to politics and religion, from placing an in- superable bar to that incestuous union, from which, in other lands, such a direful brood of error's monstrous shapes have sprung.

Not less auspicious would be the result, if, adhering closely to the avowed purposes and duties of Democratic government, we should preserve an equal distance between politics and trade, confining the one to the mere pro- tection of men in the unfringed enjoyment of their equal rights, and leaving the other to be regulated by enterprise and competition, according to those natural principles of econ- omic wisdom which will be ever found more just and efficient than the imperfect and ar- bitrary restraints of legislation. But above all, let us be careful, by no political inter- ference with the pursuits of industry and improvement, to violate that grand maxim of equality on which, as on its corner stone, the fabric of Democratic freedom rests. That we should frown indignantly on the first mo- tion of an attempt to sunder one portion of the Union from another, but with deeper solicitude, and more sedulous and constant care, should we guard against a blow being aimed, no matter how light, or by what spec- ious pretext defended, against that great elementary principle of liberty, which once shaken, the whole structure will topple to the ground. Beware, therefore, of connect- ing Government as a partner or co-operator with the affairs of trade, lest the selfish and rapacious spirit of trade should prove stron- ger than the spirit of liberty, and the pecu- liar advantage of the votaries of traffic should be regarded more than the general and equal good of the votaries of freedom.

Yet deem me not governed by a narrow sentiment of hostility to traffic. On the con- trary, I am its friend, I regard it in all its legitimate influences as a benefactor of man- kind. I regard it as the cultivator of amity between the distant portions of the globe, knitting together by a constant interchange of kindly offices in a thousand ties of inter- est and affection. I regard it as showing men their mutual dependence on each other, and cherishing a feeling of brotherhood for the whole human race. It explores every desert of the earth, and traverses every ocean, rescuing its continents and islands from the long night of ignorance and barbarism, and bringing them within the blessed light of the day-star of religion and civilization. The fervor of equinoctial heat cannot relax, nor the accumulated horrors of polar win- ter chill, its hardy and elastic spirit of en- terprize. It breaks through the sordid bar- each being to his own narrow spot of earth, and makes the inhabitant of the most ungen- eral climate a commener of the world, bound- edly supplying him with its various pro- ductions, and opening to him all its mag- azines of science, literature, and art. These are the achievements of traffic under the in- fluence of its own simple and salutary laws.

But once violate the great principle of equal- ity, once invest it with political immunities, and, from a benefactor, it becomes an oppres- sor of mankind, perverting the true end of government, statching its advantages with a greedily and monopolizing hand, and leaving its burdens to fall with augmented weight on other necks. Beware, then, of bestowing under any name, or for any purpose, exclu- sive privileges on any portion of the people; for it is the nature of power to enlarge itself by continual aggression, and like the snow- ball, which, by its own motion, becomes an avalanche, and buries the hamlet in ruins, it may fall, ere we dream of danger, and crush us with its weight.

If in any respect, the great experiment which America has been trying before the world has failed to accomplish the true end of Government—"the greatest good of the greatest number"—it is only where she her- self has proved recreant to the fundamental article of her creed. If we have not prospered to the greatest possible extent compat- ible with the condition of humanity, it is because we have sometimes deviated, in practice from the sublime maxim, "that all men are created free and equal, that they are en- dowed by their creator with certain unalien- able rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." If in no instance we have transgressed this axiom of Democratic liberty, how is it that one man may freely perform what it is a crime for another to attempt? By what prin- ciple, accordant with equal rights, are the penal interdictions of the law thrown across my path, to shut me from a direction, which another may pursue without fear or hinder- ance? Why are a few decorated with the insignia of chartered privileges, and armed in artificial intangibility, while the many stand undistinguished in the plain exterior of the natural man, with no forged contrivance of the law to shield them from the "shocks that flesh is heir to?" Are these things consistent with the doctrine which teaches that equal protection is the sole true end of Government? That its blessings, like the "gentle dews of heaven," should fall equally on the heads of all!

It is one of the admirable incidents of De- mocracy, that it tends, with a constant influ- ence, to equalize the external condition of man. Perfect equality, indeed, is not within the reach of human effort.

"Order is heaven's first law, and this contest, Some are and must be greater than the rest; More rich, more wise." Strength must ever have an advantage over weakness; sagacity over simplicity, wisdom over ignorance. This is according to the ordination of nature, and no institu- tions of man can repeal the decree. But the inequality of society is greater than the in- equality of nature; because it has violated the first principle of justice, which nature her- self has inscribed on the heart—the equality, not of physical or intellectual condition, but of moral rights. Let us hasten to retrace our steps, wherein we have strayed from this golden rule of Democratic Government. This only is wanting to complete the measure of our national felicity.

There is no room to fear that persuasion to this effect, though urged with all the power of logic, and all the captivating arts of rhetoric, by lips more eloquent than those which address you now, will lead too suddenly to change. Great changes in social institutions, even acknowledged errors, cannot be instan- taneously accomplished, without endangering those boundaries of private right which ought to be held inviolate and sacred. Hence it happily arises, that the human mind entertains a strong reluctance to violent transitions, not only where the end is doubtful, but where it is clear as the light of day, and beautiful as the face of truth; and it is only when the ills of society amount to tyrannous impositions, that this aversion yields to a more power- ful incentive of conduct. Then leaps the sword of revolution from its scabbard, and a passage to reformation is hewn out through blood. But how blest is our condition, that such a resort can never be needed. "Peace on earth, and good will among men," are the natural fruits of our political system. The gentle weapon of suffrage is adequate for all the purposes of freedom. From the armory of opinion we issue forth, in our mail more impenetrable than ever was that of warriors on the field of sanguinary strife. Our panoply is of surest proof, for it is supplied by reason. Armed with the ballot, a better implement of warfare than the sword of the "icebrook's temper," we fight, and virtue of the majority to decide the vic- tory on the side of truth. And should en- ergems, his opponents, though defeated, are not destroyed; they rally again to the con- flict, animated with the strong assurance of the ult- imate prevalence of right.

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again, The eternal years of God are hers; But error wounded writhes in pain, And dies among his worshippers." What bounds can the vision of the human mind descry to the spread of American great- ness, if we but firmly adhere to those first

principles of government which have already... We now put it to the State Rights party...

From the inland oceans of the north to the sparkling surface of the tropical sea, rippled by breezes laden with the perfumes of eternal summer...

FEDERAL LABORS IN THE SOUTH

The Federal party are making the strongest efforts to seduce the friends of the State Rights in the South to give their support...

But although we are not surprised at the course of the chief conspirators, we shall be more than surprised if the bone and sinew of the party follow their example...

Political readers who seek to cover their demerits and designs seek invariably to bring up false issues. In the present instance, the object being the elevation of Mr. Clay...

gle, we have never yet felt a single doubt as to the future triumph of the Democracy. It is this that stimulates us in so unyielding a course in battling in the glorious cause...

THE CHEROKEES.—Yesterday's Banner contains the correspondence between Gen. Gaines and Gov. Cannon in relation to an apprehended Indian war upon the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri...

Next comes a letter to the Secretary of War, which is in the following words: HEAD-QUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION, St. Louis Mo. Aug. 8, 1833.

Respectfully, Your most obt. serv't. (Signed) EDMUND P. GAINES, Maj. General U. S. Army, Commanding

The Hon. J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, City of Washington, D. C. A true copy, U. Reno, Act. Ass't Adj. Gen. Western Division.

Washington Chronicle. The sterling democratic Statesman Thomas Hart Benton, received the visits of his friends at Belthover's yesterday.

THE DROUGHT. In this section of the State (says the Nashville Banner) the drought has been unprecedented. It still continues. With a few exceptions its deleterious effects on the corn crop will be felt generally over the U. States.

THE NEW YORK AMERICAN says, "The country is parched up as a Syrian desert—the pastures are burnt up—the corn leaves are assuming the form of scrolls, and the potatoes—they will, it is feared, have no form at all."

THE PARISS WEST TENNESSEAN says, "Prospects in Henry for good crops are bad. All north and west of us seems to have been favored with rains, whilst we are without."

NEW COTTON. The first bale of new cotton made in this county the present season, was brought to this city on Saturday the 19th instant, and sold for 12 1-2 cents per pound.

NEW COTTON.—A load of New Cotton was sold at public auction, in this city, last Saturday, by G. W. Noble, sent in by Gen. James D. Gilmore, of the Prairies—Wm. Knox & Co. being the purchasers at 12 1-2 cents.

NEW COTTON.—One bale of new cotton was yesterday brought to this city, from the plantation of the Rev. J. Harris, of Burke county, stored at S. Kneeland & Co's Warehouse, and sold at thirteen cents; quality good.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—We have been waiting patiently for the official returns of the elections which have recently taken place in the Western States, but they have not yet come to hand.

MISSOURI.—We cannot withhold the following remarks of the Missouri Argus from our readers.—The ragocrats have been completely used up—Waterloo'd—in Tom Benton's State. Mr. Jefferson's "favorable west" will prove true in the present struggle.

And this notwithstanding they were traversing it for months "from Dan to Sheba." Truly it is a most unprecedented triumph of THE PEOPLE.

Legislature of Alabama.—The tables of the Senate and House representatives of the State of Alabama, chosen at the late election, will show as nearly the relative strength of the parties in our next Legislature, as is possible to exhibit without the actual meeting of the individuals themselves being had.

Autauga, Baldwin, Mobile, and Washington, Bibb, Butler and Conecuh, Benton, Talladega, and Randolph, Chambers, Russell, and Barbour, Coosa and Shelby, Dale, Covington and Henry, Dallas, Fayette and Marion, Franklin, Greene, Jackson, Jefferson, Lauderdale, Limestone, Lawrence, Lowndes, Macon, Tallapoosa & Pike, Madison, Marengo and Sumpter, Montgomery, Morgan, Perry, Pickens, St. Clair, Tuscaloosa, Wilcox, \*Anti-Band, \*Bank, \*No election in these Districts.

Autauga, Barbours, Butler, Blount, Becton, Baldwin, Chambers, Coosa, Clarke, Cherokee, Conecuh, Covington, Dale, Dallas, De Kalb, Fayette, Franklin, Greene, Henry, Jefferson, Jackson, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Limestone, Lowndes, Montgomery, Mobile, Macon, Marengo, Morgan, Madison, Monroe, Marshall, Perry, Dickens, Pike, Russell, Randolph, Sheldy, St. Clair, Sumpter, Talladega, Tallapoosa, Tuscaloosa, Washington, Walker, Wilcox.

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the re-election of Mr. Benton to the office of the United States. In St. Louis, the Whigs, of mercantile influence, succeed their ticket; but the lead-mine count-taught them a lesson that they will remember.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 6, 1838.

movements at Havana.—From the Bee we learn that a conspiracy, in the Carlists, had been detected, and eight patriots shot.

All appears quiet in Canada. The re- at an end; and the hanging part of the commenced. Occasionally a few of the patriots are hoisted up, for the private of the British authorities.

From the latest accounts, we learn is now, a period of universal prosperity Republic. They are at peace at home, and abroad. There are now six Newspa- bled in the country, and three more are commenced. Court Houses, Churches, minaries are being built; and the whole appears to be in the most flourishing con- May the Banner of the single Star wave over the heads of her gallant sons, till it triumph over the city of the Incas.

have lately seen a letter from a lady at gton City, addressed to her husband, in the following anecdote of Prince De Join- related:

ew days since the young prince passed my g house on horseback, to visit the Capital, early opposite where I was sitting, his horse restive, and his highness was soon kissing it and rolling in the street. The Prince, picked himself up, and made his way to the Chamber. During his stay there, it served that the Flag of the Senate was posely around its staff, while the flag of the House was unfurled, and waving in the breeze. This shows that our Democratic stand- not bear the Foreign Nobility upon their or our Star-Spangled banner, waive their

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Alps "sonnet- moon" has been received; he is evidently much promise, and has a very happy versification, witness his first verse.

All hail thou glowing moon,  
Bright as a new tin pan;  
Thou brightest, noblest, roundest source  
Of bread and cheese to man.

Continuation of his portical favors is earnestly

MR. WEBSTER'S DINNER.

notice from some of the Boston papers that of steady habits, and the theatre of old-ism, give Mr. Webster a large dinner at heuil Hall, and the procession was one- going in to the Hall; and a number of pe- were crowded out. Many of those who were out, are said to have given three dollars against the walls.

ness (as the Yankee would say) all of those three dollars, to lean against the walls, the "God like Daniel" speak of banks and light federalism, were all advocates of the r and rig-currency, and belong to the ster gentry, and we guess, the three dol- are paid in shin-plasters, for no good hard- banker would hull out three dollars in spe- pay for the benefit of leaning against any- and we guess that some of them for that a- could be made but the wall of Fanéuil

ish the Republican was about to com- new volume, that we could write a "pros- we think we excel in that line of busi- and that our readers may judge, we will em a specimen of what we should say.

ving as we do in the great Democratic doc- of '98, we shall yield our cordial support present Administration. We believe a bank- to be dangerous to the institutions of ntry; and subversive of the best interests outh, and that the time has now come, for a reparation of the government from the Whigs; and that the whole South ally to a man, to defeat their machinations. We endeavor to be on the best, possible ith our Editorial brethren. We shall no contest on our part, but we be to that who attacks us, we shall then cry on McDuff, and damned be him who first sold, Enough."

shall give a summary of the latest foreign ough at this distance from the sea-board, ally becomes "weary stale, flat and un- ble."

shall pay particular attention to the litera- ment of our paper, & solicit contributions r friends; and now a word of advice to ou- onds. Many writers fail in their choice fect. The early history of this country,

is rich in legendary lore, and will furnish themes of interest to all who choose to exercise their pens on such subjects. But more writers fail in their style; now who wants to read a dull-prosing News- paper, essay on "War," "Ambition," or "George Washington;" or a milk and water ode on "Sensibility," from some love-sick die-away, dyspeptic youth or damsel who keeps an Album.

We are great admirers of a free dashing off-hand style; and would not have our contributors afraid (as John Neal says) "to hear the racing of their own pens."

We shall occasionally be keen, witty and satirical; but as we are only imagining what we would say, let us not boast. Just look out for our next number that's all.

It is evident that a crisis in the affairs of our country is fast approaching, which in all probability, is to decide the future "Weal or woe" of this great Nation. On the one side, stands "Multi-fac- ed" Federalism, flanked on one wing, by the Abolitionists, and on the other by the conservatives.

She has undergone no change; although she has disguised herself under various names. The cloven foot is sure to appear. She is now arraying herself for the last desperate struggle.

The Federalists, have many and mighty means at their command, wealth, talent and perseverance. They number among their champions names, the most distinguished, for eloquence and genius in our land. And should they succeed in the coming contest; should they place in the Presidential chair the candidate of their choice, with Abolitionism, a high protective Tariff, and a National Bank fol- lowing in the train. The Rubicon of our political existence is passed! But we we have no fears of their success. The Democrats are at their post, standing up manfully for those same great princi- ples for which they have ever contended;—the principles of free and constitutional government.

Our reliance is on the people. The issue has been fairly placed before them. It is the Bank or the Constitution. "It is whether our government is hereafter to be a government of the people, or a government of money."

The Federalists have by their presses, and orator, succeeded in arousing the political elements of our country, into a state of excitement; and delu- sion may for a time prevail, but in the end our principles must be triumphant. Let us then go forth to the contest, and Victory will again perch upon the banners of the Democracy.

This week we conclude the admirable Oration of Mr. Forrest, delivered on the 4th of July, at New York. Forrest and ourselves were friends of old, and often have we hung with passionate fond- ness over his delineations of Metamora, Damon, Othello, &c. This we believe to be his first ap- pearance in the character of an author; and judg- ing from this specimen, we should say, he was destined to take as high a rank in the situation of his country, as he has already done upon the stage.

He has, however been subject to every kind of abuse from the oppositi- press. The New York Times very appropriately says:

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a gentleman of ripe scholarship, high character and sterling worth, cannot be selected by his political friends and fellow citizens to deliver an oration, without a sneer on account of his profession, and we must be allowed to remark, that it comes with a remarkable ill grace from a party who elected for their Mayor a vender of lottery tickets!"

AN ANSWER SUITABLE TO THE TIMES. As the most of our readers are not lawyers, we will make a brief explanation of the subject mat- ters. Corporations in England & elsewhere, have suitable persons appointed by law to visit them, inquire into, and correct all irregularities that in- variably creep into all corporations when govern- ed by, and composed of individuals subject to all human frailties, and liable to deviate from the correct path of duty.

In England, civil corporations are visited by the government itself, through the medium of the courts of justice. The way in which our courts of justice, exercise common law jurisdiction over all civil corporations, whether public or private, is by writ of *Maadimus*, and by information in the A student at law a few days since was asked in our hearings.—How are civil corporations visited! He very appropriately replied: During the present time they are "visited by destruction, distress, pen- itence and famine."

Prentice of the Louisiana Journal has been boasting for a long time of his "Amelia," and she really does write beautiful poetry, we have extracted one of her pieces into our present number. We also publish a poetical sketch from our own contri- buter "Amelia," and we leave it to our readers if our Amelia does not beat Prentice's Amelia.

For the Republican.  
Do ye weep for the dead? do ye weep for the dead! That they linger no more, but have thrived them and fled,  
Hence away from earth's toils, to the far distant shore,  
When high and pure spirits, have assembled before?  
Do ye weep for the dead, that your tears may not bring,  
To their wintry cold rest, the warm breathing of spring?  
No, the summers glad sun never lightens the tomb  
But departed there be who might envy your doom.

Do ye weep for the dead? that they are peace- fully laid,  
Where the last bitter throbbing of anguish is laid,  
Where the heart is at rest,—all its pulses so still,  
Y'ill not waken the sleeper, call loud as ye will!  
Do ye weep for the dead, that their smile cannot cheer  
Sunny fair as it was—Nor their voice glad the ear?  
Would ye bring back the spirit so dreamless of care,  
To sorrow, earth's sorrow—to live—to despair?

Do ye weep for the dead? no, ah! no, let them rest  
Still—still—deadly still—as the cold clod on their breast  
The deep graves mor'nless night has no voice nei-  
ther ear—  
No bright flashing of eyes such as shone 'round  
them here:  
Yet bewail not the dead—care is mingled with  
bliss.

though awake at the touch, of the infants soft  
kiss;  
And the soul bounding thro' of love's wild magic  
joy  
Brings a spell to the heart, that may bless to des-  
troy

Do ye weep for the dead? that tears could not  
save  
Their poor bodies frail bark from the floods of the  
grave  
That glitter in smoothness, or foam dash to the  
rock  
Alike cover quick—sands—who shall parry the  
shock  
Then bewail not the dead that their sail is afar  
Where our day cannot shine, nor our night shed  
a star

The fearful dark waters, rocks, storms, all are  
passed  
Ask the boon of long life who would linger the  
last?

Do ye weep for the dead? that their voices now  
swell,  
With silver toned trumpets, glad hosanna's to tell:  
They have gone from our light, but the light of  
their sky  
Is the light of the Angel, that never will die  
but at peace then weak mortal, nor weep for the  
dead,  
That they linger no more but have cherished them  
& fled  
Hence away from earth's toils, to the far distant  
shore  
Where high and pure spirits have assembled  
before.

AMELIA.  
The Issue.—Henry Clay and a National  
Bank, or Martin Van Buren and no Nation-  
al Bank. No one can read the Whig toasts  
which have been every where drunk in Vir-  
ginia on the 4th July, without seeing that  
this is the issue. Gen. Harrison has been  
dropped by the very champions who pressed  
him forward in 1836, and Henry Clay is  
to be the candidate of the Whigs. This is  
lear from the efforts which have been pon-  
siously and assiduously made to trump him  
north on the recent anniversary. We beg  
the reader to come over the Whig toasts in  
Nashemund, which we have been requested  
to publish. Was there ever a jumble of  
toasts more falser in their flattery of the  
Whig candidate—more coarse and libelous  
in their vituperation of the friends of Mr  
Van Buren!

Ohio Statesman  
This Resumption.—A gentleman just  
from Indiana says:—The Indiana Bank  
will resume when the Ohio Banks do—  
the Ohio Banks will resume when Henry  
Clay is President, and he (Nick) at the  
head of a Nation! Institution of FIFTY  
MILLIONS!! Oh! hush!

MARCH OF INTELLECT.—A gentleman  
the other day visiting a school at Edinburgh,  
had a book put into his hands for the purpose  
of examining a class. The word "inherit-  
ence" occurring in the verse, the querist in-  
terrogated the youngster as follows: "What  
is inheritance?" A. "Patrimony." "What  
is patrimony?" A. "Something left by  
father." "What would you call it if left by  
a mother?" A. "Matrimony."

NOTICE.  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against tra-  
ding for a note given by the subscriber against  
to J. M. Railroad for fifteen hundred dollars,  
to the best of my knowledge due sometime in Fe-  
bruary last. As I have sufficient assets against  
said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it  
September 6, 1838.—3t. PHILIP SPAN.

SHERIFF SALE.  
WILL be sold before the Court House door,  
in the Town of Wetumpka, Randolph county,  
the usual hours of sale, in October next, within  
the usual hours of sale, the following property,  
viz., the North East quarter, of section thir-  
teen township seventeen, range nine. The west half  
of the southeast quarter; and east half of the  
southwest quarter, of section twelve, township  
seventeen, range nine, east in the Coosa land  
District. Levied on as the property of John  
Gooden, to satisfy two fifths of one in favor of  
Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gor-  
don.

WILLIS WOOD, SHFF.  
By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS.  
Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—3t.

NOTICE.  
BY virtue of the following Executions, and or-  
der of sale. I will offer for sale to the high-  
est bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in  
the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of Oc-  
tober next, the following Lots or parts of Lots,  
viz., the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 21, and  
the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 28.  
And the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same,  
all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa  
Land District. Levied on as the property of  
James Wilson, at the instance of Everett Sur-  
field.

ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town  
of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman  
and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the in-  
stance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and  
James Dukess  
WM. OREAR, SHFF.  
September 6, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
BENTON COUNTY.  
Taken up by posted by Benjamin  
Ellis, one stray mule, mouse color,  
large brand on the left thigh, much  
marked with the color, Hug backed,  
sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four  
feet and 1-2 high. Appraised to \$37 50 cts.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
September 6, 1838.—3t.

CISRO.  
The Best Sore of Eclipse,  
FORMERLY owned by Gilbert  
Rakes of Virginia, will stand  
the fall season at my stable, tw-  
o miles north of Jacksonville, and  
will be let to mares at \$20 the season, payable  
within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with-  
foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the  
mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand.  
Any gentleman forming a company of five mares,  
shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within  
the season, and if the mare shall not prove with-  
foal the fall season, shall have the spring season  
gratis. The season to commence on the 15th  
September and expire on the 10th December.  
All possible care will be taken to prevent ac-  
cidents but no liability for any.

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

JOHN T. POPE.  
PEDIGREE.  
Cisro was get by the American Eclipse, his  
dam by Montsier Tounson, grand dam by Sato-  
ros.

This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes  
a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was  
get by Montsier Tounson, her dam by Satoros.  
Given under my hand.  
JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.

I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay  
mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my posses-  
sion, from which he obtained a bay colt with one  
white foot behind. She was got by Montsier Tou-  
son, dam by Satoros.

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

WADE HAMPTON,  
RICHARDS SINGLETON.  
September 6, 1838.—2t.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN up by William Sims,  
living on Frigs Creek one day  
male 4 years old next spring 4 1/2 feet  
high, no marks or brands perceiv-  
able. Appraised to fifty five dollars.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

W. H. BENTON,  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING  
MERCHANT.  
Mobile, Ala.

NOTICE.  
ALL those indebted to me by note or account,  
are requested to come forward and settle them  
by the 15th inst. as I am going to remove,  
and must by that time close my business.  
September 6, 1838.—2t. JAMES BURNS.

To Planters and Merchants.  
S. & J. LEEPER  
HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses  
and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's  
corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and for-  
ward goods, and do a general Agency and Com-  
mission Business. They will also, keep a stock of  
Groceries on hand.  
August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STRAYED  
FROM the subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin  
Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black  
Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his  
horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well  
built. It is supposed he will make F. S. Sawyer's  
ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person making him up  
in living me information thereof, shall be reward-  
ed for his trouble.  
ANDERSON WILKINS.  
August 30th, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.  
LETTERS of administration having been giv-  
en to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the  
County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of  
June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased,  
All persons having claims against said estate, are  
requested to present them within the time prescrib-  
ed by law, or they will be debarred payment.  
August 23d 1838.—6t. MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby re-  
quested to come forward and make immedi-  
ate payment, before their accounts are given out  
for collection. Money I want, money I must have  
and money I will have.  
August 16th 1838.—3t. JAMES D. JUSTICE.

DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,  
HAVING associated themselves in the  
Practice of Medicine, respect-  
fully tender their services in the various  
branches of the profession to the citizens  
of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their of-  
fice is on the west side of the public square, at  
which place they may at all times be found unless  
professionally absent.  
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.  
AARON HAINES,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends &  
the public generally, that he has  
hereby opened a House of Entertain-  
ment in the town of Jacksonville, Ben-  
ton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on  
the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes  
to merit and secure a liberal share of public pa-  
trnage.  
May 10, 1838.

LOOK HERE.  
WE have just received from the North a sub-  
stantial stock of  
GOODS,  
embracing almost every article usually kept in our  
line of business. Fully relying in our ability or  
give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY  
and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence  
invite our friends and the public generally, to  
come in and examine our Stock.  
WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.  
Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—4t.

William Neal & Co.

MANUFACTURERS  
LOOKING-G LASSES,  
NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the  
Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in  
the city devoted exclusively to this business.  
Country Merchants are supplied at manufac-  
tures' prices and their Glasses insured from break-  
ing to any part of the Union, without extra  
charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses  
would do well to inform us by letter, previous to  
their coming on, of the size of the glass and the  
kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gold,  
Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be  
manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking  
Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure  
them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish  
this advertisement to the amount of 2 x 4 lines, at  
his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at  
Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be  
as low as they can be bought in the city—provid-  
ed he will send on his bill by a merchant who  
will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack &  
forward them at our risk of breakage.

LAW OFFICES.

BY ES. & H. L. HARTLEY,  
HAVE associated themselves together in the  
practice of law. They attend regularly, all  
the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb,  
Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and  
the supreme court of the State. Their office is  
in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both  
will at all times be found. The engagement of  
one secures the attention of both.  
March 23d, 1838.

10,000 Yds. Bagging

150 Coils Rope,  
500 Lbs. Twine, Just received and  
for sale on commission by the sub-  
scribers.  
SHORTER & BANCROFT,  
July 19, 1838.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
BENTON COUNTY.  
JAMES CROW,  
IN THE CHANCERY COURT  
FOR THE COUNTY OF  
BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at  
the last term of the County Court for said  
County, an account was ordered to be taken in  
the above entitled cause. I have therefor ap-  
pointed Saturday, the first day of September next, to  
take and receive evidence in the Court of  
Jacksonville; which evidence of parties concern-  
ed are required to attend, with their accounts,  
debts, credits and vouchers to the end that a  
final decree can be had at the next term of said  
Court.

Attest: JAMES CROW,  
Clerk & Master.  
Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his  
care in Benton or the adjacent counties.  
Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly oc-  
cupied by W. H. Esall, Esq.  
Aug. 5, 1838.—4t.

LABORERS WANTED ON  
THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL  
ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be  
given; and the Company will make payments ev-  
ery ninety days. The hands will be well fed and  
treated.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line,  
or to the subscriber.  
D. H. BINGHAM,  
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
The Jacksonville paper will please publish  
the above if, and forward their account to this Of-  
fice for collection.

Tallahatchee Sulphur Springs.  
THE undersigned having re-  
cently purchased these  
Springs, would respectfully  
beg leave to announce to the  
citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfort-  
able houses, that will be completed by the 12th of  
August, for the accommodation of those who may  
wish to resort to them with their families. These  
Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the lead-  
ing road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexan-  
dria, at which place, any number of guests can be  
accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexan-  
dria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel  
families, who have hitherto shown, and will no  
doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in  
receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a loca-  
tion at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated  
within a mile of the Springs should it be pre-  
ferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who  
board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have  
gone away for the want of accommodation.  
The proprietor would beg leave to say to the  
community, that these Springs were bought with-  
out any improvements, and not having possession  
and being at a distance, found it impossible to  
make any other accommodation than will be afford-  
ed by the 12th of August. Arrangements will  
be made, as soon as the nature of the case will  
permit, for as many as may wish to attend.  
The water of these Springs is admitted by the  
best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not  
to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs  
in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is  
time, an account of which will be laid before the  
public at some future time.  
Aug. 9, 1838.—4t. JOHN SCHENCK.

CASTINGS,  
CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans,  
Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.  
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the  
store of  
HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
December 21, 1837.—4t.

BACON.  
25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Ap-  
ply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
June 21, 1838.—4t.

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

JOSEPH PRINTING.  
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DISPATCH  
AT THIS OFFICE.



# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

L. II. No. 35.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1838.

Whole No. 87

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

25 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year. All arrears are paid, unless at the option of the subscriber. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to discontinue, will be considered a consent for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines, \$2 00 for the first insertion, and 100 cents for each continuance. Advertisements handed in without directions as to number of insertions, will be published until forbidden accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements for six or twelve months.

**William Neal & Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS  
**LOOKING-GLASSES.**  
O. 27 N. Fifth Street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturer's prices and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.  
Those who may have orders for large Glasses should well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion. Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.  
Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish an advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be low as they can be bought in the city—provided we will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack and forward them at our risk of breakage.

**LAW NOTICES.**  
**W. B. & H. L. MARTIN,**  
HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of either secures the attention of both.  
March 22d, 1838.

**10,000 Yds. Bagging.**  
150 Coils Rope,  
500 lbs. Twine. Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.  
**SHORTER & BANCROFT,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
BENTON COUNTY,  
vs.  
J. M. PORTER,  
IN THE CHANCERY COURT  
FOR THE COUNTY OF BENTON.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said county, an account was ordered to be taken in the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to be said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said court.  
Attest:  
JAMES CROW,  
Clerk & Master.  
Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

**J. FOSTER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq.  
Aug. 2, 1838.—4t.

**100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD.**  
The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and clothed.  
Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, to the subscriber.  
D. H. BINGHAM,  
Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R.  
Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—4t.  
\*The Jacksonville paper will please publish above notice, and forward their account to this Office for collection.

**CASINGS,**  
CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c.  
Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
December 21, 1837.—4t.

**BACON.**  
5,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD,  
Jacksonville, Alabama.  
June 21, 1838.—4t.

**THOMAS J. WALKER,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Jacksonville,  
Benton County, Ala.  
JAMES D. JUSTICE,  
August 16th 1838.—3t.  
I have just received from the North a substantial stock of  
**GOODS,**  
embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.  
**WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.**  
Jacksonville, May 10, 1838.—4t.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Rainford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it.  
PHILIP SPAN,  
September 6, 1838.—3t.

## Tallahatchee Sulphur Springs.

THE undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 12th of August, for the accommodation of those who may wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, any number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought without any improvements, and not having possession and being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend. The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.  
Aug. 9, 1838.—4t. JOHN SCHENCK.

## NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Maves deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be debarred payment.  
August 23d 1838.—6t. MOSES DEAN, Adm'r.

## CISRO.

**The Best Son of Eclipse,**  
FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within the season, and if the mare shall not prove with foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The Season to commence on the 10th of September and expire on the 10th of December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any.  
CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.  
JOHN T. POPE,  
PEDIGREE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros.  
This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand.  
JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR.  
I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.  
WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.  
We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse.  
WADE HAMPTON,  
RICHRD SINGLETON.  
September 6, 1838.—3t.

**DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,**  
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.  
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

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

**LOOK HERE.**  
WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of  
**GOODS,**  
embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability to give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock.  
**WHITE, WOODWARD & CO.**  
Jacksonville, May 10, 1838.—4t.

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PHILIP SPAN,  
September 6, 1838.—3t.

## LETTER FROM THE REV. JOHN LELAND.

We take pleasure in presenting to our readers this morning, extracts from a letter written within a few days by the Rev. Mr. Leland, of Cheshire, to the editor of this paper. Through a life of four score years, Mr. L. has been as upright and conscientious in his political conduct, as in his character as a teacher of divine truth. In the contest between Adams and Jefferson, he was one of Mr. Jefferson's most influential supporters, and after the election of the sage of Monticello to the Presidential Chair, he was made the organ of the farmers in Western Massachusetts, for presenting to the Chief Magistrate of the nation, the famous "Cheshire Cheese." This evidence of the agricultural skill and wealth of the Democratic yeomanry of New England, was received by the President with peculiar pleasure, and was considered by him the highest compliment he could enjoy. It is the yeomanry of the country who now sustain the present democratic administration—they are the watchers of the sacred flame, and their vigilance will never allow it to be extinguished. But we are detaining our readers too long from the wisdom and experience which flows below:

## "BANK AND PEOPLE."

Nine hundred banks, containing three hundred millions of stock, with nine hundred Presidents, nine hundred Cashiers and nine hundred bank Lawyers, five thousand Directors, (all influential characters,) fifty thousand dealers on bank credit, a great portion of the members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, who hold stock in banks, fifty thousand insolvents, (who want Government to pay their debts,) one hundred thousand office seekers from the Presidential Chair down to the lowest clerkship, with a multitude who have itching propensities for a few things. All these form a mighty host, flanked on one wing with anti-masons, and on the other with abolitionists; with a rear-guard of conservators, and many scouting parties beside.

Is it possible for the democracy of the U. States to withstand this formidable army, who have already bid defiance and settle the battle in array?  
Democracy is principally composed of the tillers of the ground, and the mechanics of the most necessary articles. This class, for the most part, are not seeking nor expecting promotions; their wish is to be protected by Government in the enjoyment of their honest earnings; deducting therefrom what is necessary for the security of the remainder. Caucuses, conventions, & even the necessary polls of elections, call them from their accustomed & chosen pursuits; if there is no imperative call, they close to be in their occupations. A description of this class, forms no great splendor on paper, nothing for the pompous (who despise the dull pursuits of labor) to admire! Their motto is "Equal Rights and no Exclusive Privileges." And their boast is that the two Presidents (Jefferson and Jackson) which they alone elected over all opposition, have purchased more land, paid more debts and obtained more indemnities, than all the rest of the Presidents. The first of these favorites drew the Declaration of Independence, and the last effected a victory and deliverance in the "BATTLE OF N. ORLEANS." These two events will never be forgotten while history exists. Should the BANK triumph over the PEOPLE, in the coming contest, and forever hereafter sustain the pre-eminence, yet the whole community will ever enjoy the advantages achieved by the two Democratic Presidents, as long as independence, the great western valley of the Mississippi, and freedom from debt are advantages; although many may vilify the men by whom the rich advantages were gained.

The love of power and wealth are strong propensities of human nature; and as money is the mean to obtain them, the love of it breaks over all bounds of restraint and becomes the "root of all evil." For the last thirty years the pulpits have been ringing, and the presses trumpeting, with more than usual sound, "Money, more Money!" and no prospects appear for the "previous question" to be taken. "Christian colleges must be erected and endowed—young men must acquire school divinity—the gospel must be sent to the heathen, who are perishing for lack of knowledge—the reformation will be commensurate to the MONEY—every CENT may save a soul. Money! more Money! much more must be collected by all devisable means of flattery and holy threatening, or miracles? Second—If money was all to be sunk or lose all its value, would not a great part of what is called religion die of the quick consumption?  
The old aphorism, "like people, like priests," is appropriate in the case now in view. If the priests are all alive to get money to build their temple of durable fame, more banks—great banks, durable banks, that we may get money to speculate with, and gain profits without trouble.

The outcry, "hard times and little money" has been constantly sounding for eight years in my hearing, but with small variation and excepting those who have been trading presumptuously on bank loans, (in speculations that have been rather injurious to the nation,) it is hard to conceive any just grounds of complaint any have at this time. Hard labor and all productions of the earth, flocks and herds, taken in the aggregate, demand current and handsome prices. If the prices were higher the money would be proportionably of less value.

The banks have proved their power over the Government, by suspending specie payments—they stopped the wheels of Government, which cost a special session of Congress to remove the blocks. The same may happen as often as the banks please, so long as the banks and the Government are united in marriage. Some are for dissolving the Union, and thereby retaining their rights, while others are shouting, "O Bank, live forever! who is like unto this beast! who is able to make war with him?"  
To have money sufficient for a medium of trade to facilitate all useful commerce in which individuals may grow wealthy, and the public reap advantages, is desirable; but to have a circulating currency so abundant as to check useful industry in some, and assist others in gambling speculation (in which one cannot grow rich without others grow poor) is rather injurious to society at large; but moral reasoning, though ever so sound, is but a feeble defence against a heated disposition.

Borrowing nothing from history, but confining myself to what I have seen, there has been (from the administration of Lord North down to the present time) a raging war between the claims of aristocrats and the right of man.  
In the year 1774 the "Aristocrats" contended for the doctrine that Kings were appointed by God; and to resist them would be resisting the ordinance of God, and bring on condemnation. The "democrats" plead that natural rights anteceded all institutions—that opposition to tyrants was in obedience to God—liberty or death was their countersign. In 1787, the "aristocrats" labored to establish a Government above the control of the people. The "democrats" sought for a Government that recognized the sovereignty of the people—the rights of man under equitable law a Government of expressed and defined powers. After the constitution was put in operation, the "aristocrats" exerted all their power to bind the administration into a monarchical channel; and by construction made considerable progress; but the beginning of the present century brought the Apostle of Liberty into the chair, whose elevation checked their designs, but did not change their ground of opposition, and exclaimed, "we are all one—now is the era of good feeling—drop all contention and let us build together!" These good words and fair speeches decided the hearts of many who were simply honest, broke down the line of demarcation, and amalgamated the nation into a hotch-potch. During this apathy of twelve years the "aristocrats" gained great strength, until the hero of New Orleans was called from the Hermitage to preside over the nation, who boldly withstood them eight years. As the deposits were removed from the Bank of the U. S. and that bank could not obtain a renewal of charter, it has shown such haughtiness to the Government and towards other banks that the power of such an institution ought to be shunned; and yet the bankruptcies of all, and the suspensions of payments in all banks, is laid to the charge of Jackson!

From the Declaration of Independence into the present time, my unmitigated desire has been that the united States might enjoy freedom without licentiousness—good government without tyranny—pure religion without hypocrisy—and wealth without haughtiness. And now at the close of a

very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may by good customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the fatal gulph of Legislative usurpation over the Rights of Individuals.  
JOHN LELAND.

**TENDENCIES OF CHRISTIANITY.**  
It is the purpose of God to exalt, and not to debase society, and to roll onward the tide of human improvement. It is SIX which has covered the earth with ignorance and poverty; and the moment the gospel legislates over the universal heart of nations, it will be filled with intelligence and abundance. The descriptions of the world's prosperity under the reign of Christ, are those of Paradise regained; the New Jerusalem descending from heaven adorned as a bride. God, who has flung such a profusion of beauty over all his works, will heal the wounds and clothe the nakedness of the renovated world. It is the multiplication of Innocent enjoyment, as society rises, as members multiply, which multiplies employment, and income, and competence to the increasingly dense population of the city and country. Without this endless division of labor and multiplication of employment, as society rises in civilization and wealth, the increase of numbers would be the increase of ignorance, and poverty, and wretchedness. And yet it is this constitution of Heaven in the appointment of different orders, and employments, and taste, and talents, among men, against which the envy of man has been most virulent and rebellious.—All, left to inclination, would rush up to honor, wealth, and leisure, to starve amid their abundance. They would indeed be honorable men; but who would do them reverence? They would be rich; but who would construct their dwellings provide raiment, and minister to their wants, speed the plough, construct the turnpikes, excavate the canals, form the rail roads, drive the steamboats, and navigate the ocean? The result of universal wealth would be universal poverty, unusual stagnation of business, and ruin of society.—Amid their shining heaps of gold they could purchase nothing. All would be gentlemen above labor, and yet every one would be compelled to be his own menial and artisan. But if to prevent envy and secure republican equality, you exile wealth and capital and variety of condition and go down to relative poverty. Then where would be the capital for the employment of the poor? Where the thrifty agriculture, the lively commerce, the industrious artisan, the lengthened canal, the steamboat and rail-road, and gallant ship, annihilating distances, and condensing the world into a larger neighborhood for the exchange of knowledge, commodities, and kind offices? How manifestly in attempting to mend the constitution of our Heaven, are the wise taken in their own craftiness, and the foolishness, of God illustrated in surpassing the wisdom of man.

There is but one way of securing universal equality to man—and that is, to regard every honest employment as honorable, and then for every man to learn in whatsoever state he may be, therewith to be content, and to fulfill with strict fidelity the duties of his station, and to make every condition a post of honor.—Dr Beecher.

From the Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.

## IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN YAZOO.

We publish to-day the proceedings of a meeting held at Benton, Yazoo county, on the 30th ult. The objects of the meeting were to bring about a re-union of the State rights and democratic parties, and to appoint delegates to the convention to be held in Jackson this winter. We look upon this as a most important movement—as the beginning of a new era in politics, the re-organization of parties upon correct, constitutional principles. We hope that the example so nobly set by Yazoo, will be followed up generally in every county in the State. The state rights and democratic parties are identical in principle, and have the same objects in view, why then should they act in opposition to each other? Every consideration of patriotism, it seems to us, should induce them to a cordial union in support of the republican doctrines of '98, such a union alone can perpetuate our free institution, and save our constitution from the unhallowed grasp and latitudinarian construction of federalism.

Our friends in Yazoo are warm and sanguine. They do not believe that Henry Clay can get a majority of the votes of the county, notwithstanding it has always been considered one of the most decidedly whig counties in the State. One of the gentlemen who attended the meeting at Benton thus writes us:  
"I hasten to inform you of the first dawn of political light in the county of Yazoo, which I hope will so increase as to overshadow the political horizon of this State. The Ball is just in motion, and will be kept so until the sense of the community is expressed, and when the minds of the people are

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very unprofitable life, my wish is ardent, that the States in union, and severally in their sovereignty, may by good customs, virtuous habits and wise counsels, shun the fatal gulph of Legislative usurpation over the Rights of Individuals.  
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once brought to think seriously on the true political state of the Union they cannot hesitate to determine which is the proper course for them to pursue. We held a meeting in Benton yesterday, in which the nullifiers joined, and after some discussion of the actual position of, and relation between the nullifiers and democrats or state rights party proper, it was determined that if any difference of principle existed between them they had the same object in view, and they should unite and co-operate heartily together to effect that object. They accordingly did unite, and appoint a Committee who adopted resolutions, which, as far as they go, I think, will meet the approbation of every true Democrat."

"A great, and I think a general revolution of political parties is about to take place, and I begin to think that in a few months the name of whig, as now understood, will be almost extinct in Mississippi at least amongst the planters, except those who profess the old federal doctrine. Many conspicuous persons, who have heretofore been denominated whigs, have abandoned the party so far as to go against the United States Bank and Henry Clay for president, and these you know are leading circles in the whig faith. I would as soon have expected a move of the kind which I have above described to take place in Boston as Yazoo. But their eyes are now opening, and you need not be surprised to see our Representatives instructed to support the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator; if they should be those in the house will obey, for our Senators are Federalists of the "Boston Stamp" will direct them. It was proposed at the meeting to be held, though not in the shape of a resolution, that we should have monthly meetings should this be done I will witness of the progress we make in the overthrow of whiggery."

The following are the resolutions above mentioned:

- Resolved, That the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky, of 1793, and Madison's report of 1799, constitute, in our opinion, the text book of political orthodoxy.
- Resolved, That the Democratic and State Rights parties of the United States cannot, consistently with many important principles which they entertain in common, vote for the establishment of a National Bank, or the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.
- Resolved, That a union of the Democratic and State Rights parties of the State of Mississippi in the present posture of the affairs aimed for, to maintain the true principles of their political faith, as well as to secure the safety, commercial independence and best interests of the south.
- Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of a divorce of the General Government from banks, and consider their connection as injurious and corrupting alike to Bank and Government.
- Resolved, That we recommended to the Democratic and State Rights parties of every county throughout our State, to hold meetings and express their sense on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.
- Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed delegates to represent this meeting in the Convention of the Democratic and State Rights party to be held in Jackson on the eighth day of January 1839: Hiram G. Rumells, James M. McKinstry, Josiah Strange, John M. Sharpe, John J. Michie, Robert S. Hall, Washington Dansey, M. B. Hamer, Robert Stevens, William Evans, John Battaile, R. S. Duelling, Daniel Jones, David Barber, and Joel C. Rice.
- Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet again in Benton, on the first Monday in September next.
- Resolved, That the Manchester, Benton, and Lexington papers be, and they are hereby, requested to publish the proceedings, and the newspapers generally throughout the State.
- Resolved, That the proceeding of this meeting be signed by the chairman and Secretary.

J. M. SHARPE, Chairman,  
J. BATAILLE, Secretary.

From the (Marion) Southern Herald.  
MR. McDUFFIE'S LETTER.  
CHERRY HILL, July 25, 1838.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have received your friendly letter, expressing a desire to know my opinion on the questions which now agitate the country, relative to the custody of the public money of the United States, and the regulation of the general currency and exchanges. As I never had a political opinion I was unwilling to disclose, I have no hesitation in answering your inquiries. I have regretted to perceive, what you state that contradictory versions of my opinions have prevailed in different quarters, owing I presume to the fact that I do not concur entirely with either of the political parties recently organized upon the basis of these questions. It is deeply to be regretted, indeed, that these questions have been made the foundation of a political organization of the present great political parties contending for the Presidency, though I admit this result could scarcely be avoided. Such an organization is exceedingly unpropitious to the cause of truth, and almost entirely precludes the possibility of a discriminating judgment. You must take the whole or reject the whole by

the practical canons of party discipline. A most unfortunate change has been the consequence on the whole subject of Banking, and of the connection of the Government with the Banks. You are no doubt aware that during all the struggles of the late Bank of the United States, against the war urged against it by the Federal Executive, I steadily sustained that institution on the grounds both of its extensive usefulness and its constitutionality; and I will add that there is no part of my public life to which I look back with more satisfaction than to this. I still believe a Bank of the United States to be constitutional, and am as confident as reason and experience can make me on my similar question, that it is the best practical means of maintaining a uniform currency, and a low and uniform rate of exchanges over the whole U. States, so long as paper money constitutes the larger portion of our actual currency.

But I am constrained to say that in the extraordinary disjunction and co-junction of political parties which have recently taken place, I am left almost alone on the subject of a Bank of the United States, as Mr. Benton was when he put his celebrated ball in motion. I always supported such an institution as an antagonist power to the State Banks, and as a means of restraining their extravagant issues. Its utility consists almost entirely, in my opinion, in the exercise of this salutary control over such State Banks as were inclined to run into excesses. Such were then the opinions of those with whom I acted. But now the state of opinion is entirely changed, as well as the relations of the Banks. The present advocates of a Bank of the United States maintain practically, if not in terms, that as Bank credit is the most potent of all the agents for producing wealth, the more we have of it the better; and they seem to regard him as an old-fashioned political economist who should doubt that the issue of every additional hundred millions of Bank paper, added just that much wealth to the country. In fact the party now urging the establishment of a Bank of the United States, are the open apologists and advocates of the pet bank system, which they concurred with me in denouncing, as a most fearful and stupendous system of corruption and of despotic power in the hands of the federal Executive. I was perfectly sincere when I said that it would be easier to resist a President at the head of forty thousand troops, than one who wielded such a confederacy of Banks. Yet after this system has utterly failed, those who have now adopted it as a stepping-stone to a Bank of the United States, with a capital of \$50,000,000, to be located in the city of New York! I confess, that with my opinions wholly unchanged on the general subject, I should regard a bank established under such auspices, thus located and with such a capital, as an institution eminently dangerous to the liberties of the country. I will not disguise my opinion, that a Bank of the U. States, established under the most favorable circumstances, however perfect as a regulator of the currency, is liable to become a very dangerous institution in the hands of a federal Executive. The old Bank of the U. States scrupulously abstained from politics until forced, in self-defence, to abandon, in some degree, its neutral position. I regard it as one of its great merits. But what would necessarily be the character of a bank of Fifty millions, established in New York, under the present circumstances of the country? Bank or no Bank is clearly and distinctly the issue which is to decide the next Presidential election and to be decided by it. Such a bank would be unavoidably a mere engine in the hands of the ascendent party, a tremendous instrument of power and mischief thus created and thus wielded. You may recollect that in my last speech on the deposite question, I stated as a reason for supporting the existing bank, that its overthrow would produce precisely such a state of anarchy as we now have in the currency and exchanges; that to extricate themselves from such a condition, the people would fly into the arms even of a Government Bank, upon the principle that men will seek refuge from anarchy even in the worst form of despotism. I fear my prediction has been very nearly fulfilled. For the chances are that any bank established under the prevailing auspices, would be in fact a Government Bank, whatever it might be in form. And here I am reminded of the extraordinary speech of Mr. Clay, in which he maintains that the proposed organization of the Treasury, making it independent of Banks, is in fact a Government bank. Whatever other objections may be urged against this Treasury scheme it is certainly free from this. It has not one of the attributes of a bank. It would neither discount notes nor issue bills. It would have no favors to confer upon any body, unless the payment of a just debt may be so regarded. If the fact of drawing upon its own funds to pay its debts, will make a Treasury Bank, every man is a banker.

But to return to the subject of a bank of the United States. When I found the late Bank of the United States abandoned to its fate by all parties, I came to the conclusion that the wisest course that could be pursued on the subject would be to let every other expedient be fully and fairly tried before any attempt should be made to incorporate another. Unless the public mind can be brought,

as in England, to regard such a bank as a National institution, supported by all parties alike, it will always be a party engine. A party contest for the renewal of the charter at the end of every 10 or 20 years, would be almost equal to a disputed succession in a monarchy. The most painful of all processes is the reform of the currency by the agency of a National Bank, after several years of unstrained and excessive issues. Such was the case in 1818-'20, and such would be more decidedly the case now. Such dreadful remedies are not to be used every day. And I can scarcely see with patience many of those who co-operated with Gen. Jackson in destroying the late bank when it was unpopular, now contending for the establishment of another, when distress has turned public opinion in favor of a National Bank, it will relieve them from their pecuniary embarrassments. Nothing could prove more conclusively that distress is a bad reasoner, than that the people who are involved in debt should expect to be relieved by such an institution. Its very first office would be to correct a redundant currency. Let us see how this would be performed. A bank of fifty millions would probably issue at least thirty millions of its bills.—This would increase the existing redundancy, and of course render it necessary for the State Banks to curtail their issues so much the more. In fact, if a National Bank performed its duty, its entire operation at first would be to increase the pressure upon the State Banks, and through these the distress of the people.

Nothing has surprised me more than that the State banks should in some quarters of the Union look to a National Bank as a means of relieving them. On the contrary, so far as they are concerned, the National Bank would be worse than an Independent Treasury, with the specie feature, as it is called.—The public moneys would be of course deposited in the National bank. Now we all know that although the bank of the United States was very liberal in its dealings with the State banks, they were constantly complaining that when their bills were deposited by the Treasurer in that bank, it habitually demanded the specie for them, or drafts upon distant points that were equivalent to specie. This grew out of the common usages of banks, and the obligation of the bank to place the funds of the Government where they might be wanted. For example, the Government collects half a million of revenue in Charleston, in the local bills; and deposits them in the Branch of the United States Bank.—These funds are wanted at Norfolk, and as South Carolina bills will not answer there, the Branch demands specie or a draft on Norfolk, which is perhaps as costly to the local banks.

Upon the whole, then, though I believe a well regulated and well conducted bank of the United States the best means of securing a sound and uniform bank paper currency, I should regard the establishment of a National bank, under the existing auspices as highly dangerous, and calculated to increase instead of diminishing the pecuniary embarrassments of the country.

As to the Independent Treasury system, so far as it proposes to withhold the public deposits from the banks I entirely approve of it. Thus far it is simply an abandonment of the pet bank system, which all parties have condemned, and our fatal experience has confirmed the sentence. The objection that it increases the patronage, and influence of the Government, is wholly without foundation. I believe, on the contrary, that the power of the Executive to select favored banks, at discretion, to receive the Government funds on general deposite, would give it, speaking within bounds, one hundred times as much patronage and influence as the appointment of any probable number of official depositories would confer.

As to the requirement that all dues to the Government shall be paid in specie exclusively, I have been opposed to it from the beginning, believing that it would increase the pressure of the times and render it more difficult for the banks to resume specie payments. As far as it goes, it would tend to diminish both their means and their motives to resume, though I believe its effects both for good and for evil have been excessively overstrained. Mr. Calhoun contends that bills of the banks derive their principal credit from their being received by the Government, which he regards as an endorsement by the Government; and Mr. Webster and others, seizing upon this idea, drew the inference that if the Government withdraws this endorsement, bank credit will be entirely annihilated! Now I think both the premises of Mr. Calhoun and the conclusion of his opponents extravagant. A practical view of the operations of the Treasury will make this plain. Though the annual revenue should be thirty millions (and it ought not to be more than half that sum) there would not be at any one time, in the Treasury, or in the hands of the collecting and disbursing officers, more than six millions of dollars. Of course five or six millions of money, whether of metal or paper, would perform the fiscal operations of the Treasury. Suppose, first, that the Government, by receiving six millions of paper of the banks located where the Government revenue is collected, can operate as an endorser giving credit to the one hundred and

fifty millions of bank paper of the various banks throughout the United States; or on the other hand, that the withdrawal of this endorsement, by refusing to receive the six millions of bank paper will destroy the credit of one hundred and fifty millions of that paper, which under no circumstances would ever reach the Treasury? Undoubtedly the banks located where the revenue is collected are greatly benefitted by the receipt of their bills by the Government. The exaction of specie in payment of this revenue would withdraw this benefit, but I cannot perceive any body else.

To the objection that the receipt of bank bills violates that clause which implies that the revenue shall be collected in a uniform currency, I will only say that if specie is a uniform currency, so are bills that can be at any moment converted into specie.—To be sure it is not safe, but the Government may demand specie at any moment, when it has cause to apprehend danger. But though I am opposed to exacting specie exclusively, I have been very anxious to see Treasury bills or certificates, bearing no interest, substituted entirely in the place of both specie and bank bills. To accomplish this result it would be necessary to provide that nothing shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, but this Treasury paper or specie. The result would evidently be that very little would in fact be paid but Treasury paper. This would be a very great improvement in the first operations of the Government, and I regret that Mr. Calhoun did not make it a part of his plan, instead of merely suggesting it. It would have entirely removed every rational objection to the specie feature of his scheme. It has been wholly misapprehended by Mr. Webster and his associates. As I believe I was the first person in the United States to suggest it, I will now briefly explain my view of it. It is not designed to furnish a general currency, but merely a currency for the fiscal operations of the Government. This is its essential character, and its results from it that no more of this paper ought to be issued than will perform this function. As I have heretofore said, the present revenue of the United States would not probably require more than six millions of currency to perform all the offices connected with it, from the moment of its collection to that of its disbursement. Congress should, therefore, authorize the issue of this sum and no more, and it should be made re-issuable indefinitely. The value of this paper would be derived, not from its irredeemability, as bank paper notes, but from its receivability by the Treasury, and from the amount being limited to what will be actually absorbed in the receipts and payments of the Government. Nothing can be more simple, and safe, and economical. In the first place it would be equivalent to the creation of six millions of specie, which would cost the country nothing, and yet answer the purposes of its Treasury. I think better than specie, and much better than bank paper. If the Government were to use specie, besides costing the country just six millions instead of nothing, it would create a pressure on the banks, and would be a medium much more affected in the uniformity of its value by the state of the foreign exchanges than this Treasury paper.—The rise and fall of foreign exchanges would not affect this paper at all, as it can circulate in this country only. This would be a great merit, giving it in this respect a decided preference over specie or bank bills. If the Government were to use bank bills, besides being precisely as costly a medium as specie, it would expose the Government and People to the hazards of bank insolvency or bank suspension.—Moreover the transmission of funds from one point to another, which is very embarrassing to the banks and disturbing to the exchanges, where the Government uses bank bills, would produce no such effects where Treasury paper is used. The truth is, then, that the question comes to this—shall the people of the United States use their own credit, which costs them nothing, or that of the banks, which costs as much as specie, as the medium of the fiscal operations of the common Treasury? If this be the question, as I think it is, no patriot can hesitate in deciding it. To call this Treasury paper continental money or French assignate, would be justly regarded as an absurdity, if it had not been done by a man of Mr. Webster's character. If the Government were to attempt to make this paper a substitute for revenue, instead of the mere medium of collecting it, by making it the means of effecting a permanent loan even of twenty or thirty millions, it would necessarily depreciate, as it will carry no interest, and would be justly liable to the above odious comparison in a degree proportioned to its excess. The Treasury bills issued at the extra session, notwithstanding all the unpatriotic efforts of the banks and of mere party politicians to depreciate them, performed the functions of a Treasury currency perfectly well. These notes were paid out in the first instance to the public officers and public creditors, passed into the hands of those who had to pay money to the Government, and thence back into the Treasury. About six millions of them, I think performed the whole operation of collecting and disbursing the revenue. Since the attempt of the New-England federalists to destroy the credit of the country, by denouncing as immoral and irreligious that who would lend money to the Govern-

ment, I have never witnessed any thing of the conduct of any party more revolting than sense of patriotism, than the efforts systematically made to depreciate the credit of Treasury notes issued at the extra session. What shall we think of the patriotism of men, who could publicly express their exultation that the irredeemable paper of the banks was above the par of Government paper? Politicians who have placed their hope of advancement upon the combined influence of the banks, or have invested their private funds in them; seem to regard the interest of the people at large as of small consequence when it comes in conflict with the "the banks," and the real ground of opposition to the use of bank paper of paper, is that it supercedes as *pro tanto* the use of bank paper of this Treasury paper as unfounded. I consider the Government can receive any thing it chooses, even if it were brick bats, provided they are of uniform value, and this paper will be much more uniform than bank paper, and I think, than specie itself. It certainly does not become those who maintain that Government should receive bank paper in discharge of its dues, to deny its right to receive its own paper. The only power exercised by the government would be the agreement to receive the paper! Its receipt would be derived from this. Its receipt by the public officers, and creditors will be made to it by those who have objection much against paying those government bills in specie. They should rather be consistent, let them take those Treasury rags, if they choose; bank paper is good for them." The objection that they are bills of credit, and, therefore, unconstitutional, is without even plausibility. The States only are prohibited from issuing bills of credit; obviously because it would interfere with the power of Congress to regulate the currency. The phrase "bills of credit," too, conveys a technical idea which can only be understood by referring to our revolutionary history. It meant precisely the bills of credit then in use and nothing else. Our Supreme Court in this State have accordingly decided that the bills of our State bank are not bills of credit, though they are based entirely on the credit of the State, and constitute a large portion of its currency. But the government of the U. States does not propose to make these Treasury notes a general currency. It only proposes to receive them in discharge of its own dues and to pay them to its own customers with their consent. If they go out of this narrow circle, it will be by the agency of the parties concerned, and because they will happen to answer better than any thing else to transmit funds at a distance. But if the amount issued is limited judiciously, they will soon return to their appropriate sphere of circulation. In a single word, the power to borrow money, either upon stock certificates or treasury notes, or in any other imaginable mode, is expressly granted to Congress, and though Treasury notes were largely issued during our last war with England, even the New England federalists, who denigrate the power of Congress to call the militia into the armies of the country, never questioned its power to issue these notes.

The notion that the issue of these Treasury notes would convert the Treasury into a Bank is purely chimerical. There is not the semblance of reality in it. It would neither receive deposits nor grant loans on discounted notes. To the limited extent of its issues, it would be more appropriate to call it a mint, as it would answer the purpose of that public Treasury better than coin, without any cost to the people.—Now, why such vehement opposition to this Treasury paper on the part of those who are so much opposed to the exaction of specie in payment of dues to the Government, when it is obvious that it would supersede the use of specie in the Treasury almost entirely? It is because it would also supersede the use of Bank bills in the operations of the Treasury? Can it be possible that any patriotic citizen would prefer the interest of a few favored banks, of that of the United States, and therefore compel the Government to use the credit of the Banks instead of its own in collecting and disbursing its own revenues? I am aware that many members of Congress at the North have their private interests so deeply involved in the Banks, that it is with them a question between self-interest and patriotism. Indeed the great controlling money interest of the North, in the shape of Bank stocks, which sufficiently accounts for the vehemence with which Mr. Webster denounces the proposed Treasury paper as continental money, when plain common sense dictates that the Government were bankrupt to the amount of a thousand millions, these Treasury certificates, would forever remain at par as long as the Government should continue to collect annually an amount of revenue sufficient to absorb them. The sole foundation of their credit is that the Government will receive them, and that their amount does not exceed the sum annually required to collect and disburse the public revenue. Now when it is known that the continuing money exceed this proportion some hundreds fold, the absurdity of the suggested analogy must be apparent to those who have not a very strong interest in not perceiving it. I must close abruptly. I am on the eve of setting out for Europe, and regret that

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Very sincerely yours, GEO. McDUFFIE. SAM'L A. TOWNES, Esq.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE ALA. SEPT. 15, 1838.

A convention for the promotion of internal improvements is to be held at Huntsville on the twentieth of this month.

We had some conversation with the President and Secretary of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road who passed through this place a few days since on their way to attend the convention.

"The Western canal of N. Y. cost about twelve millions, and the tables show that in the space of seven years, during its construction, real estate was enhanced in value one hundred and eighty millions, and many agricultural products nearly doubled.

PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM.

By the Boston papers we learn, that the sympathies of the Abolitionists, have been excited towards another portion of their "unfortunate brethren."

We have received the following communication from a stiff, crabbed, sour looking handwriting, in which the writer accuses us with being partial to our own contributors, really, we don't feel any very great partiality towards, "impartiality."

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican; Sir:—In your last number, I was glad to find a general invitation to contributors.

make an attack at which true Philanthropists and humanity might well weep, and civil liberty with all its venerated train of happy consequences tremble.

For the Republican From a M. S. to be entitled "The Spectator or life in the Alabam."

But we have other and better grounds for deciding that the position of the wounded man was to say the least fully doubtful from the first he had abandoned all hopes of himself here; and now in the near presence of eternity appeared only anxious if that might be to prepare for the future.

In health and in prosperity when each gale happily came fraught with strength and hope, and pleasure like too many it is to be feared, he held in naught, in worse than naught, the consolations of religion; acknowledging no sympathy with the feeling, pursuits and doctrines of those about him, who were considered to hold out or part in the interests of the church; he rushed to the opposite extreme, and presumptuously disclaiming all dependence upon higher aid.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN. A VOICE ON THE BANKS OF THE RUBICAN.—No. 1.

One of the most fearful questions, which now agitate the political elements, of this highly favored land is the Abolition of slavery; and this question is the great rock upon which the union of this State is now in the greatest danger of splitting.

Every thing goes to prove, that the time is now at hand, when we should bestow much attention to this all important question: enthusiasm is by far the strongest passion of the human soul; and enthusiasm is one of the strongest marks, which distinguish this misguided sect of nick-named Philanthropists, who have enlisted in the cause of this dangerous, ruinous measure; indeed they seem willing to sacrifice that last, dearest sentiment, self-interest, and every thing within their reach will be seized upon, and bent to the purpose of furthering enterprise; money—politics—and religion will be presented to this unholty use; already we have heard in the halls of legislation, the poisonous sedition of abolition promulgated and defended—already we have seen that mighty lever—wealth—directed against the pillars of the Constitution; and fanaticism has sacrilegiously clothed itself in the reverent mantle of religion, and stalked forth to battle in the ranks of the enemies to peace and Constitutional liberty.

This is no time for us to sleep upon our posts—our good genius may prepare no geese to arouse us from our criminal slumber, and we may be only awakened by the crash of our falling institutions, and the shouts of our successful enemies. Every movement should be watched—and noted every inch of ground disputed. Our first work should be, by the crabcle of the ballot box to purge from our councils all who are the least suspected of political leprosy, and thus keep pure those great fountains whence we as a nation drink, for if this great spring be poisoned, all must feel its effect—and its corruption would at once spread from one end of our country to the other.

This is a subject upon which we should not for one moment listen to the rascally suggestions of cowardly compromise, or chicken-hearted concession, but our motto should be "we will be let alone;" and that sect that pushes its obtrusive, intermeddling hand into the political Sanctum Sanctorum, where we keep our rights of property, had been guided by a happier star, had it been led into the breathings of the deadly Bohon Cupas.

All eyes are turned to a contemplated vacancy in the Presidential chair, each party, each sect is struggling to place its favorite in that highest office known to the world, and who can doubt that abolitionists are looking to the same high station, to place one of their favorites. Do we not see that there is one who now has a prominent stand for that office who has looked with a softened eye upon abolition, and whose burning eloquence has more than once charmed the hopes of those who publicly avow their sentiments upon that subject, we do not say that there has been a direct avowal of sentiment favorable to abolition, but we do insist that there has been proper occasions for making avowals, when nothing has been said, if nothing has been said for—nothing has been said against it—and silence on that subject, at such a time as this is at least suspicious—at this time we will close this communication by saying examine for yourselves.

LAOCOON. TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN BEAT JACKSONVILLE.

The time has rolled round, that brings my services to a close, as Justice of the peace for this beat, and in accordance with the provisions of the law an election will take place in a short time, to fill the vacancy occasioned by law.

Fellow-citizens of the beat, I again stand as a candidate before you, my acts and doings for the last three years have been immediately under your scrutiny and observation, my judgment has been brought to bear and decide upon, upwards of two thousand cases, and it would be vain boasting to say, that in passing judgment, upon that number of cases that I have not erred but I have the pleasing reflection, and can say that, there has been but two appeals to the best of my recollection, from my docket, one of which my judgment was sustained, and the other would have been, had the plaintiff attended court.—Fellow-citizens, my standing as to moral honesty and qualification, together with these of my competitors, are before you, it is your province to canvass, and strictly examine for yourselves should you come calmly to the conclusion, that either of my opponents is better calculated to fill the place than I am, it is your duty to give that fellow-citizen that I have some bitter enemies to contend with, when such commences electioneering with you against me please ask them for their reasons for so doing, ask them to tell you their objections to me, by so doing you can arrive at the truth of the whole matter, and it is possible that the very objections that they raise may influence you to bestow your suffrage upon me.—Should it be out of my power to visit you all at your respective houses, before the election, I beg to be excused, my occupation in life is, one that confines me at home requires my daily attention, but I hope to meet you all at the polls, uncommitted and untrammelled prepared to bestow your vote upon the man of your choice without being dictated to by those, who would put me down through sinister motives. Should that choice again be your humble servant and I again be elected to serve you, an expression of confidence on your part, should, and will create an effort on my part, to prove to all, and especially to my enemies, that your judgment and confidence has not been misplaced.

J. B. PENDLETON.

For the Jacksonville Republican: To M— I love thee for thine eye, Which speaks the glorious mind within; When on me first its radiant broke, How leaped my spirit then: To see it flash was ecstasy, And be the thought forgiven, I knelt beneath its sunshine glance; And dreamed myself in Heaven.

I love thee, for the Joy, Enthroned upon thine Angel brows It haunts my glowing reveries, It flits before me now; The Beauty of that hale joy, Is brighter far to me Than all the visions of the son, Of immortality.

No Hours voice in Paradise Can like thine own enthral, The Peris smiles; they say are bright; But brighter than that all; Thy step is like the Zeph'yr's kiss Upon the Summer sea, It meets, yet bath its touch no power To make it billowy.

ALLIGATOR STORY.

The strongest kind of a team—Alligators in harness—Zip my long tails! They may talk of taming "untamable hyenas," of bringing ferocious tigers under subjection and making them as gentle as lambs and all that sort of thing; but when it comes to breaking alligators so that they will work in harness, we know under. The invention of steam was a mere circumstance in comparison—electro magnetism, even if it is ever brought to such perfection so as to assist in turning a windmill in a gale, would be a minor consideration—but to the story. The Captain of a steamboat engaged in the Red River trade has informed us, although we are inclined to think he was joking that a wealthy individual up that way had tamed and trained a couple of alligators so that they will swim in harness and haw and

gee about as regular as oxen. So well, indeed, have they been broken that their owner frequently tackles them up, hitches them to a "dug-out," and cruises about the bayous and ponds when the waters are to high to admit of his going on horse back.

On a late occasion, while sailing along quietly under the banks of a bayou with his "critters," harnessed in breast he was seen by a hunter, who sang out

"I say, there! hallo! drap your dug-out starn and give a chance to plug one of them varmint's."

"Don't shoot this way—take care don't you see I'm after them?" said the owner, as the ball fallin' on the same trail in less than two minutes. Look out for yourself, stranger here goes for a crack at the varmint this way."

"Stop! hold up your rifle. That's my team you are aiming at. Look at the harness, there, just on the top of the water. They are hitched to the canoe, and I am on a little jaunt out back to look at and enter some lands."

"Well, I declare!" said the old hunter, "if that don't beat all the doins I've heerd on way in the thick settlements. I reckon you understand animal magnetism as they call it, a few."

"I understand training alligators."

"Well, you can pass—hope you'll have a pleasant excursion."

The man now stirred up his team, and was soon under way at a rate which would leave a common steamboat out of sight in no time.

[Editors of papers in England with whom we exchange will please copy the above for the information of the Trollope and Fiddlers.]—Picaune.

William H. Estill Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

We are authorized to announce James N. Haden, as a Candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Orphans Court. BENTON COUNTY. Sept. 3d, 1838.

THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerk's office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to shew cause if any they have wily, said settlement should not be made.

(COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. c. Sept. 13th 1838.—tf.

JOB PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. Taken up by William Sims, living on Frogs Creek one bay mule 4 years old next spring 4 1/2 feet high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty five dollars.

M. M. AUSTON, CLK.

W. B. HUNTON, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT. Mobile, Ala.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me by note or account are requested to come forward and settle them by the 15th this month as I am going to remove, and must by that time close my business. JAMES BURNS. Septembr 6, 1838.—2t.

To Planters and Merchants. S. & J. LEEPER HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses corner and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's ward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand. August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STRAYED FROM the subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up and giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble. ANDERSON WILKINS. August 30th, 1838.—tf.

SHERIFF SALE. WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wetumpka, in Benton county, Ala., on the first Monday in October next, within the usual hours of sale; the following property viz., the North East quarter, of section thirteen, township seventeen, range nine, of section thirteen, of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southwest quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen, range nine, east in the Coosa land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden; to satisfy two fi fa one in favor of Walker Reynolds; and one in favor of David Gordon. WILLIS WOOD, SHFF. By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS. Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—3t.

BACON. 25,000 LBS. Choice Bacon for sale.—Apply to JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, Jacksonville, Alabama. June 21, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of Lots viz: the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of section 28. And the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same, all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett Saffield.

ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrew, and James Dekes.

WM. OREAR, SHFF. September 6, 1838.—4t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. Taken up a posted by Benjamin Sims, one stray mule, mouse color, large brand on the left thigh, much marked with the color, Hog backed a sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four feet and 1-2 high. Appraised to \$37.50cts.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. September 6, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that a post trail dug for a well given to the subscriber payable to E. M. H. and the same is now open in February last. As I have some other wells dug against said note, I have no objection to the same being dug, if the subscriber will pay for the same. PHILIP SPAN. September 6, 1838.—4t.

J. FOSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq. Aug. 7, 1838.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

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

CASINGS, CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at the store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—tf.

LAW NOTICE. W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Dekalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both. March 22d, 1838.

10,000 Yds. Bagging, 150 Coils Rope, 500 Lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers. SHORTER & BANCROFT. July 19, 1838.—4m.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties, that at the last term of the Circuit Court for said County, an account was ordered to be taken of the above entitled cause. I have therefore appointed Saturday, the first day of September next to take said account, at my office in the Town of Jacksonville; when and where all parties concerned are required to attend, with their accounts, exhibits, proofs and vouchers: to the end that a final decree can be had at the next term of said Court. Attest: JAMES CROW, Clerk & Master. Aug. 8th, 1838.—4t.

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

LOOK HERE. WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of GOODS, embracing almost every article usually kept in our line of business. Fully relying on our ability or give satisfaction both as regards the QUALITY and PRICE of our Goods, we with confidence invite our friends and the public generally, to come in and examine our Stock. WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—tf.

BLANKS - of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

POETRY.

REMEMBER ME.

Remember me—
Not as thou would'st a flower whose leaves are broken—
Whose rich, glad hues were brighten'd but to flee;

Remember me—
Not as thou would'st a thought once proudly glowing
With all life's early freshness, warm and free,

Remember me—
Not as thou would'st thy mornings early breaking,
When the bright sun shone glad on land and sea;

Remember me—
E'en as thou would'st the autumn leaf that's lying
In solitary sorrow by the tree;

Remember me—
As thou would'st call back some old strain of sweetness,
Whose melancholy breathings pleasur'd thee;

Remember me—
Sadly remember me—for I am lonely,
And pleasant things are but a mockery;

From the Journal of Commerce.

THE GRAVE OF MY DAUGHTER.

The sweet month has again returned—the first of the summer months—which will ever be remembered by me as the season which my dear child one sickened and died.

"The bud may have a bitter taste
But sweet will be the flower."

When once the mind has surmounted the difficulties that press upon it, it acts with increased vigor and a more enlarged freedom.

liveth and believeth in me shall never die." This changes the entire scene. It is no more sight, but faith. What a world of wonders does faith unfold to the view!

Here then is the dust of my child. "Let it rest in peace." Many a sweet spring shall put forth its blossom in sight of this early grave, but my little flower will remain crushed within a dark bosom.

Heaven will equalize all! The soul that breathes its inspiration for such perfection, can never receive amiss what heaven sends.

A FATHER.

From the Baltimore Sun.
THE DYING PATRIOT.

An incident of thrilling interest, moral sublimity and beauty, occurred upon the last 4th of July. John Campbell, of Piqua in the state of Ohio, one of the few remaining veterans of the Revolution, had been lying for several days previous to the Fourth, dangerously ill.

man's dwelling—it was about to pass—the spirit stirring air of Hail Columbia wafted on the breeze, and joyful sounds of happy people entered the open casement—the light of other days beamed in the veteran's face;

What a subject for the painter! How noble a theme for the poet! The orator, the statesman, the warrior may find a moral here. In that veterans life was comprised and age of glory—glory to his country, immortality to himself.

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!"
Their dirge shall be the freemen's sigh,

It is so warm in Mobile, that a man recently melted down into his boots—and the boots continued on their way home as if nothing had happened.

An aged woman, on crutches, stopped in front of Brandreth's office, in this city, to read the sign, and, presto change! was immediately converted into a blooming girl of sixteen."

CHOICE TASTE.—A flippant, starchy coquette, on a steamboat, was asked if she would be helped to a bit of the fowl.

Sam Slick says, that when a feller gets too lazy to work, he paints his name over the door, and calls it a tavern, and, as like as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
DEKALB COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by David Baker, one bay horse five years old, four feet eight inches high, a star in his forehead, left hind foot white up to the pastern joint, the right hind foot white around the hoof, one small saddle spot—appraised to fifty dollars before Joseph M. Jones, J. P.

STATE OF ALABAMA,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP by Seaborn Williams, living on Tarapin Creek, a dark brown mare Poney 4 feet 5 inches high, with a large bell on, appraised to twenty-five Dollars.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.
Leaves Jacksonville every Wednesday and the same days at 5 P. M. and arrives at Talladega Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M.

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

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION.
A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors; BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.

DR. JOHN SAPPINGTON'S

Description and Treatment of Fevers viz: 1st. Intermittent, or Ague and Fever; 2dly. Bilious Fever; and 3dly, Typhus or Nervous Fever.

1. Of Intermittent or Ague and Fever.—I consider all fevers of an intermittent character, which cool off once in 24 hours, whether preceded by a chill or not, or whether the chill and fever rise and continue together, or if there be no chill at all.

It more like a charm than a medicine. It breaks the fever in from 24 to 48 hours, and acts as a purgative; during which time the patient feels cured, without being conscious of it.

For grown persons or children, who prefer taking it in liquid, it can be conveniently prepared in the following manner.—Put 12 pills well, put it into a vial, and pour two common size table spoonfuls of whiskey or water to it.

Treatment.—If the patient prefers taking a purge or purge, before he commences the use of this medicine, he can drink cold water, or eat any kind of diet suitable for a sick person, without the least danger, or suffering the slightest inconvenience from it.

A grown person will take (for a dose) a pill or common size tea-spoonful of the liquid, every two hours, both day and night regardless of fever, until it breaks; children 8 or 10 years old will take 30 or 40 drops, and those 3 or 4 years old, will take 15 or 20 drops, and infants 3 or 4 weeks old, will take from 3 to 6 drop; repeated and continued, as recommended for grown persons.

But as persons are very subject to a relapse or return of this disease, whether they are cured in this that or any other way, it would be well to continue taking three or four doses a day, until the strength and complexion are restored, and particularly, if the person has already had several relapses.

Whenever the liquid is prepared and taken, the vial should be shaken before each dose is poured out. 2d. Of Bilious Fever.—This is a more obstinate and dangerous disease, than intermittent or ague and fever.

There are generally three or four days indisposition, previous to the onset of this disease; & frequently quick sensations for a day or two after. When this disease is properly formed, it rarely yields to any treatment under 8 or 10 days, and sometimes much longer.

3. Of Typhus or Nervous Fever.—This is still a much more obstinate and dangerous disease than bilious fever, and apparently more mild in the commencement.

It often continues fifteen or twenty days, with scarcely any remission or intercession, with great prostration of body, and dejection of mind. It may be well to observe that Typhus fever is most common in winter and spring, and Bilious fever in the summer and fall.

In the first stage of fevers it is common for the tongue to be covered with a whitish coat, and if the fever is not broke and runs into the second stage; it is apt to assume a yellowish brown color; and in the third and last stage of fevers, and particularly, if they are of a high grade, and malignant character, the tongue is apt to assume a dark brown color, of different degrees of heat and moisture, sometimes exceedingly dry, after attended with heat, or a burning sensation in the stomach.

The symptoms of these two diseases are so different as in their first stage that physicians often differ as to their real character, nor does it matter materially, because the treatment of both should be pretty much the same, with this exception, that Typhus fever does not require, nor will it bear as much strong, sickening, prostrating, medicine as bilious fever.

Treatment.—In the early stage of either of the two last diseases, I give a purge, or one or two doses of calomel, or some other medicine that will operate upon the stomach and bowels. I object to giving more strong medicine (particularly in Typhus fever) and am decidedly of opinion that repeated doses of such operating medicines do more harm than good.

Bleeding is so seldom necessary in these diseases, that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; if it ever be resorted to, it should be in the early stage of the disease.

Blistering is sometimes useful, and rarely, if ever injurious—but it should be resorted to chiefly in the last stage of the disease when there is delirium, or lasting coldness in the extremities. In the treatment of either of these diseases, I would prefer the bowels to be in rather a costive than a laxative state. But should they be too inactive, give broken doses of salts or oil, or open them by injections; and if they be too laxative give 6 or 8 drops of laudanum two, three or four times a day, until the looseness is restrained.

I repeat, if Bilious, Typhus or Nervous fevers, become fixed in the system, it requires time and patience to remove it, but by a regular perseverance in the foregoing medicine and directions, every thing that can reasonably be expected, will be effected by them.

This medicine will be found beneficial in most cases of debility, particularly so in those cases produced by long continued or repeated attacks of fever.

In such cases 3 or 4 doses a day will be sufficient, continued until the patient recovers his strength. Persons living in unhealthy situations, or persons travelling thro' sickly districts of country, would do well to use this medicine as a preventative.

Any medicine of this kind, which will cure fevers when formed will prevent the formation of them, if taken in time. If used as a preventative, 3 or 4 doses a day, will be sufficient, continued for 7 or 8 days in succession, after which time, it may be discontinued for 10 or 12 days; then use it again, as before directed and so on, until the sickly season has passed over.

Of late months has been said about congestive fever, torpor of this, that or some other organ, but it is only a new name for an old disease, or symptoms of disease. I have observed no material change in fevers unless we include the cold plague and cholera in that class of disease, and even in them, this medicine in part, will be found very beneficial.

med am aware that this mode of prescribing physicians, (if known), would be objected to by wilfully carried out, agreeable to the directions, or any other now known, even if the physician, to assert, that such will be the result, when practice shall have been fairly tried.

There is neither arsenic, or any other article poisonous nature in this medicine. Women in situation may take it, with perfect safety, as it is harmless; and if double the quantity recommended was taken, no bad effect would be produced by it.

Experience of more than 40 years, and having sided and practiced medicine in various latitudes and climates, ought to enable me to judge of some degree of certainty, the most successful mode of treating fevers, and the foregoing is the result of my experience and observation.

I think I have made these directions so simple and plain, that they cannot be misunderstood by any person. Some persons may consider, the price of this medicine high, but it is not so, nor will it be so considered after its efficacy has been experienced. Price per box \$1.50.

Numberless certificates of the efficacy of this medicine, have been tendered, but are altogether too numerous to insert only the following: from the Rev. John W. Hall, District, Mo. which seems to embrace the opinions of many in different sections of the country.

Having travelled much over the State, I have seen Sappington's fever pills, I do hereby certify, that I believe there has never yet been any medicine offered to the public so efficacious in the cure of fevers as which he has prepared.

I have known many labouring under fever and ague in the course of from 24 to 48 hours; and cases of fever in which I have known it used, a shorter time than any other medicine I have known used.

I do therefore recommend it to all persons labouring under fever, as the best remedy known to the profession. HOWARD COUNTY, Mo., Sept. 26, 1835.

THE ABOVE MEDICINES can be obtained by the single box, at the stores of Mr. Edward Elam, Jacksonville Benton County, or Mr. James Lyle, DeWitt, Kalb County Ala. June 6th, 1838.

A PROPOSITION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Tenn. alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and to do, proposes to give certain sums of money conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to be the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote and in view. They are likewise to become collecting Agents of the publisher, and will ways be allowed to retain the amount which may be collected.

To all societies that may collect forty, or a greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, dollar per copy will be allowed them for services.

For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given. For twenty subscribers \$15; and, for ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed.

M. M. TEER, Maryville Tenn.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square. Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—if

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY. Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838. On the petition of Francis B. Walker, an Ord. Judge of the County Court, for an Order compelling the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 E. three acres excepted in the South-east corner and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. P. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made once a month for one month of the foregoing petitions; that on first Monday in September next, the Court determine on the legality of the contents of the Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOPPER, Clerk. June 7, 1838.

NOTICE. Come and examine the good articles we have for sale. WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of Choice prime COFFEE. Seven Hogsheads of Whiskey, 30 Bbls. of Tennessee Whiskey, 20 Bbls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and 400 cases of a fine assortment of DRY GOODS. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and nessee Castings. Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—if HUGH HENRY & Co.

EAGLE HOTEL. This large and commodious Hotel, stands, lately erected on the corner of the Public Square, in front of the Court-House, in the city of Talladega, is now opened by the subscribers, who hope by strict attention to business, to give all who may favor him with their patronage, all who may be kept by Robert Lawson, the proprietor of the Indian Queen Hotel, who will appropriate his whole care and attention to the service of his guests. JAMES LAWSON Talladega, June 7, 1838.

DESHA, COMMIS MOE. JOHN D. CR... will attend a... His residence

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 36.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1838.

Whole No. 88

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

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

### Terms of Advertising.

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

### Tallahassee Sulphur Springs.

The undersigned having recently purchased these Springs, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the citizens of the Valley, that he has a few comfortable houses, that will be completed by the 12th of August, for the accommodation of those who may wish to resort to them with their families. These Springs are 6 miles from Jacksonville, on the leading road to Huntsville; 4 miles from Alexandria, at which place, any number of guests can be accommodated. The neighborhood of Alexandria is settled by wealthy, hospitable, and genteel families, who have hitherto shown, and will no doubt continue to show the utmost cheerfulness in receiving such as prefer an evening ride to a location at the Springs. Persons can be accommodated within a mile of the Springs should it be preferred.

There are numbers attending these Springs who board in the neighborhood, and hundreds have gone away for the want of accommodation. The proprietor would beg leave to say to the community, that these Springs were bought without any improvements, and not having possession and being at a distance, found it impossible to make any other accommodation than will be afforded by the 12th of August. Arrangements will be made, as soon as the nature of the case will permit, for as many as may wish to attend. The water of these Springs is admitted by the best of judges acquainted with mineral waters, not to be inferior to any of the White Sulphur Springs in the U. S. The best evidence of its virtue is the number of cures effected by it within a short time, an account of which will be laid before the public at some future time.

JOHN SCHENCK.

Aug. 9, 1838.—4t.

### DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK,

HAVING associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Jackson and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the professional absent.

Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—4t.

### STATE OF ALABAMA,

BENTON COUNTY,

TAKEN up by William Sims, living on Frogs Creek one bay mule 4 years old next spring 43 feet high, no marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to fifty five dollars.

M. M. AUSTON, CLK.

### NOTICE.

AARON HAYNES, respectfully informs his friends & the public generally, that he has lately opened a House of Entertainment in the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Ala. in his new Brick Building on the N. E. corner of the Public Square, and hopes to merit and secure a liberal share of public patronage.

May 10, 1838.

### LOOK HERE.

WE have just received from the North a substantial stock of

### GOODS,

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

WHITE, WOODWARD & CO. Jacksonville May 10, 1838.—4t.

### 10,000 Yds. Bagging,

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.

SHORTER & BANCROFT. July 19, 1838.—4m.

### To Planters and Merchants.

S. & J. LEEPER HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's and propose to store Cotton, Receive and forward goods, and do a general Agency and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of groceries on hand.

August 30th, 1838.—6m.

### W. B. HINTON,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT, Mobile, Ala.

### DESHA, BRADFORD & CO,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

### LA W NOTICE.

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

His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

From the Savannah Georgian.

### VAN BUREN vs. CLAY.

AGRICULTURE vs. THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

It is becoming every day more evident that Mr. Webster's pretensions for the Presidency are narrowing down to that point, when his name will be entirely withdrawn from before the people, or be allowed only to be used in subserviency to the views of the Hon. Henry Clay. This latter gentleman is as equally obnoxious with the former to Southern feelings, in consequence of his untiring opposition to those principles involved in the great questions which have recently been agitated with so much violence in this country, and with which the South is so intimately connected. Being both a high tariff man and an abolitionist, he finds more favor with the West than Mr. Webster, and is presumed to be the fitter candidate of the Whigs Federalists, high Tariff men, and Abolitionists. The friends of Mr. Webster, at the North, are sensible that this gentleman can, under no circumstances, secure his election—and his pretended opponents, though real friends, at the South, dare not openly support this federalist, with the certainty by doing so of being suicidal of their political existence, and of drawing upon themselves the animadversion of those who ever have been and are still the unfeigned admirers and supporters of our popular system of government.

Mr. Webster is certainly destined to retire from the contest, and content himself to pass the remainder of his days in that ease and comfort, for which the united patronage of Northern manufacturers have vouchsafed a continuance. The laurels which corruption and hypocrisy have entwined around his brow, are become withered and scared by the atmosphere of a republic, and the drooping wreath must at no very distant day, with the Hon. gentleman himself, sink into one common grave, which will have been spent in one continuous opposition to the well being of our republican country. Mr. Webster has been brought out, we repeat, "not in opposition" to the Hon. Henry Clay, but to subvert and promote his interests, and to defeat, if possible, the wishes of the democracy, either through the influence of a corrupting money power, or by an illegitimate course of wresting from them the right of a choice for the presidency, by throwing it into the House of Representatives, where the latter gentleman has before so conspicuously figured, in lending himself to the aspirations of the younger Adams, to the defeat of the people in his unholy success. This perchance may be the game which will again be attempted, and thereby afford convincing evidence that there still exists in this country, a class of politicians, hostile to our popular form of government and determined to defeat at all times, and in any way, republican principles, for which they possess so little taste, and entertain such determined hostility.

The Whigs of Georgia have, in their continued silence on the subject of the presidency, removed all doubts as to their choice; and we are forced to presume, that in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, the candidate whose views and feelings accord with the South, they have accepted the proffered hand of friendship extended to the advocates of that policy, mis-called the "American System." The Hon. Henry Clay must be the candidate on whom Northern federalism and Southern apostasy have united, with the avowed object of defeating, if possible, an individual whose principles are Southern, and on whom, by reason of whose principles, has been drawn the violent opposition of Whigs, federalists, abolitionists, et id omne genus. There must, indeed, be something rotten in Denmark, should this unholy and unnatural alliance meet with success. As the Whigs of Georgia shrink from avowing which of the two candidates for the presidency, Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Clay is their choice, we must necessarily assure the gentleman to be the person on whom they would bestow the vote of Georgia, for they have distinctly told us, that they never will support Mr. Van Buren. On the one hand we have presented Mr. Van Buren, on the other Mr. Clay. The former gentleman has pursued a course of political consistency the very reverse of which has marked the life of Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren is not a Southern man by birth, but it requires no remarkable ingenuity to discover that his feelings, declarations, and acts are most conducive to the interests of the South—he is opposed to an unconstitutional tariff—the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, he can never assent to, and should a bill be obtained for that object, the right of withholding his official signature will be exercised, not only on constitutional grounds, but for reasons paramount to the Constitution itself: give to Northern fanatics this foothold, and the death warrant of Southern institutions will at once be signed, or else on the broken pillars of the Constitution will be read the fate of our Republic.

The political doctrines of Mr. Van Buren are those which the Republican members of Congress have avowed as the governing

principles by which their course will be guided; he is also opposed to an United States Bank, the alliance of Bank and State, as unconstitutional and dangerous. What are the political principles of Mr. Clay, which should induce Southern men to give him their support? In 1811, this gentleman was violently opposed to an United States Bank—in 1816, he had changed his position, and very suddenly became its fervent supporter and the only credit to which he is entitled, is that of continuing up to the present day its unflinching advocate; what may have occasioned this change, we leave as a matter of conscience to the Hon. gentleman himself. Mr. Clay is an abolitionist, and of the book written on his life, he may with feeling say, "save me from my friends;"—this gentleman is also a high tariff man, and absolute in the councils of the nation represents exclusively manufacturing interests. "Can Southern men" support Mr. Clay? What are Georgians to be called on to aid this individual in breaking down and destroying the agricultural interest of their State? Heaven forbid that they should thus be blinded to every sense of natural duty. On one side we have presented Mr. Van Buren and the agricultural interests of the country, on the other Mr. Clay and the manufacturing interests of his personal friends.

### WHIGGERY AT WAR WITH ITSELF.

The Nashville Whig says there is no difference either in action or in feeling between the forty thousand and Jacksonians who voted for Judge White out for Mr. Adams in '28 and Mr. Clay in '32. Thus one Whig organ openly avows that the "forty thousand" do not differ in action or feeling with the old federal party, and in another article—"thanks have permitted the original Anti-Jackson men to see their Anti-Jackson principles vindicated and their old Anti-Jackson favorite (to wit) Mr. Clay, the favorite of the republic. In short, the Whig "makes no bones" to boast that the forty thousand Jacksonians, who voted for Judge White, have abandoned their old principles, and gone over to the support of federalism. But the Knoxville Register, the favorite of the Whigs, in a long and able article, published a lengthy article to show that the "forty thousand" have not abandoned their old principles, by going over to Clay. Here then, we see the Whig and the Register at open issue, the former boasting that the "forty thousand" have changed their Jackson doctrines, and the latter saying they have done no such thing. Who is in the right? The Whig we say. For, no man, who sincerely supported Jackson, can now possibly support Clay, without an entire abandonment of his former principles.—But the forty thousand are not going to vote for Clay—Depend on it they will NOT.

### Athens Courier.

The last Merchants Circular to the London Bankers calls Mr. Biddle a "public functionary"—a "public functionary" in a country where we profess to have no "functionaries" except those appointed by the people. The same paper speaks in the following terms of the same gentleman, a language which ought to startle every American citizen at the lengths to which the man worship and bank worship is carrying the people. The Circular says: AND AS THE PRESIDENT OF THAT BANK, (the United States) concentrates in his own person more of the power of the Government—as far as Commercial Affairs are concerned—than the EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATIVE and JUDICIAL branches of the Government, it is asserted in the highest commercial circles of England, that Mr. "Biddle" concentrates more power in his person than the PRESIDENT of the United States, ACCOUNTABLE to Congress. Are the people of this Free Republic conscious of the truth of the assertion? Are they prepared to admit with powers superior to those which the Constitution has considered it safe to repose in the President of the United States?

Here is the danger of which General Jackson warned the Democracy of this country. Here is the power of a man and the Democratic Press have been thundering in the ears of this people.—Here is a power above, higher, and beyond the reach of the Constitution, and greater than the President's, because he is ACCOUNTABLE to Congress, while the latter is uncontrolled, and uncontrollable, and accountable to nothing but his own ambition.—Mobile Reg.

### A NEW NAME.

Some body to the Northward has christened the Whig party *Hoo paco* a direct derivative from *Hocus pocus* the Whigs of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, the Evening Star, and the "American," who are pulling caps about the cognomen of the great party, the latter insisting that the Whigs are genuine Federalists, the Whigs are genuine Federalists, vowing that for himself he belongs to the old Jefferson school of Democracy, and repudiating Federalism. Perhaps they will compromise matters and preserve the peace of the family by assuming the name of *Hoo paco*. It is very expressive, and will suit to admiration—besides, it is so like "loco loco," which is music in their ears.

### Mobile Reg.

From the Jacksonville Courier.

### FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE INDIAN MURDERS IN GEORGIA.

The following is an extract from a letter, to the Editor, giving further particulars of the late Indian murders in Georgia, an account of which appeared in our paper Thursday last.

"FORT GILLILANE, (E. F.) July 31, 1838.

SIR.—The Express has just arrived from Kittle Creek, and it appears that the Indians are commencing their career in Georgia. I have received a letter from an officer of our Regiment, who was an eye witness to this melancholy fact."

[EXTRACT.]

"CAMP WILDS, (Geo.) July 25, 1838.

"Forty-five miles north west of Centerville, on Sunday morning, a man came full speed into camp with the cry of Indians. I asked where. He said about 5 miles off, that he had just removed a family who heard the

report of guns and the screams of people. We were in our saddles in a few moments, and under full speed to that spot where the alarm originated; and O, God! of all the scenes I ever saw, or ever wish to see, presented itself to view. On reaching the ground, a man, wife, and four children of his own, and two of his own sisters had fallen by the Indians. Three children of the six were alive when we reached the spot, one about 3 years old had been shot through the abdomen, and lay asleep on the dead mother, another about 10 rods from the mother. But, O, horrid to tell, I found a fine young lady of 18, shot in two places and dirked in another, with about 20 hogs around her, and she yet alive and had her senses perfectly. This was the most trying time I had ever seen. I gave her cold water which she wished much, and remained with her as long as I could, till obliged to go in search of the Indians. We left a guard to protect them, and administer to them all that they could, but all expired in less than twenty minutes after we left.

The Indians scattered in all directions, and it was some time before we could find the trail; we followed them about 25 miles, and until further pursuit could not be had, having been gone into the Okafanoka, as far as white men could well go. We left our horses and waded nearly to our hips in mud for two miles, which was as much as we could stand. We returned that night, found all buried: 8 in number, in one grave.—We returned to camp, then camp—, but now camp Wilds, that being the name of the murdered family.—Two children escaped—one of them says that a White Man was with the Indians, and caught him—asked him why he did not run: the boy told him he would, if he would let him go—which the man did.—Said now, damn you, run, and so he escaped. On our return we found all the families had removed to our encampment.

"We are making arrangements to scour the country about Fort Fanning and its vicinity. In haste, the Express waiting."

With respect,

Your obt. serv't

N. DARLING.

Lieut. 2d Dragoons.

To the editor of the Courier.

### PRIDE.

"He that hath a proud woman for his wife, is like an oak begirt with ivy, for he suffers himself to be embraced by that which will bring him to ruin."

The above sentence is going the rounds of the papers.—The sentiment which it embodies is false. Many a man has been prevented from grovelling all his time in the dirt, by the pride of the woman he married.

### Boston Journal.

Upon the foregoing opposite views of "Pride," or rather upon its various aspects, the Pennsylvania has the following just and sensible remarks.—There are so many varieties of pride, that the writers above quoted would do well to define their respective meaning more distinctly before prosecuting their argument.—They are both correct, for each takes the word in a different sense. The reprehensible and ruinous pride of the first, is that miserable feeling which is always thinking of what "Mrs. Grundy will say." The false pride that must keep up appearance at any cost—the pride that must have a fine house, fine clothes, an expensive table, costly amusements, when the means are inadequate—the pride that runs in debt and never pays if it can avoid it, and does not hesitate virtually to defraud the poor creditor of his rightful dues for the purpose of appearing to advantage in the eyes of the world—this is a mean pride—the most common, but vilest of all that is called pride—the pride that will not speak to honest poverty in the street for fear of losing caste.

The Boston Journal's pride is doubtless the reverse of all this. It is in fact, that first of social virtues, honesty—a quality superior to the honor which shoots a friend and does not pay a debt, as day is to night. This species of pride causes its possessor to conform strictly to his or her means. It would live in a hut—clothe itself in the coarsest raiment, and eat the bread of the hardest labor, rather than betray its obligations. It disdains the acted falsehood of "keeping up appearances." It will not "live beyond the means," let Mrs. Grundy say what she may, and does not pamper itself with that which in fact belongs to others. This is the honest pride which all should have, but which is rarely inculcated by education, and is not quite so often practised as

ly two hundred miles on horseback, through swamp and prairie, swimming rivers, and sleeping out exposed to every privation and inclemency.

The Free Trader, after giving the above mentioned particulars, bestows upon the Methodist clergy some neat and richly-merited encomiums; which we copy below.

The itinerant of the Methodist church—the real unsophisticated followers of Wesley and Whitfield—are the most extraordinary body of men that ever lived. They are the pioneers of civilization; they heed not danger however eminent; they stay not for luxuries, they care not to tread the carpeted hall, nor to seek learning or pleasure in cloister or saloon; but on, they go, to the remotest verge of the globe, wherever erring man has wandered; wherever there is one soul to be reclaimed, there they go, to wrestle with the world, to defy its temptations, to enlighten its moral darkness: Apart from the holy character of his mission, there is a moral grandeur in the Methodist itinerant, as he wends his way through pathless forests, without associates, without reward, without even the stimulus of praise. He leaves home, and kindred, the tie of early love, perhaps, and goes forth to struggle unknown and alone—to doom himself to poverty, to the gibes and jeers of the gay, to broken health, to premature old age. And what is his impetus? It is not ambition; it is not pride; it is not any one of the selfish motives that sway the human breast. What is it? Reader—it is to preach the word of life to the poor.—M. O. Pycayune.

### DISTRESSING NEWS FROM KNOXVILLE.

The Knoxville Register received on Saturday contains the melancholy news of the prevalence of disease and death in that city to an extent equal to the worst epidemics. We understand the disease to be the "bilious fever" in its most malignant form, and although it has prevailed to some extent in Knoxville for several summers past, its ravages have never been known to be half so frightful. The obituary column of the Register contains no less than ten deaths in old and respectable families, including the death of Dr. JAMES KING one of the most influential and enterprising citizens of the place. The Mayor's proclamation appointing Friday last as a day of fasting humiliation and prayer is also published.

It is a melancholy task thus to report the afflictions of a neighboring city of our own State, and most sincerely do we, in common with hundreds of our citizens, sympathize in the distresses of her people.

We find the following names in the obituary list of the Register; Dr. James King; Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Hu. A. M. White, John Bucky, aged 28; Mrs. Hannah Landrum; Mrs. Boyd; William Gill, aged 31; James Ramsey White, step son of W. B. A. Ramsey, Editor of the Register, —a promising youth aged 11 years; Miss Rogers, daughter of the late R. B. Rogers; Mrs. Bales; Miss Catharine, daughter of Calvin Morgan, Esq., and sister of F. H. Morgan, of the house of Morgan, Allison & Co., of this city.

### MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mayor's Office, Knoxville, Sept 4, 1838.

WHEREAS, in times of general calamity and distress, it becomes, a Christian community to humble itself before the Almighty God.

And whereas, it has pleased the Disposer of events to visit our beloved city with the "pestilence that walketh in darkness, and a destruction that wasteth at noon-day."

In conformity therefore, with a commendable Christian usage in such cases, and with the order of the Board of Aldermen, I have seen proper to designate next Friday, the 7th inst. as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and I do respectfully request the Rev. Clergy of all denominations to convene their congregations on that day, and adopt the exercises of worship to the present distresses of our city. I also request that on that day, our citizens generally should abstain, as far as practicable, from their ordinary pursuits—that they should humble themselves before the Almighty, and ask that his anger may graciously be averted from us, and that he would take this city hereafter under his blessing and protection, knowing that in vain is a city guarded, unless it be one whose keeper is the Lord.

W. B. A. RAMSEY.

Mayor.

### PRETTY.

At a picnic given by the ladies of Bloomfield, Conn., on the Fourth, the following toast was drunk:—

Woman's Heart—Weak to achieve, but strong to endure, the world which contains all her sorrows; the ocean on which her bark of hope is cast—the fate of the man who would darken a page of its history.

PANACEAS.—A chap, calling himself Reuben Hill, recommends a quack nostrum known as "dyspeptic colic," which, as he says, cured himself of the rheumatism, his wife of the sick headache, his daughter of the fever and ague, and his mother of a bad cough, besides mending the cellar stairs, and putting the baby to sleep!

RALEIGH, August 29. THE RESULT.

Our return are now complete. We have heard from the Senatorial District of Buncomb, Haywood and Macon, which has elected a Democratic Republican Senator, and one member of the same politics from Macon. This gives us 23 out of 50 in the Senate, and 55 out of 120 in the House of Commons. We now state with confidence the political character of our next Legislature. We can have no motive for misrepresentation or concealment; and while truth and candor requires us to say the friends of the Administration have not a majority in either branch of the Legislature, we can say, with equal certainty, that the Bank Whigs are also in a minority.

The few States Rights men in both houses, hold the balance, and will decide such questions of a political character as may arise. If we cannot boast of a majority for the administration and the sub-treasury—so our opponents, proper, cannot claim a majority for Clay and a National Bank.

It is a fact, beyond question, that while the opposition carried every county where they commanded a majority—the friends of the administration have lost the ascendancy by divisions. Such was the case and in Bertie, Sampson, Orange, Stokes, and Yancey; to say nothing of other counties in which our friends claim the majority. In those counties there has been a loss of 8 members; more than sufficient to have secured the majority in both branches. Our enemies may boast and brag—but our friends abroad may be well assured, that our opponents will be able to effect nothing of a political character—neither instructions, direct nor inferential.

Whatever may be the impressions of others, we are satisfied with the present aspect of affairs in this State. The bitter waters of Federalism have extended to their utmost bounds, and must hereafter recede from before the frowns of an honest and patriotic people. The virtuous democracy of North Carolina will arouse to a vigilant exercise of their patriotic duties, careless of the reproaches of corrupt and interested partisans, or the bullying and threatening of crazy politicians. The people have nothing to fear. The God of justice is with us; and our State will be one of the firmest pillars in the temple of Constitutional Liberty.

Standard.

A friend has thrown out some suggestions in relation to the state of parties in the country, of which we avail ourselves in calling the attention of our democratic brethren to the subject.

There are but two great parties in this country—the Federal or Hamilton party and the Republican or Jeffersonian party. Alexander Hamilton's plan of government, in the convention, was for a president and senate for life; and that the governors of the states should be appointed by the general government. Hamilton, after the constitution was adopted, supported the experiment as he called it; but he was too honest, as Mr. Governor Morris said, ever to conceal from his private friends, that he was at heart for a limited monarchy. The principles of Hamilton are laid open by the author of the Review of Tucker's Life of Jefferson, in the Edinburgh Review. He was for a national bank, although he well knew the convention had rejected a resolution to enable Congress to charter incorporations. Mr. Jefferson was opposed to all these plans.

The time has come when the family of Jeffersonian-Republicans, by whatever name at present called, must unite in one body, and rally to the defence of the constitution—or see the doctrines of Alexander Hamilton prevail, and the temple of American liberty fall in ruin.—N. C. Standard.

HORRIBLE!—Whilst the press in other quarters is furnishing so many dark and distressing events, it becomes our painful duty to add the following contribution to this mass of horrors.—Richmond Enquirer.

Extract from a letter dated

Warm Springs, Aug. 12, 1838.

"One of the most horrible and outrageous acts imaginable was perpetrated in our neighborhood the evening before last, in the murder of two daughters of Mr. George Mayse. The children, about 6 and 8 years of age, were at school at Mr. Ptoimey's, near Mr. Mayse's residence. It becoming later than the usual time of their return, Mrs. Mayse became uneasy, and sent in search of them. The messenger proceeded directly to Mr. Ptoimey's, and some of the family joined in the search; and they found the poor little innocents, lying side by side in the road near their father's gate; their clothes decently smoothed down, and their throats cut from ear to ear, apparently with a sharp instrument, without any other mark of violence. Their bodies were committed to the same grave last evening at this place. Three of Mr. Mayse's slaves (a man and two women) have been committed to jail under strong circumstances; evidence; and of their guilt there seems not a shadow of doubt."

Southern Funds in New York.—The N. Y. Express, of the 28th ultimo, says: "There has been a sudden change in Domestic Exchanges today. On Alabama and Tennessee, exchange is down to 8 percent, on Georgia to 3 percent, and Mississippi money has been sold at only 10 per cent discount, (an improvement of four per cent in as many days.)"

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The arguments employed by the different opponents of an Independent Treasury are fatal to each other. Most of them maintain that its influence will be so stringent upon the banks as to cripple, and even destroy them; a sorry confession by the way, and one which, if true, would not be much to the honor of these institutions. Another, and a large fragment of the Opposition, with Mr. Webster at its head, maintains that the adoption of the measure in question will be a virtual abandonment of all control and regulation of the banks and their currency. Now, which of these objections is true? They cannot both be correct, for they are contradictory and incompatible with each other. The fact is that they are both unfounded, and the truth lies between them. With regard to the first, it is well known that the payments of the Government are not in a ratio of more than one or two per cent, when compared with the individual transactions of the country, not to speak here of those of the State Governments, which are very considerable in the aggregate. Is it not ridiculous to suppose that the influence given by such a trifling ratio can be rendered very injurious to the State institutions, even should the attempt be made to exert it for this purpose—a supposition equally absurd. What are two or three millions in transitu, or in depositu, (and the quarterly balance on hand can never be much more,) when compared, we do not say to the whole amount of the currency of the country, but to that of the specie portion, if in sufficient quantity to give solidity and ballast to the paper circulation? A mere drop in the bucket!

With regard to the other objection, we commence by avowing our belief that Congress has no constitutional authority to regulate the paper emissions of the State banks, which in no wise come under the legislation of Congress. But that the incidental effect of the financial system contemplated at the origin of the Government, and now proposed by the Administration, will be salutary to a considerable degree, we have not the smallest doubt. The stimulus of the Government deposits will be withdrawn from the banks, already too prone to excessive expansion. That they have over-estimated the advantage of these favors, is now beginning to be generally admitted. They were temptations to them to expand beyond the legitimate limits, and being liable to be called for in large amounts and at unexpected moments, were often causes of great embarrassment. Besides, the Government capital being dispensed as deposits among only a few banks, from the force of circumstances, puts the rest in their power; and in addition to the wrong of a partial distribution of Government benefits to some, makes the whole system operate unequally, by throwing the Government's weight in the scale of the few. By keeping this vast power entirely aloof from State bank machinery, a great reform will be effected, and speculation will be checked. The more business done in the way of importation, or the purchase of public land, the greater will be the amount flowing into the Treasury. This, instead of going back, as under the old system, constantly to replenish the means of speculation, will, by being retained, curtail them pro tanto, and gradually check and restrain the excesses of business, until the public mind and the spirit of commercial enterprise are recalled to a more sober frame. Nothing can be more obvious. The argument may be summed up in a few words. In ordinary times, the incidental fiscal action of the Government will scarcely be felt, whereas its controlling power will increase with the excessive expansion of commercial or speculative enterprise, until its check becomes so stringent as to prevent any further expansion, bring things back to their natural order, and thus prevent those terrible convulsions which are the disgrace and the scourge of our country.—Globe.

WHIG TOASTS.

For the celebration of the resumption of specie payments by the Federalists of Pennsylvania on the 13th inst.

SPECIMENS

Governor Ritner—It requires a man of his iron nerve to force the banks of New York to resume specie payments and compel Nicholas Biddle to be honest. The honest Dutch will remember him in October. Tune—Honesty is the best policy. Nicholas Biddle—He has nobly "taken the lead" in the resumption of specie payments. Like the Irishman's horse Bother'em, "He drives all before him." Tune—Possum up a gum tree. "The Specie Hamburg"—It shall be our bug until after the election. Tune—Catch a weasel asleep.

Shinplasters and irredeemable bank notes—The curse of the country. Huzza for Jo. Ritner and Nick Biddle, who have relieved us of this curse. Tune—See the conquering hero comes.

The Administration—To be cursed because it would never encourage shinplasters and irredeemable bank notes. Tune—That alters the case.

Whig principles—The election of our men. Tune—All's fair in politics.

DOINGS AT COURT.—The work of intrigue has been carried on briskly at court during the last two or three weeks.—France, however, seems to be the favored country; its hero has been the great lion. But the grand object has been to play off the Duke of Nemours as suiter for the hand of her Majesty. The family compact would be about complete, if the influence of King Leopold should prove successful. Prince George of Cambridge has been evidently thrown into the back ground by the superior address and liveliness of young Frenchman; and when it is considered that Louis Philippe has already paid handsomely for secret services and is willing to be profuse, the Duke has very considerable chance. The speeches, moreover, of Marshal Soult, which contain so much about a close alliance with England, tend greatly to confirm the notion that the real motive for his extraordinary embassy, was to create a family alliance. London Sun.

"Hallow Massa! you put your saddle on wrong end first!" "Bad luck to your black sowl how do you know what road I'm going to take?"

The girls at Northampton (Mass.) have been sending a bachelor editor bouquets of tazy and wormwood. He says that he don't care—he had rather smell them than matrimony.

A dancer said to a spartan, you cannot stand so long on one foot as I can. Perhaps not said the Spartan, but my goose can.

A gang of thieves having been taken while their captain was absent, they were conveyed to the whipping post. Their captain meeting a friend, inquired after his fellows. "They are all doing well, was the answer—"every man at his post."

A Friendly Intimation.—The boarders at a tavern in Georgia were annoyed with flies

in their butter. Judge Dooly took the Tavern keeper aside, and remarked to him, in a private way, that some of his friends thought it would be best for him to put the butter on one plate and the flies on another, and let the people mix them to suit themselves. He merely suggested it for consideration.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 20, 1838.

Resumption of Specie Payments.—In all the States but three (Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana,) the Banks have either resumed, or fixed a definite time when they will resume specie payments.

The Banks in the District of Columbia have also resumed. The New York Bank resumed on the 10th of May last. All the Bank of Pennsylvania were paying specie on the 13th.

The Milledgeville Union states that the Banks of Savannah will resume on the 1st day of October next, and invite the interior Banks to do likewise. It presumes the interior Banks will do so, and that a resumption by all their banks may be confidently expected on or before the 1st of October next.

The Baltimore American states that silver coin has been at par for some time past in consequence of the near approach of the general resumption of specie payments throughout the country. The N. Y. Express states that this expected general resumption has had a most favorable effect upon exchange. The rates vary from 1-4 to 5 per cent, and very soon after they resume, this will be lessened. This general resumption proves that the States individually can regulate their own currency, without the assistance of a National Bank. And therefore, the last grand argument of the Federalists, that such an institution is necessary to compel the State Banks to resume specie payments, falls to the ground.

The Globe says: "The present is auspicious; the future is brilliant; and nothing to be guarded against but the Catilinian plots of BIDDLE and the Federalists to accomplish another suspension before the Presidential election, and charge it upon the Republican administration. Let us, then, contrast the present and the past, and guard against the future; and let us, in the mean time, give constant praise to the New York banks, whose example has proved three great points:

- 1. That a National Bank is not necessary to compel the State Banks to resume specie payments.
2. That a single State can not only successfully resume without resumption in any other State, but against great and violent resistance in other States.
3. That a resumption, effected by a supply of one hundred millions of specie, is an easy, safe, commodious, and auspicious operation; while resumption, by the force of a National Bank, is the ruin and destruction of the country.

ELECTIONS.

Missouri. Complete returns have been received from this State. The relative strength of the Legislature is thus: in the House sixty Democrats and thirty-nine Whigs. In the Senate twenty Democrats and 13 Whigs. Both democratic members of Congress have been elected, and Col. Benton's return to the Senate insured by a tremendous majority. The Flag of the Union says, that the majority of the Democratic members of Congress is about seven thousand—a gain of three thousand since the last election.

Kentucky. Full returns from this State have not yet been received. The 'Commonwealth' classes the parties in the Legislature thus:

Table with 3 columns: Whigs, Democrats, and Senate. Whigs: 68, Democrats: 35, Senate: 22, 16, 90, 51.

This statement shows the great democratic increase in Kentucky in one year. At the last session the whig majority was fifty-two, at the next the majority is reduced to thirty-nine: Henry Clay Jr. son of "Harry of the west" was beaten in the county where his father resides.

Indiana. Accounts from Indianapolis state that for fifty miles round that place the representation to the Legislature has been changed in favor of the Administration. So far the democratic republicans have gained 14 and lost 6.

During our absence for five weeks past, a paragraph appeared in this paper, offensive to one of our best friends in every acceptance of the term, which we cannot now better remedy than by expressing our sincere regret at the occurrence. The friendship and respect of a worthy man we value more than money; and therefore hope, that when made acquainted with the fact of our absence, and entire innocence of giving needless offence, he will suffer no stain of prejudice to rest upon his mind against us personally.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers; that Bennett of the New York Herald, the most impudent man in the world, has been kissing her Gracious Majesty Victoria. That the Queen with the most perfect self-possession, wiped her pretty lips, and said, "Get out you nasty brute." The populace were much enraged that their maiden Sovereign should suffer such pollution from a Republican, and Bennett was confined in the Tower to prevent his being torn in pieces by the mob.

The whole story is undoubtedly a hoax. Queens are to be looked at not kissed.

A letter from St. Petersburg dated June 22d, says: "We learn from Pekin, where a mission from the Greek Church of Russia has existed since the time of Peter the great, that upwards of 300,000 Chinese have embraced christianity, and that there is every reason to believe that all persecution of the Christians was on the point ceasing. The Emperor himself is said to have studied Christianity, and to hold it in respect. The rigorous laws against christians now exist only on paper, & their execution is entrusted to such mandarins alone as are favorable to the Christians."

We acknowledge the receipt of the "Family Visitor," a semi-monthly paper published at Wetumpka, and Edited by the Rev. J. D. Williams. It is principally devoted to religious objects, but will contain general information on Education, Internal Improvement, &c. We think it well worthy public patronage, and most heartily wish the Editor success.

METHODISM IN TEXAS. We were actually astonished to see in the Natchez-Free Trader, a statement of the progress of religion in Texas. The Methodists alone have in that country twenty societies and 320 preachers, including six elders & three exhorters. One of their missionaries, (Rev. R. Alexander) has travelled this year in the course of his circuit, twenty-two hundred miles on horse back—sleeping out and exposed to every privation.

ENGLISH MONARCHS.—From the Norman conquest to the accession of Victoria, 770 years have elapsed, and 35 individuals have held the kingly office. All of these, with the exception of Oliver Cromwell, have been related to the Conqueror, either by lineal or collateral descent. Out of the number, six have been murdered or died in prison, one was tried and executed and another was banished.

There will be a Methodist Camp-meeting held 3 miles above Alexandria, on the road leading to Jacksonville, commencing on Friday preceding the 3rd Sunday of Oct. next.

Every lover of his country must look upon the present aspect of our affairs with the most anxious solicitude: The whole political horizon is dark and lowering and ominous of the future: One of the most alarming signs of the times to the friends of southern rights is the progress of the Abolitionists at the north. At first they were few in numbers, destitute of influence, of wealth, and power: But within the last few years they have increased to a most fearful extent. And with their increase of strength comes an increase of insolence, and a more daring and systematic attack upon the rights of the South. And now they have openly dared to assert "that the Constitution of the U. States is the most Heaven daring compact ever entered into by man." And proclaimed that they will not desert from their present unholy Crusade. "Though it should sunder every Church in the land, divided the Union, and pour out the blood of Martyrs in every street." And they have impiously appealed to the Bible and to the mild and peaceable religion of Jesus as justifying their mad and fiendish course. These traitorous sentiments are promulgated from the pulpit and scattered through the land by their thousand orators pamphlets and periodicals. Southern men and Southern Institutions have been openly vilified, and insulted in the Halls of Congress. How long is this state of things to continue? Events show that but little is to be hoped for from the North. Our reliance must be on ourselves alone. The question admits of no compromise, or concession. Some have cried out peace, peace; but our motto ought rather to be "war to the knife." The public mind should be prepared to meet the coming issue for so surely as there is a Heaven above us so surely do we believe that in five years a crisis will take place which will decide the destiny of our country. It is a melancholy and mortifying reflection that this union the admiration of the world, may be rent asunder by such a fanatic band of traitors. That the Demon of Abolition may stand among the fallen columns of the Constitution and sing his death dirge over the departing glory of our country. With curses loud and loud, because impotent to save, will the future patriot as he mourns over a "land drenched in fraternal blood" look back upon the declension of these times. This is no idle picture of fancy. Do we not already hear the roaring and dashing of the angry waters gathering strength with each succeeding wave which may overwhelm us? The South should prepare some plan of connected action on this all important subject, and perhaps the dagger which the Abolitionists have sacrilegiously raised against the vitals of our country might drop from their nerveless arm. At least we should prepare for ourselves that amid the falling pillars of our National Union, our own Institutions, our domestic hearths, and household Gods may escape unharmed. Let us await with firmness the coming shock; and though we should see this long fondly cherished union crumble in the dust, and hear the bleak winds sweep mournfully over its ruins still we should preserve our own honor our self respect and Independence, "And let Heaven and Earth witness if Rome must fall that we are innocent."

Translated for the Jacksonville Republican. From the New Orleans Bee.

ON EDUCATION IN LOUISIANA. No. 5.

In our last article, we have endeavored to show the advantage derived to freemen from the University system, and the superintendence exercised by government over this all powerful mover of the destinies of nations. We flatter ourselves that we have proved, that it is the interest of parents, of children, of institutions even, but above all the interest of society, that the profession of the teachers should not be left to accident: that it should not be left the prey of intrigue, of ignorance, and of corruption: that it is more than necessary, that this profession should be the object of a salutary superintendence, and that it should be submitted to the rule which confine the exercise, and limit its discharge to those who are especially fitted and prepared for the duty. The superintendence we urge, may exercise itself in manifold manners. We leave to each state and to each species of government, the care of bringing to it, the modifications most compatible with the spirit and customs of its people. "Every age has its own usages," says a proverb; the application of which may equally well be made to different countries and different forms of government. That which might be properly accomplished after one method in a monarchy, may not be produced after another sort in a democracy. The parts of the machine are different in construction and use; the combinations are not the same; but the principle recognised as good in one country, must necessarily be good in others; especially when predicated upon the universal and unalterable basis of general interest, such as holds itself superior to any of the predominant and baser passions of the human heart. It is here, no question, left with might or riches

to decide: neither with glory or honor to dith-violet, education raises no audacious pretensions of judicature; but quietly maintains the noble ground in silence and obscurity. This being the case, it would be absurd to arm ourselves with the lever of liberty and independence, to repel the system which we earnestly commend to the attention and serious deliberation of legislative bodies—to fathers of families and to all those, who having already learned to appreciate the benefits of education, (cannot be quite indifferent to this matter. Liberty and independence are words with which the demagogues of the age, by the force of false arguments and specious reasonings, have endeavored to combat the principle of control in every shape—words which have in turn been made to serve all parties; but which in their spirit, have no bearing on the great and all important question, now agitated. For we have already said; the term liberty, goes not certainly to mean, that any individual is at liberty to do the greatest amount of evil in his power. And no person we think will maintain, that it is to infringe the rights of the citizen, that it is to imprison the murderer, the robber, to arrest and imprison the murderer, the robber, the madman. In other words, the restrictions which society imposes, the first and paramount object should be to watch over the conservation of this invaluable prerogative of man. But we ask, is it more justifiable to circumscribe the free exercise of the physical faculties? Will it be forbidden to kill the enemy, and yet permitted to destroy the immortal mind?

The wretch who, taking advantage of the ascendancy of mind which is given to him in the character of instructor, to suppress in his pupil the germs of honesty and virtue, in order to substitute the malignant seeds of impurity, corruption, and impiety, which is less than the moral murderer of the poor child entrusted to his care; and the smatterer of learning, who works himself into the bosom of a family arrogantly assuming the tributes of science and knowledge, which he neither had, and in whose hands the child grows in stature, but mentally stagnates in ignorance, is he not a thousand times more culpable than the common thief, who robs us but of material and repairable goods, while the false or ignorant teacher, steals TIME, the loss of which is without remedy, as it is in itself without price.

(To be continued.)

For the Jacksonville Republican. Extract from an unpublished MSS. entitled "Scenes from the Life of a strolling player." (The extract commences when Vernon the stroller of law first visits the Theatre.) At length in an evil hour I visited the Theatre—it was the night of Keans Othello. Keans was at that time in the height of his fame, and nightly drew overflowing houses to witness his vivid and almost super-human delineation of passion. Never shall I forget the impression which that night's performance made upon my feelings. I had long studied and admired the tragedy of Othello as the noblest creation of Shakespear's pen. But then found how meagre were my conceptions of the character when Othello seemed to live and move and have his being before me. The Theatre was crowded, and the audience were come along with the whirlwind of passion. When he commanded they were awed, and when the conqueror's proud eyes take entire possession of his system, of wild glare of his eye, and the fearful working of passion in his face, blanched many a cheek with horror. The wild blending of low sweet tones in which he pours forth his agony when convinced of the infidelity of Desdemona seemed like the wailings of a broken heart, and that last dying look of unutterable anguish and love which he fixed on that being of spotless innocence and purity, was long present to my eyes. I visited the Theatre again and again. A new world opened to my eyes, a world of beauty, of joy & loveliness; and I said within myself, the life of an Actor must be joyous and glorious one. To live among the bright creations of a poet's fancy; to be for the briefest of the being he represents. Is it the part of Othello to proudly tread as though breathing Helvel's mountain air and crushes the ensigns of tyranny beneath his feet, as though the freedom of action hung upon his arm. Is it the part of Othello to torture him at the stake and gaze delighted on his nears warm blood; he feels it a joy and a glory to die in the war path and hear pleasant voices calling him to the spirit-land of his fathers. Romo Virginius? The departed spirit of mighty Rome lives again, his hand is sworn to liberty—it is the friend of honor, and when in his stern and noble dignity he stands in the Forum his beautiful and fragile daughter at his side, her arms entwined around him for protection, and when in obedience to a voice as imperious as the voice of Heaven—the voice of Honor—he plunges the knife to his heart, and turning upon Appius every passion of wrath devoting the tyrant to the "Infernal Gods" tribute of hearts and hands comes like music voice upon his ear.

I knew that to attain eminence in the profession of law, years of patient industry and labor were requisite; and even then, few members of the profession were known beyond their immediate neighborhood, while a nations applause waited on the successful Actor. That it came home to me, his heart: That he could stand proudly before assembled thousands and see eyes of starling radiance beaming forth from the Heaven of glory upon him, and genius and learning hanging upon every word which fell from his lips. Alas! I did not with how much misery this triumph was fraught; I knew not that an Actor was regarded as an unclean and polluted thing.

(To be Continued.)

For the Jacksonville Republican. HOME! There is no trait, perhaps, more common more amiable in the human character, than that attachment which each individual feels for his native place! With what resistless, tender and subduing influence does the remembrance of our scenes and pleasures frequently rush upon our mind! Our native hills and valleys, the murmuring rills, the shady groves; the green meadows and flow'ry fields which witnessed the innocent and sportings of our youthful years; arise before the imagination arrayed in all their beauty! The lonely retreat of our own hearts, where we repose the slumbering ashes of our departed loved and friends. In this chaste and pious meditation, we feel a pleasurable melancholy steal upon our souls, which we would not exchange for all the sparkling joys of transient and unsubstantial musements. But, awakening from the pleasant reverie, we find that we are in a distant land, surrounded with strangers. It vain do we look round for the friends and companions of our youth—all is sad, lonely and desolate. Tell us not that the soft western gales will

Condition of the National relative to the Panama in July and from other the prop- Mother Bar Branch at Branch at Branch at At the present must be in a next shows the of specie at the ere told, to the million frortly.—Mo-

Opening of reached M. J. M. C at 11 cents Liverpool Six sales of sold in New tons per pound A few sales of atchez, bring Important fo man who left, that the

us are perfumed with odours; that the gentle... the steamboat left the wharf, at 4 P. M. with intelligence that Governor Kent had appointed Messrs. Dean, Norton and Irish, Commissioners to run the Boundary Line!

PERU. We hope, not. It is reported from the North, we know not how truly, that the British authorities have determined not to interfere, to prevent the line from being run.

MURDER AT THE SPRINGS.—A most shocking affair recently occurred at the house of a Mr. Surber, near the Va. White Sulphur Springs. While at the dining-table, for some merely imaginary cause of offence, a man by the name of Gwatkins pulled a pistol from his bosom and shot a person named Pitman, wounding him so severely as to cause his death on the next day!

NEW EXPEDIENT IN HUSBANDRY.—In most countries the grain in the fields is left to be prostrated to the earth by the rain. In Sweden they prevent this accident by the following method. The stalks are gently bent together, and tied in bundles as far as the arms can reach, care being taken not to break the straws, nor to prevent the circulation of the juice.

THE FION. FELIX GRUNDY.—This gentleman tendered to the Governor of Tennessee, on the 20th ult., his resignation as Senator, and left Nashville the following morning for Washington, to enter upon duties as Attorney-General of the United States.

FROM THE BOSTON MORNING POST. We take the following extract from a Charleston Mercury which has just come to hand. "The great danger already taken is, that the interests of the democracy of the north are identical with those of the south; that they are our natural allies."

TO THE VOTERS OF THE TOWN BEAT JACKSONVILLE. The time has rolled round, that brings my services to a close, as Justice of the Peace for this beat, and in accordance with the provisions of the law, an election will take place in a short time, to fill the vacancy occasioned by law.

CHINESE PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.—The nations of eastern Europe have a vast many proverbial sayings common to them all. The Chinese, in consequence of their distance and little intercourse with the rest of the civilized world, have a set of proverbial and popular expressions by themselves. The following are a sample of the sarcastic kind.

REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.—The Fredricksburg (Va.) Arena says that the board of the army officers, Gen. Scott as President, are to devise a plan in detail, to reorganize the different branches of the service, to make a thorough examination of the condition of each corps and regiment, to create absolute and unchangeable rules respecting seniority, brevet rank, promotion, transfer, furlough, extra services, &c., all so much needed.

"The Great Regulator."—The Feds want a National Bank for a "regulator," and they must have one, for its operations and effects have been fully tested. They say the country never prospered so well as during the reign of the Bank of the United States, and never will again prosper until Biddle and his Bank are again placed in power.

IN 1831, it regulated fifty-nine members, by loaning them \$322,195.

IN 1832, it regulated fifty-four members, by a loan of \$478,766.

IN 1833, it regulated fifty-three members, by a loan of \$374,766.

IN 1834, it regulated fifty-two members, by a loan of \$238,586.

IT regulated Webb and Noah, by a loan of \$52,000.

IT regulated Gales and Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, by a loan of \$52,170.

IT regulated Walsh's Gazette with the sum of \$6,541.

IT regulated Henry Clay a Kentucky lawyer, Senator, and the Federal candidate for President, with a fee of only \$58,000.

IT regulated one Sergeant with \$40,000.

IT regulated one Johnston with \$36,000.

IT regulated Senator Poindexter with \$10,000.

IT regulated numerous others by smaller sums; showing most conclusively that it was just such an institution as the Feds declare it to have been, and just such an institution as they are laboring to re-establish—"A GREAT REGULATOR."

INFIDELITY. What is the object of infidelity? It is to gratify man; to cut the chords which bind him to infinity, to turn the current of his being downwards, and to reverse the whole design and tendency of his nature. Those high and holy thoughts which he has sent abroad into eternity, it would bid him summon back, only that he might bury them in the dust at his feet.

OBITUARY. Departed this life on the 13th Instant, Rev. James M. Mitchell, of this vicinity, in the 30th year of his age. He was a native son of East Tennessee, and settled in this place during the summer of 1836.

THE STAGE LINE FROM JACKSONVILLE TO ROME, Ga. is offered for sale, horses excepted. Possession will be given the first of November. I would also sell my house and lot in Jacksonville at a reduced price, as I design removing to the country. Persons wishing to settle in town can get a bargain in the above purchases by applying soon.

MADISONVILLE HOTEL. THE subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

MILLER & HURD, PROPRIETORS OF THE TALLADEGA MARBLE QUARRIES, RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have now their Saws in operation, and are prepared to receive and execute any orders for Tombstones, Door & Window Sills &c. Their charges will be moderate, and their terms cash only.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. Taken up a posted by Benjamin Ellis, one stray mule, mouse color, large brand on the left thigh, much marked with the color, Hog backed a sink under the left eye, apparently lame, four feet and 1-2 high. Appraised to \$37.50cts.

JOHN B. PENDLETON. William H. Estill Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of Justice of the Peace in the Town Beat.

MARRIED, at Brooklyn, N. J. Sept. 5th, Mr. DYER CATLIN BANCROFT, of Jacksonville, Ala. to Miss SARAH A. B. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn.

\$200 REWARD. LOST.

LOST on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the Road leading from Dr. Quin's to Fort Armstrong in Cherokee County, Alabama, a black Calfskin Pocket Book—containing between twenty-seven and eight hundred Dollars, of which there were fifty twenty dollar bills of the Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, balance Georgia money, together with a Certificate given to John A. White for twenty shares in the Western Bank of Georgia; no other papers recollected.

THE above reward will be paid to any person who will return said money to me, or for information so that I can recover it.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to Wm. Arnold, by note or account (due) are invited to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

LOST NOTE. ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain note for seventy-five dollars, executed to Wm. H. Bell by Jesse Durin, David Connor security, some time about the 1st of March, 1837, and due first of June following.

STATE OF ALABAMA, DEKALB COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by William S. Ragan, living in Lookout valley, one SORREL MARE, blaze face, both hind feet white, old bell on, supposed to be 12 years old, with a black horse colt, blaze face, left hind foot white.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Repairer, WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville, and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him.

NOTICE. THE Stage Line from Jacksonville to Rome, Ga. is offered for sale, horses excepted. Possession will be given the first of November.

NOTICE. ALL persons are hereby notified, that the undersigned has obtained a copy right for a work entitled, "Lecture on Phrenology, with a treatise on the Intellectual Organs, relative to size location, &c. with an abridged sketch of the prominent characteristics of some distinguished individuals, among which are Washington, Franklin, Burns of Scotland, and Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian Warrior."

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

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The thorough bred Janus Station BILLY BARLOW.

WILL commence his Fall Season at my Stable one mile south of Alexandria, Ala. on the 10th of September, 1838, at \$15 the season, paid at the expiration of the season, \$10 the single visit, paid at the time of service, \$20 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare parted with, which forfeits the insurance. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end on the 10th of November, 1838.

BILLY BARLOW, is a beautiful red sorrel, 4 years old last June, was got by Ewell Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brittain's celebrated quarter horse Old Brimmer, who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, well known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire's side was Ewell Moore's old Bucy race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee, she by old Bucy of West Tennessee, and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and he by Mousstrap; her grand dam was Janus and Fearnot mare, great grand dam by the Imported Fearnot. Billy Barlow's dam was by Col. Brittain's old Brimmer the dam of Moor's Brimmer, her dam by old Melton, great grand dam by old Quicksilver. Thus he combines more of the Janus blood than perhaps any horse living.

HEROD. The beautiful Virginia Bred Horse.

WILL commence his Fall season on the 10th Sept. one half of his time at Ladiga on Tarapin creek, and the other half at Mr. Edward Allen's 6 miles North-east of Jacksonville; at \$10 the season, paid at the expiration of the season; six dollars the single visit, paid at the time of service, and \$15 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or property transferred. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end the 10th of Nov. 1838.

HEROD is a beautiful Red Bay, black main & tail; he is 5 feet 1 inch high, 4 years old last Spring; he was sired by Cherokee and he by Old Archy; his dam by Bedford out of a Herod mare.

To Printers and Publishers. The subscribers have just completed their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Agate on Nonpariel body; Nonpariel, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body; Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Brevier on Brevier body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Brevier on Brevier body; Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Brevier on Long Primer body; Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Pica on English body; English, Nos. 1 and 2; Great Primer, Paragon, Double English; Double Paragon, Capron; Five Line Pica to Twenty; Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25; Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica Shaded; 8, 10, 15 and 16 lines Antique Shaded.

Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass rule, leads of various thickness; astronomical and physical signs; metal and brass dashes, from 3 to 30 eng long; great primer and double pica scripts on inclined bodies; diamond and nonpariel music of various kinds; antique light and heavy face two line letter; full face roman and italic nonpariel, minion, brevier, long primer and other blacks; nonpariel, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CORNER OF NASSAU AND ANN STREETS, NEW YORK. CONNER & COOK. Sept. 1, 1838.

Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bills in type.

STRAYED FROM THE subscriber's plantation, on Tarapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawd off, he is in good order, stout and well built. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up and giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

ANDERSON WILKINS. August 30th, 1838.—tf.

BLANKS Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

DESHA, BRADFORD & CO, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE, ALABAMA.

THE SONGSTER'S COMPANION. A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN For Sale at this Office.



POETRY.

FROM THE GLOBE.

NAPOLEON IN THE PLACE VENDOME.

It is stated in a French paper that Marshal Soult, through the instrumentality of the Duke of Wellington, has obtained from the British Government permission to remove the remains of Napoleon; and that the Prince de Joinville will be sent for them in a frigate to bear them to France. Upon their removal they are to be carried to Paris, and placed at the foot of the triumphal column in the Place Vendome.

From the rock rudely rent by the billow's commotion,

The haunt of the sea bird and home of the gale, In glory bear forth o'er the waves of the ocean,

The Hero who spoke, and the nations turned pale. Though hard was his fortune & mournful his story,

His fame shall beam brighter as time rolls away; While the star that keeps watch o'er the altar of Glory

Shall shed on his column its never dying ray. Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle o'er him,

And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome— Wave the banners of nations in triumph before him,

And welcome the dust of the mighty one home. 'Tis though Moscow & Waterloo tarnish his splendor,

Still Jena, and Praga, and Lodi remain; And th' eternal Alps shall forever remember

How o'er them mid tempests lie swept with his train. He spoke, and the thrones of the kingdoms were shaken;

He raised his right arm, and the mightiest quailed; He was vanquished—and far in a lone isle forsaken,

Mid foemen, he died, while his countrymen wailed. Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle o'er him,

And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome; Wave the banners of nations in triumph before him,

And welcome the dust of Napoleon home. "Tete d'armee," he cried, in his last dying vision,

While fancy his eagles waved round him again; Then pass'd to the judgment the soul of Ambition,

And a grave held what Europe could scarcely contain. Weep, Frenchmen, in sorrow, who left him to perish—

Weep blood for the Hero who gave thee a name; In thy breasts the proud deeds of the valiant one cherish,

Whose exile forever shall trumpet thy shame. Then bear him in pride, with his death mantle o'er him,

And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome; Wave Austerlitz's banner in triumph before him,

And welcome the dust of Napoleon home. Mortality! frail are the glories that linger

Around thy brave sons when the death-pall is spread; Time—Time rudely blots with his unsparing finger

The tablet that blazons the deeds of the dead. Then adieu to the grave 'neath the broad waving willow;

Adieu to the prison isle's tempest crown'd steep; In the heart of his country pile up his last pillow,

Where the trophies he won shall declare where he sleeps; Yes—bear him in pride, with his death mantle o'er him,

And lay him to rest at the foot of Vendome; Where the soldiers he cherished can fall down before him,

And welcome the death-conquered conqueror home. Washington, August, 1838. J. E. D.

Singular Love Affair.—The Delaware Gazette tells a good story of two persons saved from the wreck of the Pulaski, which we will endeavor to repeat in a few words:—

Among the passengers was Mr. Ridge a young man of wealth and standing, from N. Orleans, who, being a stranger to all on board, and feeling quite as much interest in his own safety as in that of any other person, was, in the midst of the confusion which followed the dreadful catastrophe, about helping himself to a place in one of the boats.

When a young lady who had frequently elicited his admiration during the voyage, but with whom he was totally unacquainted, attracted his attention, and he immediately stepped forward to offer his services, and to assist her on board the boat; but in his generous attempt not only lost sight of the young lady, but also lost his place in the boat.

Afterwards when he discovered that the part of the wreck on which he floated would soon go down, he cast about for the means of preservation, and lashing together a couple of settees and an empty cask he sprang it and launched himself upon the wide ocean.

His vessel proved better than he expected, and amidst the shrieks, groans, and death struggles which were every where uttered around him, he began to feel that his lot was fortunate, and was consoling himself upon his escape, such as it was, when a person struggling in the waves very near him, caught his eye. It was a woman—and, without taking the second thought he plunged into the water and brought her safely to his little raft which was barely sufficient to keep their heads and shoulders above water.

She was the same young lady for whom he had lost his chance in the boat, and for a while he felt pleased at having effected her rescue, but a moment's reflection convinced him that her rescue; was no rescue, and that unless he could find some more substantial vessel both must perish.

Under these circumstances he proposed making an effort to get his companion in one of the boats which was still hovering near the wreck, but the proposition offered so little chance of success that she declined, expressing her willingness at the same time

to take her chance with him either for life or death. Fortunately they drifted upon a part of the wreck which furnished them with materials for strengthening their vessel, and which were turned to such good account that they soon sat upon a float sufficiently buoyant to keep them above the water, and when the morning dawned they found themselves upon the broad surface of the "vasty deep" without land or sail or human being in sight—without a morsel to eat or drink—almost without clothes, and exposed to the burning heat of a tropical sun.

In the course of the next day they came in sight of land and for a time had strong hopes of reaching it, but during the succeeding night the wind drove them back upon the ocean. On the third day a sail was seen in the distance, but they had no means of making themselves discovered. They were, however, at length picked up by a vessel after several days of intense suffering, starved and exhausted, but still in possession of all their faculties, which it seems had been employed to some purpose during their solitary and dangerous voyage.

We have heard of love in a cottage—love in the deep green woods—nay even of love on the wild unfurrowed prairie; but love upon a plank in the midst of old ocean with a dozen frightful deaths in view, is something still more uncommon. And yet it would seem that love thus born upon the bosom of the deep—cradled by the ocean wave—and refined under the fierce beams of an almost vertical sun—is, after all, the very thing. There is about it the true spice of romance—the doubts, the hopes, the difficulties—aye and the death too, to say nothing of the sighs and tears. Mr. Ridge, must therefore be acknowledged as the most romantic of lovers, for there upon the "deep deep sea" he breathed his precocious passion, mingled his sighs with the breath of old ocean, and vowed eternal affection. Women are the best creatures in the world, and it is not to be expected that Miss Onslow (such was the lady's name) could resist the substantial evidence of affection which her companion had given, and accordingly they entered into an "alliance offensive and defensive," as the statesmen say, which has been renewed upon "terra firma," and is ere long to be signed and sealed.

On reaching the shore and recovering somewhat from the effects of the voyage, Mr. Ridge thinking that perhaps his lady love had entered into the engagement without proper consideration, and that the sight of land and of old friends might have caused her to change her views, waited on her and informed her that if such was the case he would not hesitate to release her from the engagement, and added further, that he had lost his all by the wreck of the Pulaski, and would henceforth be entirely dependant on his own exertions for his subsistence. The lady was much affected, and bursting into tears assured him that her affection was unchangeable, and as to fortune, she was happy to say that she had enough for both. She is said to be worth two hundred thousand dollars.—Brooklyn Advs.

A SEA SERPENT IN THE PRAIRIE LAKES.

Old Nahant and Cape Ann have realized so much rhino out of the "Sarpent" that a Yankee of the west, imbued with some of the imagination of his ancestry, has invented a counterfeit to draw attention in these dull times of land speculation toward the green field of Indiana. The story has rather too much of the old twang, but as it is quite as good as a Cape Cod certificate, we give it as we find it in the Logansport (Indiana) Telegraph.—N. F. Star.

THE DEVIL'S LAKE.

In the Northern portion of Indiana, there are many beautiful little lakes, which give great interest to a country somewhat open.—About 25 miles from Logansport, and in the vicinity of Rochester, there is one of these lakes about two miles in length, half a mile in width, and of unknown depth. Soundings were once tried with a line of 13 fathoms, but with no effect.

There is an ancient tradition of the Pottawattamie Indians relative to this lake, which has been handed down from generation to generation, and is now received by the white man with confirmed credence. The precise time at which the tradition which was first received among the Indians cannot be determined—probably not a long time after the emigration of the Pottawattamies across the "hard waters," of the north, some centuries since, to this district of country, which was then occupied by the Miami, by whose grant the Pottawattamies became possessed of the lands. It appears that the tradition does not owe its origin to the superstitious fears of the red men, but that some gigantic creature inhabited the lake, and does at the present time, is beyond the probability of a doubt.

This lake is called by the Indians "Lake Man-i-too," or the Devil's Lake; and such is the terror in which it is held, that but few Indians would ever dare to venture in a canoe upon its surface. The Indians will neither fish nor bathe in the lake; such is the powerful conviction that "Man-i-too," or the Evil Spirit, dwells in its chrysalis waters. It may elicit a smile from the incredulous to assert gravely the fact that some very extraordinary creature claims monarchy of this beautiful lake. But the existence of a monster in this lake is not an object of more surprise to us than the remains of the Mastodon, whose

teeth measures 18 inches—and which were found but two miles from town, in the prairie through which the canal runs. Were there not assurances from men entitled to credibility that a monster has been seen, within a few days, in the lake Man-i-too, it might be supposed the strange story originated in the superstitious fears of the Aborigines.

When the Pottawattamie Mills were erecting, some ten years since at what is called the outlet of the lake, the monster was seen by those men known to General Milroy, under whose direction the Mills, I believe, were erected. There are persons in Logansport who questioned closely those who lately saw the mysterious occupant of the lake, and are now convinced of this tradition of Man-i-too being founded upon something more substantial than the basis of fish and snake stories generally.

But two weeks since some men by the name of Robinson were fishing in the lake, when they beheld with surprise the even surface of the water ruffled by something swimming rapidly, and which they supposed, must have measured 60 feet. The Robinsons are respectable men whose fears are not easily excited; yet such was the terror that this nondescript caused, that they made a hasty retreat to the shore, much alarmed. Since this circumstance took place, and but a few days since, Mr. Linsey, who is well known here was riding near the margin of the lake, when he saw at the distance of 200 feet from him, some animal raise its head three or four feet above the surface of the water. He felt the security of the shore; and viewed the mysterious creature many minutes, when it disappeared and re-appeared three times in succession. The head he described about three feet across the frontal bone, and having something of the contour of a "beef's head," but the neck tapering, and having the character of the serpent, color dingy, with large yellow spots. It turned its head from side to side with an easy motion, in apparent survey of the surrounding objects. Mr. L. is entitled to credibility. So convinced are many of the existence of the monster, that some gentlemen in town have proposed an expedition to the lake, and by the aid of rafts to make an effort to capture the mysterious being which is a terror to the superstitious, but which becomes an object of interest to science, the naturalist and philosopher.

A VISITER TO THE LAKE.

One's Mother.—Around the idea of one's mother, the mind of man clings with fond affection. It is the first dear thought stamped upon our infant hearts, when yet soft and capable of receiving the most profound impressions, and all the after feelings are more or less light in comparison. Our passions and our wilfulness may lead us far from the object of our filial love; we may become wild, headstrong and angry at her opposition to our vices; but when death has stilled her monitory voice, and nothing but kind memory remains to recapitulate her virtuous and good deeds, affection, like a flower beaten to the ground by a rude storm, raises up her head and smiles amid her tears. Round that idea, as we have said, the mind clings with fond affection; and even when the earlier period of our loss forces memory to be silent, fancy takes the place of memory, and twines a garland of beauties and virtues round the image of our departed parent.

Anecdote.—A worthy old clergyman of our acquaintance, one of the old school, of which few relics now remain, used to relate the following with much glee. There was in his parish one C., by trade a carpenter, who had acquired much credit for shrewdness and wit. C. was one day hewing timber, when the clergyman accosted him: Mr. C. you have become quite famous for your ingenuity; you have made almost every thing else, pray can you make me a devil? "Very eathy, Mr. F.," replied the other, scanning the parson carelessly, and raising his axe; "jeth put your foot on thith stick—you want the leath alterin of any man I know of."

A MAD MAN.—A man who was apparently more of a wit than a mad man, but who, notwithstanding, was confined to a mad house, being asked how he came there, answered:—"Merely by a dispute of words. I said that all men were mad, and all men said that I was mad, and the majority carries the point."

A gentleman got his nose severely burnt yesterday, during the thunder shower. He had just commenced eating his dinner, when a vivid flash of lightning made him dodge his head directly down into his soup bowl—result, nose badly, face and eyes somewhat scalded.—Picaune.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court, BENTON COUNTY, } Sept. 3d, 1838.

THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerk's office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to shew cause if any they have why, said settlement should not be made.

(COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. c. Sept. 15th 1838.—tf.

William Neal & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING-GLASSES, NO. 27 N. Fifth street, Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—the only establishment in the city devoted exclusively to this business. Country Merchants are supplied at manufacturers' prices and their Glasses insured from breaking to any part of the Union, without extra charge.

Those who may have orders for large Glasses would do well to inform us by letter, previous to their coming on, of the size of the glass and the kind of frame they may want, (whether of Gilt, Mahogany or Marble,) that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.

Merchants should give their orders for Looking Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.

Any Editor of a weekly paper, who will publish this advertisement to the amount of six dollars, at his usual rates, shall be duly paid in Glasses at Manufacturer's prices, which, of course, must be as low as they can be bought in the city—provided he will send on his bill by a merchant who will purchase Glasses, with which we can pack & forward them at our risk of breakage.

SHERIFF SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wedowee Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in October, next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz., the North East quarter, of section thirteen, township seventeen, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter; and east half of the southeast quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden, to satisfy two fifths one in favor of Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gordon.

WILLIS WOOD, SHERIFF. By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS. Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 35.—3t.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

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

A PROPOSITION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY.

The publisher of the American Journal of Productive Industry, published at Maryville Ten. on alternate weeks, in octavo form, devoted to Agriculture, the Arts, and Domestic Economy, and designed to teach, what to do, how to do, and when to do, proposes to give certain sums of money, conditionally, to every Lyceum and Society, having for its object, or one of its objects, the encouragement of industry, or, the diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Societies accepting the conditions, are to become the Agents of the Publisher, in distributing the bounty given, in premiums, for whatever object they may deem best calculated to promote the end in view. They are likewise to become the collecting Agents of the publisher, and will always be allowed to retain the amount which is proposed to be given them, out of the moneys they may collect.

To all societies that may collect forty, or any greater number of subscribers to the Journal, which is published at \$2 a year, in advance, one dollar per copy will be allowed them for such services. For procuring thirty subscribers \$25 will be given. For twenty subscribers \$15; and, for ten subscribers \$5 will be allowed.

It will be necessary that the price of subscription, and the Treasurer's receipt for the amount deposited with him, which the Society is to retain, should accompany each order, which should be post paid and addressed. M. M. TEER, Maryville Ten.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL,

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial Circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square. Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—tf.

The State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY, }

Special Commissioners Court, May 15th 1838. ON the petition of Francis R. Walker to the Judge of the County Court, for an Order to compel the Administrator of Henry Box, deceased to make titles to the following described Lands, to-wit: The West half of the North-west quarter of Section four, Township 16, R. 4 East, three acres excepted in the South-east corner; and the East half of the S. W. quarter of S. 33, T. 15, R. 4 E. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made once a month for three months of the foregoing petition; that on the first Monday in September next, the Court will determine on the legality of the contract. Copy Test: JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk. June 7, 1838. m3m.—\$6 00.

NOTICE.

Come and examine the good articles we have for sale.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogheads of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings. Gunter's Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t. HUGH HENRY & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have. JAMES D. JUSTICE. August 16th 1838.—3t.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law, Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. Office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next to the New-York Store. June, 1838.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 20th of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mares deceased, All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be deemed barred. MOSES DEAN, Adm.

CISRO.

The Best Sort of Eclipse, FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand in the fall season at my stable, within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to foal, payable when the fact is ascertained; if any gentleman forming a company of five or more shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable when the season, and if the mare shall not prove foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The Season to commence on the 1st of September and expire on the 10th of December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents but no liability for any. CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or clipped mare now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen half hands high. JOHN T. PIERCE.

PEDIGREE.

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

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

We the undersigned do certify that we present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse. WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON. September 6, 1838.—3t.

STRAYED.

FROM the subscriber's plantation, on Tallapoosa Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black Brindled Ox, about five years old, the tips of his horns sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well built. He will make for Sawyer's ferry on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him, and giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded for his trouble. ANDERSON WILKINS. August 30th, 1838.—tf.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of Lots, to-wit: The S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of Section 21, and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 21, and the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Calhoun District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett's field. ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Lewis Newman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dukes. WM. OREAR, Sheriff. September 6, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Raiford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it. PHILIP SPAN.

NOTICE.

J. FOSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq. Aug. 2, 1838.—tf.

100 LABORERS WANTED.

THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAILROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the Railroad, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, &c. Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried-Fruit and Salt for sale at store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly in the courts in the counties of St. Clair, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one of them will at all times be found. The engagement one secures the attention of both. March 22d, 1838.

# JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

VOL. II. No. 37. JACKSONVILLE, ALA. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1838. Whole No. 59

PRINTED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. F. GRANT.  
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion & 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden or charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

**\$200 REWARD. LOST.**

LOST on Tuesday the 21st inst. on the Road leading from Dr. Quinn's to Fort Armstrong in Cherokee County, Alabama, a black Calfskin Pocket Book—containing between twenty-seven and eight hundred Dollars, of which there were twenty dollar bills of the Western Bank of Georgia, at Rome, balance Georgia money, together with a Certificate given to John A. White for twenty shares in the Western Bank of Georgia; no other papers recollectable. It has no doubt been found by some person near the Georgia line from the fact that on my return in search of said book, the Blank Book which is usually attached, was found near that spot. It is possible that the book and money may have fallen into the hands of a dishonest person, who may wish to appropriate its contents to his own use. The public are requested to look out for such person, and if detected will confer a favor by giving information to the subscriber in Jefferson, Cherokee county, Alabama.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return said money to me, or for information so that I can recover it.  
Aug. 28—4t. JOHN A. WHITE.  
The Jacksonville Republican will please give the above four insertions and forward his account for payment.

**MADISONVILLE HOTEL.**

The subscriber having located himself in the Town of Madisonville, East Tennessee, and having opened a HOUSE OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT in the large and commodious building lately occupied by John Norwood, dec. He hopes to share a portion of public patronage, and promises to give every attention and exertion to render comfort and satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
SAML. A. MCKENZIE.  
Sept. 20, 1838.—3m.

**NOTICE.**

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

**10,000 Yds. Bagging.**

150 Coils Rope, 500 lbs. Twine, Just received and for sale on commission by the subscribers.  
SHORTER & BANCROFT.  
July 19, 1838.—4m.

**DRS. FRANCIS & CLARK.**

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, respectfully tender their services in the various branches of the profession to the citizens of Benton and the adjoining counties. Their office is on the west side of the public square, at the place they may at all times be found unless professionally absent.  
Jacksonville May 30, 1838.—tf.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**

**Clock & Watch Repairer;**  
WOULD respectfully inform the public, that he has located permanently in the Town of Jacksonville, and will be ready at all times to execute in the best manner and without delay, any work that may be left with him. His shop is on the north side of the public square, in the room formerly occupied by Mitchell & Co.  
Jacksonville, September 20, 1838.—12m.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**

**DEKALB COUNTY.**

TAKEN UP and posted by William S. Ragan, living in Look-out valley, one **SORREL MARE**, black face, both hind feet white, branded with a horse shoe on the left hip, with a bell on, supposed to be 12 years old, with a black horse cut, blaze face, left hind foot white—appraised to \$50 00 before Joseph M. Jones, J. P.  
A. W. MAJORS, Clerk.  
Sept. 20, 1838.—St.

**STRAYED**

FROM the subscriber's plantation, on Tarrapin Creek, about the 1st inst. a Red and Black colored Ox, about five years old, the tips of his ears sawed off, he is in good order, stout and well. It is supposed he will make for Sawyer's on Tallapoosa. Any person taking him up, giving me information thereof, shall be rewarded.  
August 30th, 1838.—tf. ANDERSON WILKINS.

**ESHA, BRADFORD & CO.,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
MOBILE, ALABAMA.  
W. R. HINTON,  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,  
Mobile, Ala.

**THE IDENTITIES OF PARTIES.**—We last week copied an extract from the New-York Commercial and another from the Philadelphia Gazette, both elicited by the hypocritical paucity bestowed upon Mr. Jefferson in the late address of the Federal Young Men's Convention at Utica, N. Y. and both calculated to prove an entire coincidence of a sentiment and feeling between the mis-called Whigs of the present day, and the old-fashioned Federalists of '98. If any of our readers desire further evidence to the same point, let them peruse the following collection of ancient and modern Federal maxims, for which we are indebted to the industry and intelligence of the Editor of the Detroit Morning Post. In the energetic language of that paper, we would say, "let our farmers love liberty, and let our mechanics read them let all who government read them," and then, let each for himself decide, whether his votes shall be thrown, and his influence exerted to subject the government and the destinies of this great nation, the last hope of freedom on earth, to the control and guidance of the authors of such vile sentiments, their associates in principle, and their confederates in the unholy warfare now waged with merciless violence and indiscriminate injustice against the national administration:

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts; the gentlemen and the simpletons; the latter signifying the common people such as farmers, mechanics, and laborers; and the former the richer portion, and those born of more noted families."—John Adams.  
"I contend that the English Government is the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom."—John Adams.  
"The poor are destined to labor, and the rich are qualified for superior stations."—John Adams.  
"I have well considered the subject, and am well convinced that no amendments to the articles of confederation can answer the purpose of a good Government, so long as the State Governments do in any shape exist."—Alexander Hamilton.  
"I despair that any republican form of Government can remove the difficulties that Greece and Rome encountered."—Hamilton.  
"I believe the British Government forms the best model the world ever produced."—Hamilton.  
"All political communities ought to be divided into the few and the many—the first are the rich and the well born, the other, the mass of the people."—Hamilton.  
"Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor."—Daniel Webster.  
"Daniel Webster is a living evidence that God made man in his own image."—A toast by the Whigs of Columbus, Ohio.  
"There are errors of opinion on the subject of republican government so long cherished, and so interwoven with the habits of thought among our citizens, that reasoning will not remove or correct them."—Noah Webster under the signature of Sidney in the N. Y. Commercial, November, 1837.  
"The great mass of the people are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistrate of a great nation."—Same.  
"When party spirit is violent the people imbibe such a strong prejudice as to disqualify them from exercising a temperate and unbiassed judgment."—Same.  
"It is needless to talk of the intelligence of the people, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country affords."—N. Y. Com. Adv.  
"The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge, or determine, right."—Hamilton.  
"Nothing but a permanent body [of life legislators] can check the imprudence of democracy."—Hamilton.  
"See the excellency of the British Executive. He is placed above temptation. Nothing short of such an executive (a king) can be efficient."—Hamilton.  
"I confess the plan of government which I propose, is very remote from the idea of the people."—Hamilton.  
"A State Government is incompatible with a general Government."—Judge Read a noted Federalist of the Convention of '87.  
"The second branch of the Legislature ought to be composed of men of great established property—aristocracy—who, from pride, will support permanency. To make them completely independent, (of the people) they must be chosen for life. Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."—Speech of Mr. Morris a leading federalist, in Convention that framed the Constitution.  
"We think we know enough of the Canadian people to know that independence of the mother country would not bring any blessings with it. Our good feeling is quite as cordial for England as it is for her American Provinces."—N. Y. Whig.  
"The rabble of Indiana."—May they be brought to pay their taxes with submission and reverence to their superiors."—Toas of the Whig Governor of Indiana.  
"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—Providence Journal.  
"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—Boston Atlas.  
"The single end and aim of the Whig party should be to preserve their power."—Albany Evening Journal.  
"There never can be prosperous times in the country, until a poor man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and under a cart at night."—Senator Newberry, a Connecticut Federalist.  
"Freeholders are, commonly speaking, persons of sober, frugal, and temperate habits: little disposed to abuse power, or forget right. But what is the character of the poor? Generally speaking, vice and poverty go hand in hand."—Judge Van Ness, a noted Federalist in New York.  
"One warning, we hope the Pennsylvania Convention will take from the experience of New York, not unduly to enlarge the right of voting;—consequence as a general rule, has been the throwing of the whole political powers of the State into the hands of those who have neither stake in the community, nor knowledge, to distinguish between the claim and characters of opposing candidates."—New York American, a Whig paper.

"As well might a blacksmith attempt to mend a watch, as farmers to legislate. What mischief are sure to be enacted, when a man born to nothing but the plough-tail, takes to legislating."—Boston Courier, a Whig paper.  
"It is vain that men attempt to disguise the truth; the fact beyond all doubt is, that all the disastrous consequences of defects in the constitution, and of the false and visionary opinions that Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last forty years."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, a Whig paper.  
"I would not vote for the appropriation, if the enemy's cannon were battering down the walls of the Capitol."—Daniel Webster.  
"Bad as was the character of Aaron Burr, his election in preference to Mr. Jefferson would have been a blessing to the country."—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.  
"There are defects in our form of Government, and errors in popular opinions, which administration can rectify."—Noah Webster, a Whig leader.  
"All is fair in politics."—M. A. Noah.  
"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by argument but by suffering that conviction will be forced on the minds of the people."—United States Gazette.  
The people must suffer what they now suffer for the balance of four years, or they must revolt and demand justice at the point of the bayonet."—Whig Times, [a Whig paper.]  
The object of the Whig struggle—"On our part it has been rather a struggle for prevention, than for the attempt of any positive benefit."—Webster's speech, (at Faneuil Hall.)

From the New Hampshire Patriot.  
**PLAIN TRUTHS WELL EXPRESSED.**  
The following letter from a revolutionary soldier in Onondaga county, New York, to the editor of the Albany Argus, is worthy of an attentive perusal. There are these yet living in this State in whose bosom there will awaken reminiscences of the scenes of their own youthful experience, and thousands who will recognize in it a faithful sketch, bluntly drawn, of the history of past and present political parties:  
YAN HANX, (Onondaga co.) July 12.  
I have not been in the habit of writing of late; but there are times when an old man will claim his privileges. Allow me a little space in your paper to state my grievances, and tell how it used to be.  
I am a soldier of the Revolution, sir; I have seen eighty-three hard winters, and some hard fighting with the red coats and Tories. I was at Saratoga and Yankee Doodle.  
Since that time, I have kept my eye on the gun. I was always jealous of the refugees, or Tories, and was never more than half reconciled to their being allowed to return to the country they had deserted, and would have betrayed. But as Patrick Henry says, "why should we who had laid the proud British lion at our feet, now be afraid of his whelps?" We never unite ourselves with Hamilton and the Federalists, to build up a strong consolidated Government, like that we had just thrown off.  
It was Whig and Tory in these days, sir. The Whigs (and I was one of them—not a modern Whig, but the free Government they had fought for, at all hazards) while the Tories were for "his majesty" any side but that of their own country. Besides these, now-a-days—a purely mercenary party, sir, who would drive a good trade by it. They were called "cow-boys" and "skimmers," at that time. Money-making was the governing principle with them. They were good Whigs when they drove cattle to our camp at Valley Forge; and very good Tories when they did the like service of the British camp at New York.

Well, sir, I have watched these Tory followers ever since, and have found them invariably playing the same game—claiming to themselves all the patriotism and religion and decency and exclusive qualification for office, and denouncing us, the Revolutionary Whigs, as destructives and agrarians, incapable of anything but to be governed, &c. &c. I have not forgotten how they called me a Jacobin in '98; how they called me a demagogue and a radical; how they called me a man who would burn all the bibles, pull down the churches, and all that. I remember, too, how they then denounced the mass of the people as ignorant, and incapable of governing themselves.  
The other day, sir, I fell in with one of these Tory cow-boys, and one, too, who, in '98, I well remember, with a buzz for the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill in the House. "Your Mr. Wright's bill, said he, was blown up sky high—14 majority against it," adding, "I thought the people would come sound after a while."  
"Come, sound!" said I. "Quite a change of tune. governing themselves." "Yast difference," says he, "more enlightened." "I say, to let their money, raised to carry on their Government, go into the hands of a set of speculators in your large towns and cities, be for public purposes. No, sir, the question is yet whether the people are to be governed, or whether they are to govern themselves. Your majority of 14 wanted the fingering of the public money for their own private purposes. Their opinions are no test of the Democratic feeling in the country. They will set all this matter right. They will not consent to have their money taken from their pockets, and put in the hands of the Government, and let speculators, or to pamper a moneyed aristocracy. City and country are not the same sort of stuff—as Jefferson used to say, your 'great cities are sores upon the body politic.'"  
"Always telling about what Jefferson said," replied my old cow-boy Conservative. "You are a Loco Foco Tory; and as for the farmers, they are the most ignorant herd in the country," and thereupon he turned upon his heel and left me.

It was well for him he did. I didn't mind being called a Loco, for I have been called a Jacobin, a Radical, a Democrat, a Bucktail, a Mason's Jack, &c. &c. when these names were terms of reproach; but to be called a Tory by a preserved cow-boy, and not try to resent it—by heaven! it is not in the nature of me. Why, sir, this man was a Conservative six months ago, and now, having robbed me of my old name of Whig, runs down the street crying "stop thief."  
But enough of this. Tory or no Tory, I have

pension for my Revolutionary services, and a scar or two—badges of honor, sir, which I got under Stark, at Bennington. I reside in the county of Onondaga, town of Van Buren, where the Democracy, I can tell you, are sound to the core, and will give a good account of themselves in November.

GEORGIA.—A letter before us, from Georgia, leads us to form the most sanguine expectations of a Democratic triumph in that State in October. Our correspondent thinks that the whole Democratic Congressional ticket will be elected. We are no admirers of the policy of Manufacturing and prejudices, for we have seen enough of the system to learn its utility. But in Georgia, the most rational calculations of the success of our cause can be made. The States' Right principle is almost universal in Georgia, among both parties. A vast majority of the people are opposed to a bank, and in favor of Divorce, while the Union party and very many of States' Right party prefer to go the full length for the Treasury Bill. The candidates upon the anti-Administration ticket, have been publicly catechised through the papers upon the currency question. No two have answered alike. Their opposition to a National Bank is unanimous—none we believe have expressed social deposits, one is an open Sub-Treasury man—another (Mr. Julius C. Alford, who excited so much attention, when he made his debut in Congress winter before last, by his vociferous declamation, and who carried with him from Georgia the title of the War Horse of a Troop,)—says he cannot go the Sub-Treasury, but gives no reason for it, and adds that he is "very cool," and his party is "very cool," and the inference is, that although they cannot possibly be united in party is "very cool," and does not intend to be divided on the question. The answers of all these candidates leave the strongest impression on the reader's mind, that the party is in a dilemma. Their political principles can only be preserved by supporting the great States' Right measure of the Administration—but their party principles will be violated, and their party feelings shocked to approve any thing that comes from the Administration. "A House divided against itself cannot stand," and if the election turns upon the currency question as every election has done since the crisis, the Union party must succeed in the nature of things.—Mobile Reg.

IS IT NOT SO?—Scientific men of the present day are like the lapidary, who searches for diamonds in the common pebble that has been trodden under for ages, and sometimes finds them.  
The errors of men are traceable to three causes. 1st. They are apt to assume a principle too absolute, which is true only in a restricted sense. 2d. They argue from one acknowledged truth exclusively to conclusions, the logical connection of which with their premises might be disputed. There are no victories so disastrous as those of ambition or discretion.  
Conduct belongs to profession: feeling to nature. Reason is often the bond slave of fancy or passion.  
Mankind have more appetite than judgment. There exists no donkey in creation so overloaded as our stomachs.  
Voltaire wittily said, a physician is an unfortunate gentleman who is every day requested to perform a miracle; namely, to reconcile health with intemperance.  
The arts are perfected by producing greater effects with more easy means.  
It is the character of good laws, producing constraint and privation, that the evil is much more than compensated by the resulting good. Bad laws create obligations, that are either superfluous, or more burdensome than useful.—Dost. Gaz.

THE AMERICAN.—If the versatility of American character is remarkable, the opportunities for its display are commensurate. One man plays many parts, and it often happens that he plays them well. Two extraordinary instances are now before us.  
A journeyman printer, brought up in the office of Mr. Poulson, of this city, found the field in which he moved too narrow for his ambition, and on compulsion, he next became stage-driver, and afterwards Jersey, and subsequently figured as the captain of a Deck river sloop; this latter occupation soon lost the charm of novelty, and he resumed his occupation at the press. In 1834, he was officiating as a Methodist minister, and afterwards gave lessons in penmanship and Poonah printing in Pittsburg; practised the Thomsonian system of medicine at Guernsey, Ohio; edited a paper in Kentucky; superintended a female seminary at Louisville; and finally settled down as a farmer. We next find him figuring in the Legislature of Tennessee, and mouthing the usual political topics.  
Printers are proverbial for versatility. Edwin Forrest was originally a typo, and left the composing stick for the buskin and truncheon. But our Judge Lewis, of Lycoming, Pennsylvania, one of our most distinguished jurists, so late as 1817, was a journeyman printer on the New York Daily Advertiser. He afterwards returned to Lycoming, spirit and talent; studied law during his hours of leisure, came to the bar, grappled successfully with every obstacle, and fought his way to distinction. He was elected to the Legislature; became Attorney General of Pennsylvania; and from that Court of Common Pleas. His talents are of an unusual order, it is true, but his career is a sufficient example to stimulate the noble-minded youths of our country to perseverance in gaining those acquirements which lead to eminence. Talents of Mr. Lewis application would never have made

of the enemy's approach. No wonder then, that

NATIONAL CONFIDENCE.—"There never was, and probably never will be," said Captain Morn of national confidence and courtesy, remaining unimpaired even during the continuance of a ferocious engagement, as that which Tolavera exhibits. All was as unsuccessful as the night attack had pronounced both armies had lain upon the ground, but a round his arm—the soldier in momentary expectation of a fresh attempt, listened in every noise

of the enemy's approach. No wonder then, that

a sultry day in July found both sides overcome with heat and hunger—and by a sort of common consent, long before noon, hostilities ceased, and the French cooked their dinners, while the English had wine and bread served out. Then it was that a curious scene ensued. A small stream, tributary to the Tagus, flowed through a part of the battary ground, and separated the combatants. During the pause that the heat of the weather and the weariness of the troops produced, both armies went to the banks of the rivulet for water. The men approached each other fearlessly, threw down their caps and musket, chattered to each other like old acquaintances, and exchanged their brandy flasks and wine skins. All asperity of feeling seemed forgotten. To a stranger they would appear more like an allied force, than men hot from a ferocious conflict, and only gathering strength and energy to commence it anew. But a still nobler rivalry for time existed—the interval was employed in carrying off the wounded, who lay intermixed upon the hard contested field; and to the honor of both he told, each endeavored to extricate common sufferers, and to remove their unfortunate friends and enemies without distinction suddenly—the bugles sounded—the drums beat to arms—many of the rival soldiery shook hands and parted with expressions of mutual esteem, and in ten minutes after were again at the bayonet's point.—The Bivouac.

JUSTICE PARALYZED.—A case was recently brought up in the Boston Police Court, in which Charles Adams, a host of witnesses were brought up on both sides, who served the "father of lies" so faithfully with heart, soul, and strength, that the lawyers would not attempt to comment upon the mass of lies before them, the jury could not "guess" whether he was guilty or innocent, and the judge discharged all hands. The Post says the swearing was a full, plain, and distinct—the witnesses on either side walked up square to the chalk, without flinching for fear of man, or any other good or evil power.—Edt. Sun.

OPERATION OF THE NEW STEAMBOAT LAW.—We see it stated in the Western papers, says the New York Sun, that there are now about forty steamboats laid up at the ship yards near Cincinnati, and undergoing repairs. Several of them are getting in new engines. Whatever may be alleged against the practicability of the enforcement of the new law, here, it seems to us, is proof of its good practical operation already. These same forty, but for the need of repairing them before they can receive the commissioners' certificate of seaworthiness, would probably have been kept running until they had certified their own seaworthiness by horrible accidents, or at the best by the narrow escapes of their passengers.—Pennsylvania.

Cedron.—A gentleman recently arrived from Bogota, has handed us a sample of the cedron nut, which grows plentifully there, and which he says has been proved within a few years to be an infallible remedy for the bite of all poisonous vipers and other reptiles, not excepting the most malignant. Immediately after the bite is received, a little of the nut is taken and scraped in some liquid. He says that the natives penetrate the woods and the bushes without the least apprehension from bites, which otherwise would produce death in three hours, accompanied with vomiting of blood, bleeding at the nose, and indeed the oozing of blood from all the pores of the skin. Such terrific dangers from reptiles, deemed far more deadly than rattlesnakes, the people encounter under the protection of cedron with as little concern as we do the bite of a mosquito. The taste is a very pungent bitter. The hydrophobia is not a very common disease in New Grenada, but the cedron has been used in repeated instances as an antidote to the bite of rabid animals, and the opinion there is that it is an infallible protection. The individual who gives us these details is a gentleman of respectability, and we have no doubt that all he says may be relied upon. The nut is entirely harmless, though taken in any quantity; but if a decoction of it is thrown upon a viper he dies immediately.—Jour. of Com.

RISE OF THE LAKES.—The New York Journal of Commerce says:—A gentleman who has just returned from the west states that forest of oaks have been killed by the rise of the waters in the Lakes, and that some of the trees, on being cut down, are found to be marked with the growth of an hundred and forty years; thus proving that during that long period, the waters had not before been so high as at present. The Cataract of Niagara has gained in grandeur, while many cultivated farms are now only to be found under water, and the city lots have been sold for thousands of dollars, are in the same submerged condition. Dwelling, houses, barns &c. stand in the water and out of the water, and the fences which once divided estates, now only divide watery wastes." The rise has been regularly going on for seven years and irregularly for seven more. It is how stated in the Buffalo Advertiser, that probably to the great evaporation by heat, the water has fallen a few inches. Lake Erie is now about 4 feet higher than in 1825, and Lake Ontario about 6 1-2 feet higher. Balt. American.

A VERMONT REPARTEE.—A recruiting officer whispored to a rosy checked damsel as she was putting on her bonnet at the close of a quiting party; "Will you allow me to accompany you home?" "No, sir, I am engaged," said she in a loud tone, so as to give notoriety to the action. "You miss it most prodigiously!" said the military wag, "for I have got both pockets chuck full of gingerbread!"

From the Murfreesborough Times.

THE RUTHERFORD DINNER.

The public dinner given by the democracy of Rutherford, to Col. JAMES K. POLK...

The Hon. JOSEPH PHILIPS, presided on the occasion, assisted by S. C. RUCKER...

According to an arrangement made by the committee on that subject, the chief guest, Col. Polk was called on to address the Assembly...

Before Col. Polk had concluded his speech, Gov. Carroll, an invited guest, had arrived on the ground...

Among other sentiments, a toast prepared for the purpose by the committee was given, complimentary to Gov. Carroll...

After the venerable General had taken his seat amid the thunders of applause which attended his speech another toast, prepared and offered on the instant by the committee...

That when he commenced the address which he had the honor to deliver to this numerous assembly of his fellow citizens to day, Gov. Carroll had not arrived, nor was it known that he would be present on the occasion...

The National Intelligencer published a letter on the 6th instant, from the interior of Mexico, which gives some interesting particulars of the conflict between those two nations.

of the districts of the State in Congress. Her constituents had at all times given him a generous and liberal support...

This announcement was received with such unanimous and universal shouts of deafening applause, as we have never before witnessed on any similar occasion.

A STRANGE AFFAIR.—About two weeks since, Mr. John P. Darge, of New Orleans, arrived in this city on a visit, bringing with him a very large sum of money...

In a day or two Mr. Darge received a visit from Mr. Barney Corse, a gentleman of this city, who informed him that if he would sign a paper...

Mr. Darge said he would consider upon this, and give his answer the next day, which he did affirmatively. He signed the above mentioned paper and received \$1225.

Mr. Merritt went into the house by a back way, and went cautiously to the door of the room where the parties were seated. Mr. C. then took out \$2360, which he laid upon a chair...

No traces have as yet been discovered of the negro, who is doubtless concealed somewhere in the city.

MEXICO AND FRANCE.

The National Intelligencer published a letter on the 6th instant, from the interior of Mexico...

The whole amount demanded by the French is said to be only six hundred thousand dollars, and this is made up of claims like the following...

The Mexican Congress firmly supports the President of the Republic in his determination to resist these demands...

The hostilities are said to be in no wise injurious to Mexico, while France on the other hand, she is able even to take possession of the sea ports for a short time...

at the latest accounts. How it will terminate is not yet shown by our advices from England.

Mr. Forsythe in Canada.—The Secretary of State, with his family and a few friends, whom he recently joined at the Northern watering-places...

FATAL RENCONTRE.

Letters received in this city from Greenville state that a rencontre took place in that Village on the 7th inst. between Mr. Yancy, the friend of Gen. Whitner...

MORE MURDERS.

The Tallahassee Floridian, of the 25th ult. says:—On Sunday evening last an attack was made by Indians on the family of a Mrs. Baker...

It is related in a London paper on the occasion of Marshal Soult's visit to the India House, it was observed that the Gallant old soldier wandering through the rooms with a listless and almost uninterested air...

Cheaper Shaving.

On the 7th inst. the brokers of Nashville were checking on Philadelphia at six per cent, and it was thought the banks would have to come down to that rate.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

August 31st, 1838.

Sir—This Department has been furnished by Maj. Gen. Gains, with a copy of communication addressed by him to you, on the subject of organizing a volunteer force in the State of Tennessee...

more precise information of the evil designs of the Indians alluded to.

Very respectfully, Your most obedient servant, S. COOPER, Acting Secretary of War.

To his excellency, N. CANNON, Governor of Tennessee, Nashville.

Hereafter we think the General will deem it proper to address his communications in writing to the Secretary of War in preference to sending them in print through the newspaper.

Civil War with the Mormons.

From the Mormon's Canaan, Caldwell county, (Mo.) as late as August 11th, we have intelligence, by which it would seem that a civil war is likely to ensue between the people of that singular sect and the neighboring citizens.

THE MOB SPIRIT.

From the excellent address delivered at this place, on the 5th inst. by Charles McVan, esq. we have been permitted to copy the subjoined paragraphs.

LABORS versus SPECULATION.

There are but three ways in which an honest man can thrive; that is, by intellect, courage, industry; the mind, the brave arm or the laboring hands.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, Esq. of Davidson, to be a Senator, pro tem. in the Congress of the U. States...

JOHN MATLOCK, Esq. of McMinn county, and MATTHEW NELSON, Esq. of Monroe county, to be Directors on behalf of the State in the Hiwassee Rail-Road Company...

The Cotton news from Liverpool, by Packet of the 4th August, is decidedly favorable. There was a very good demand for American descriptions throughout the week ending the 3d August...

FEDERAL CONTEMPT FOR FARMERS.

To listen to the Opposition, one would suppose that there is no intelligence or patriotism out of the cities, or the steamboats. They taunt the Democracy with what is their highest compliment...

LABORS versus SPECULATION.

There are but three ways in which an honest man can thrive; that is, by intellect, courage, industry; the mind, the brave arm or the laboring hands.

JACKSONVILLE, SEPT. 22d, 1838.

GENERAL ORDERS.

In obedience to an order from Maj. Allen (directed) I hereby notify the commissioned non-commissioned officers and privates of Town Beat, to be and appear on the square of 16th of October next...

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. SEPT. 27, 1838.

Mrs. J. FORTNEY, of this place, at the solicitation of several gentlemen, has issued change Bills, varying from a bit to two dollars. This will be a great accommodation to our citizens in making change. To those at a distance who may get these Bills, we would say, they are as good as Treasury Notes.

We have been requested to say, that as our Court House will shortly be finished; that Sheriffs, Constables, Lawyers, Clerks, Tax Receivers and all holders of public money are invited to pay up, that the Commissioners may make a final settlement.

JAMES H. GEORGE, Professor of Phrenology, will deliver a Lecture on the Science of Phrenology in this place, some time about the last of the present or first of next month. The precise time will be stated in a future advertisement.

Gen. Lamar has been elected President of Texas.

Three new Territories are about to be added to the Union—Florida, Wisconsin, and Iowa.

The State Bank of Illinois and its Branches resumed specie payments on the 14th inst.

The Louisiana papers say that the cotton and Sugar crops in that State are more promising than they have been for several years.

ABOLITION IN THE WEST INDIES.—The Jamaica-Dispatch speaks in the most unfavorable terms of the operation of the Abolition Act in that Island. The negroes have generally refused to work, and behaved in the most outrageous manner. In some instances they have chased their former owners and overseers off their plantations. The Island is in a wretched state, indicating that the demons of discord have been let loose. This intelligence is only ten days after the negroes were emancipated. We shall probably soon hear of another St. Domingo tragedy, which will be peculiarly gratifying to the benevolence of the Abolitionists.

We perceive that a paper published at Hayti is complaining that the crew of a Haytian vessel which touched at Charleston, had been imprisoned, and talks about holding up the Americans to the indignation of their nation. This is very alarming, to be held up to the indignation of a horde of rascally, vagabond negroes.

TEXAS. A letter under date of the 20th from Houston, says: It is reported that the Mexicans of Nacoches had declared for the Constitution of 1824 and joined the Cherokees, and that the militia to the number of 800 had been called out to defend the frontier. The country is reported to be healthy, and the prospect of an abundant harvest flattering.

ILLINOIS. In Illinois the Democratic cause is triumphant. The Democratic candidate for Governor and members of Congress are elected. The Federalists are boasting what they can do next time. This is the old tune. Only wait until the next time after they are defeated in the Presidential contest in 1840, and their candidate like J. Q. Adams, comes out second best. These gentlemen must have the organ of hope usually developed.

From the Philadelphia papers we learn that a company has been projected with the design of building five large steam boats, to ply between this country and France; and also, that a line of Steam vessels was about to be established between Philadelphia and London and Liverpool. We expect the Atlantic will soon be covered with these vessels, and that a trip to Europe will be accomplished in less than two weeks.

The Governor of Georgia has, at the request of Gen. Scott, pardoned twelve of the Cherokee convicts, who left Milledgeville under the charge of an agent, to join their tribe on their way to the west.

SILK CULTURE. That the silk business can succeed in this country, we think is placed beyond all doubt, although it may not equal the sanguine expectations of some of its friends. The climate in this section of country is probably equal to any in the world for the growth of the Morus Multicaulis. A gentleman in Harris co. Ga. has on his plantation several thousand of these trees in the most flourishing state. From a statement in one of the Philadelphia papers, founded on actual experiment, we learn that an acre of the mulberry trees will feed a million of silk worms. Three thousand worms will make a pound of silk. This at \$5 per pound would be something over \$1,500, the gross profit of one acre of ground. It is a business which requires little capital to carry on. Silk is now by far the heaviest article we import. In a few years we might not only make enough to supply our own wants, but export largely to other countries, and find it a very profitable branch of national industry.

The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, says Gen. J. N. Whitner is the Independent Treasury candidate for Congress in opposition to Gen. Waddy Thompson.

Since the adoption of the Constitution, there have been two conflicting principles striving for the ascendancy. These are the Democratic and the Federal. Jefferson and Hamilton were two great leaders of their respective parties. The strength of the Democratic party, then as now, was at the South; while that of the Federalists was at the North. The South has been called a "hot bed." It has indeed proved a hot bed for the growth of Republicanism. There is something congenial to these glorious principles in the resplendent beams of a southern sun. Where they are fanned and spring into prodigal luxuriance by the fragrance of a southern breeze. While Federalism is the growth of a colder clime. If transplanted to our soil, its principles can never endure the warm and genial atmosphere of the sunny south. The old contest is now going on. The parties are composed of the same elements; but the aristocratic principles of the Federalists are now more dangerous to the Democratic South because they are linked with the Abolitionists. They know this to be their last struggle, and they would not

hesitate to scatter their fire-brands through the land and prostrate this glorious temple of liberty secured by the best of men, and around which cluster so many fond recollections, to the dust to serve their own reckless ambition. Their principles are inimical to the best interests of the South. The true issue is between Martin Van Buren and a constitutional currency, and Henry Clay, a National Bank, and a high protective tariff. Webster has pledged himself to introduce a bill into Congress for a new tariff, the moment he conceives there is a chance of its passing. Henry Clay prides himself in being the father of what he is pleased to call the "American System." Can you doubt, if he is elected President, but that it will be a darling measure of his administration to revive this favorite System: Is not his conduct in regard to the Abolition question more than suspicious? Has he denied the charge which has been publicly made against him of favoring their sentiments. We have his own declaration, that he believes slavery to be a "great moral evil" and we may well conclude, he would use all his influence to remove such an evil. With these men and these principles before us, can any son of the South hesitate which to choose? Shall we live under a constitutional Government where our rights, our institutions and our liberties will be preserved, or under the despotism of a moneyed Aristocracy? To this question at the South there should be but one response. Let all our local feuds be forgotten; let us all unite in this great object, the overthrow of Federalism. We have no fears of the result of the coming contest truth when left fairly to combat with error is sure of victory. Our reliance is with the people, to their Patriotism & intelligence we fearlessly leave the issue.

From the New Orleans Doc. Translated from the French for the Jacksonville Republican.

ON EDUCATION.—(Continued.) The ancients, who in this, as well as in all other things, have been and ever will be our masters, have anticipated this species of criminality, though it has escaped the attention of modern legislators. Their laws pronounced severe penalties against incompetent teachers and professors; and history has transmitted to us several examples of the rigors of these laws.

If by a false application of principles, modern governments have deemed it improper to institute repressive laws; surely nothing can justify hinder them from making such regulations as should act as preventive, and subject the profession of the instructor to the same forms and to the same restrictions as are imposed upon the practice of the law and of medicine. Prudence which has dictated regulations for the exercise of these functions, makes it imperative with the proper authorities to establish limits for the other; and thus prevent the numerous and flagrant abuses to which this unbounded license gives rise, and which the facilities afforded to every ignorant for becoming a teacher, every day occasions.

The whole country is inundated with men, who confidently proclaim themselves for professors, and shrink not from undertaking any species of instruction. Strike the earth with your foot, and immediately there springs up a whole cloud of teachers. Enquire for a professor through the medium of the public prints, and you will have numbers of applications, all setting forth the unbounded acquirements of the different candidates. If you interrogate them, they know every thing, and are competent for every department of instruction. While, if you ask elsewhere, perhaps you will find that one is a merchant's clerk, out of employment, another a book keeper; here again one has just arrived from France or England, as mate's assistant, cook or barber. The Frenchman teaches English, the Irishman French, all are perfect in the classics, and if we take their say, are to sum it up, most accomplished teachers, and that without exception.

And what is the result of this state of things? It is found in miserable schools, and colleges, that go as it were upon one foot. However great the talent of the principal of the establishment, he cannot perform every thing; he must have assistant teachers. If he be incapable of judging for himself of the qualifications of his aids, his institution necessarily goes wrong, and the scholars learn nothing; if on the contrary he be a man able to decide on the competency of those he employs, he soon discovers their deficiencies, whether of talent or principle, and the consequence is, he changes continually.

And there is scarcely a person but what is aware that it is fatal to the progress of the pupil to change often, whether that change be of teachers or of systems. To these evils, which are far from being almost imperceptible, only strike public attention, when they develop themselves with time, and remedy, we oppose ourselves without fear, and with a firm conviction—a conviction founded on long experience, that the adoption of the school system of France, would be the most effective means of arming. We speak not of any particular course of studies; neither do we pretend to impose upon the guardians of education any obligation to follow this or that system, nor wish to be understood as pictating the manner to the general supervision of the nation; neither do we accord in Europe; We would limit it to teachers, before giving them authority to exercise in all cases submit to a regular examination in the same manner as the Lawyer is subjected to trial, & regards qualification and at the same time we would have testimony of responsibility as to morals and conduct.

For the Republican PHRENOLOGY.

This science is now attracting much attention in the Literary world. It has, however, like all other discoveries, been exposed to the attacks of prejudice and ignorance. This might have been expected from the history of all reformations. The great names in almost every department of science have been as much distinguished for what they suffered as for what they accomplished; twice was Galilee forced to renounce and abjure with his hands on the Gospels the damnable heresy that the Earth had motioned, even the religion we profess was not introduced into the world without the crucifixion of its Divine Founder. Phrenology has also suffered from the quackery of its pretended disciples; and its principles are now better understood, instead of being regarded as a system of mental and moral Philosophy, it is looked upon as a kind of necromancy, by which an adept in its mysteries can read the fortune of those who will entrust themselves to his manipulations. We propose to give a brief exposition of the fundamental principles of the science, its practical application & importance, answer some of the objections which have been raised against it. Dr. Gall is generally considered as the founder of the system, though many of its principles have been recognized in ages; a striking difference is observed in statues of all the Greeks, between their gladiatorial faculties such as causality & comparison are very prominent, while in the latter the animal propensities predominate. Indeed says one the lineations according to our present views of before them. In the old paintings of our Saviour and the Apostles reverence and the moral Sentiments are strikingly developed as well as the intellectual faculties; this shows that the artists had noticed that such a configuration of the head was united with a corresponding character. We may observe the same fact among the Poets, Shakespeare speaks of foreheads "villanously low." Milton on the other hand, in describing our first Parent, is careful to mention his "fair large front." Physiologists had long ago asserted and proved the fact that the brain was the organ of the mind; but prior to the time of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim these ideas were like the Heavenly bodies before the time of Galileo and Newton, to them belongs the honor of having erected the present splendid system of Phrenology; a system which if established, will prove of vital importance to Education, Legislation, and Religion.

From the time Dr. Gall commenced his lectures at Vienna the science spread with great rapidity both in Europe and America. And it can in every department of its advocates names illustrious principles of Phrenology are few and easily understood. 1st. That the brain is the organ of the mind. 2nd. That there are a plurality of faculties each manifested by its particular organ. 3rd. That other things being equal size is an index of power.

There will be a Methodist Camp-meeting held 3 miles above Alexandria, on the road leading to Jacksonville, commencing on Friday preceding the 3rd Sunday of Oct. next.

THE LADY AND HER KNIGHT.—A BALLAD. Wild blows the storm, and dark the night, And fierce the lightning plays; But what boot's this? in feuds despite, 'Tis lady will away.

Her heart is torn with grief and dread, And still her woes increase; And still she cries, my love is dead, Then will you bid me peace?

She tears her hair in frantic woe, Oh, laggards haste—nor stay— Oh, hope not—dare not say me no, What neck I night or day?

Deem you I fear the dripping rain, Or dread the forked fire? I think but of my brave knight slain, Nor heed the tempest's ire!

You tell me of the river's swell, And mountain torrent's fall; Ah, met with you, no death-drege bell, Peals out the solemn call!

To me, no more the moon or sun Lightens the night or day; And naught I fear, and naught I shun, Then let us haste away.

To me, there is no world beside, My own true lover's grave; And there I'll go, tho' death betide, So let the whirlwind rave!

The long dark moor is pass'd at last, The mountain fall, the stream; She stands where roared the battle blast, Beyond—or do I dream?

Ah, no! see there, that lady fair, Clasp'd a gore-died form; And haply now, that faithful pair, Nor reck of want or storm.

All there is peace, and sweet they sleep, For angels watch their rest; And holy vigils round them keep, To guard them to the best.

From the Buffalo Daily Star. ONE YEAR OF MR. WEBSTER'S PATRIOTIC LIFE.

It has been published abroad, no doubt for political effect, that certain patriotic Federal Whigs, Mr. Webster with a very richly mounted walking cane, made from the live oak of the Lawrence, Perry's Flag ship, in the memorable battle on this lake, September 10, 1813. If this is true, they should crown their wisdom by a similar present upon Lake Champlain, September 11, 1814. To be show how highly appropriate these presents would be, let us review a few of the political acts of Mr. Webster, during the few months that followed each of those brilliant naval victories.

On the 7th of January, 1814, Mr. Webster, in the House of Representatives, voted against an appropriation to defray the expenses of the navy; a proposition to detect and punish traitors and spies! On the 14th against making provision to fill the ranks of the army! On the 23d against raising troops for five years! On the 28th against a non-importation law! On the 8th of February, against raising five regiments of riflemen! On the 28th of March, against a bill to execute the laws and repel invasion! On the 3d of December, against a bill to raise revenue for the Government, and maintain the public credit! On the 10th against the same bill; also against a bill for an appropriation to rebuild the Capitol. Better give him a snuff box, carved from the coffin of Benedict Arnold.

THE CONTRAST—THE CONFLICT—THE VICTORY—THE PATRIOT'S REWARD—THE PATRIOT'S HOPE.

This is the first Monday of September; it is the day for the CONTRAST. It is the anniversary of the meeting of the extra session of Congress, that extra session to which the Federalists looked with so much joy, and the Republicans with so much solicitude and concern. Eight hundred and seventy-two banks had suspended payment, in a drain of a surplus of forty millions, the Federal Treasury found itself without a dollar; a universal deluge of shipplasters was systematically showered upon the country; the exportation of specie was triumphantly carried on; Bidle Bank missionaries traversed the Union, even to the Mississippi and

the lakes, to preach revolt against the Government and submission to the Bank; Federalism and renege Republicanism exulted and triumphed together; business was paralyzed; confidence was shaken; much real distress was felt, and far greater was expected; the Government was seriously embarrassed, and its enemies believed it to be conquered; a concentrated clamor was set up for a National Bank; a determination was manifested to force the Bank; and supporters of the Bank were open and vehement in their declaration that there would (should) be no return to specie payments, no revival of business, no relief from distress, no safety for the Federal Treasury, until a National Bank was chartered. This was the state of the country twelve months ago—this its state on the first Monday of September, 1837—and severe was the CONFLICT which immediately ensued, and which was kept up during the whole of the extra session, and until near the end of the stated session, which expired two months since. The conflict during this long period was an arduous one, during the late war, when Federalism, exulting in the national distress, elevated its guilty head, and put forth its traitorous voice, to insult the public misfortunes, to rejoice at national calamities, to attack, abuse, thwart, and vilify its own Government; to cut off its resources, impair its credit, and show to the monarchist of Europe that the "experiment" of a Republican Government had failed in this American Union. Such was the conflict we have gone through; a conflict in which the bold black cockade, wool-dyed Federalists, showed themselves in their natural, proper, original places of inveterate enemies of Republicanism, but who were all eclipsed in their hatred to Democracy, and in their devotion to Federalism, by the renegade from Kentucky, Mr. Clay, of the old party. The malignity, vulgarity, and envenomed bullying, brought into it by the various renegades, tracks and emulated the numbers of their Kentucky ferocity, and imparted to it a degree of foulness in its own unimpaired days of 1793 and 1814. For ten months this conflict continued; for ten months—long months—the peace, prosperity, and happiness of the country were made the sport and plaything, the shuttlecock and football of a factious and traitorous coalition, striving for place and power by every art, false and foul. At last the VICTORY came. The Government victoriously repulsed the paper money from its Treasury; the New York banks resumed specie payments; confidence and business revived; the penitentiary note bill was passed; the Federal Treasury was provided for; a National Bank was sternly and perseveringly rejected; and on the second Monday in July Congress adjourned. It is now two months since the last distress notes resounded from the Capitol, and low gutturing is the state of the country! The whole picture is reversed. The eight hundred banks have resumed; even Bidle, with his irredeemable crew, has been flogged and dashed into resumption. Not a shipplaster is to be seen. Gold and silver is abundant; it is the millions of gold and silver has been imported this year, making the national supply about one hundred millions. The whole argument, both in favor of the constitutionality and the expediency of a National Bank, has been expunged by the resumption of specie payments without the coercion of a King Bank. The great problem has been solved in the example of New York, that a single State can resume and maintain specie payments not only without the co-operation, but against the machinations of neighboring State institutions of immense capital. Instead of distress, alarm, and embarrassment, joy, hope, and prosperity, cover the land. Every class is employed—every interest is flourishing—every prospect is auspicious. To crown the universal gladness, Providence has blessed the land with her choicest gifts—HEALTH, PEACE, and PLENTY! The abundant crops load the earth; health is universal; peace with all the world. Every thing at home and abroad is full of life and joy, Federalism only excepted. There, indeed, there is sorrow, deep sorrow, distress, not dramatic, theatrical, playhouse distress, such as the exhibition by the Federal orators of "Sorrow's of Water" in the Senate of the United States, but real misery—sharp, grinding, gnawing, corroding misery—arising from a view of the general prosperity, and sunk into wo and despair at the total loss of all the fruits of the last to organize another distress in time for the Presidential election of 1840. Twelve months ago the country was distressed and Federalism was happy; now, the country is happy and Federalism is distressed. This is the fruit of the victory; this is the contrast; this is the end, for this time, of the conflict; this, also, is the Patriot's REWARD! His reward, his precious reward, in these auspicious results. In them, also, he has his HOPE! Nothing could more strongly illustrate the benefits of honest policy and Republican principles, than the results of the present day—the contrast which September, 1836, presents to September, 1837 and nothing can give a brighter HOPE for the future than the retrospect of what has taken place in the last twelve months.—Globe.

DIED of bilious fever, at his residence in Lowndes county, Ala. on Friday the 7th inst. in the 47th year of his age, Col. Wm. HUDSON. It will be gratifying to his friends to know that his spirit took its flight under a full assurance of a happy immortality. He was deprived of the soothing consolations of a partner of his bosom, who was absent for her health, at her father's, Esq. John P. Montgomery of Benton county; & after his disease had assumed a threatening aspect, it was impossible to procure her presence before his soul was united to that bosom friend from whom naught irreparable loss of an affectionate and tender husband, but not as one without hope. His relatives deeply deplore the vacuum thus suddenly made in their domestic circle, of which he was the brightest ornament, and most confidential member. His numerous friends feel as though they had lost a brother indeed. Col. Hudson was a native of White County, N. C. but resided while young to Chester Dist. S. C. thence to Edgfield, where he faithfully served his country in her greatest need during the last war. He removed to Alabama in 1818, and has since occupied several important offices in the Militia of this State, all of which he discharged with honor to himself, and almost in private life. But his virtues shone assuming, he some how captivated all who came within his circle. He was in fact the good man, and it is believed he had not an enemy on earth.

His flesh shall slumber under ground, 'Till the last trumpet's joyful sound, Then burst the bonds in sweet surprise, And in God's glorious image rise.

(Communicated.)

SALE.

ON the 23d of October next, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidders, on a credit of 12 months, at the house of James M. Mitchell, deceased, the personal property of said deceased, to-wit: Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils—about seventy head of Hogs—three head of Cattle—one Horse—one Waggon—a quantity of good Wheat—about five hundred bushels of Corn, as well as many other articles not mentioned. Bond with approved security will be required in every instance. E. L. WOODWARD, Administrator. Sept. 20, 1838.—td.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or otherwise, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is known I never sold on a credit. I hope those concerned will avail themselves of this notice; if they do not, they may expect to pay cost, and that in short order. JAMES BLACK. Sept. 26, 1838.—3t.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up and posted by Alexander Jordan, being of the County of Benton, one Bay Pony, 20 years old, some white spots on his back and sides, 14 hands high, standing on the hind feet with the figure 8 on his right shoulder—appraised to ten dollars. Sept. 13th, 1838. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. September 13, 1838.—3t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Wm. Arnold, by note or account (due) are invited to come forward and pay the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given. A. MOORE, Recv. Sept. 20, 1838.—2t.

LOST NOTES.

ALL persons are hereby forwarded from trading for a certain note for seventy-five dollars, executed by Wm. H. Bell by Jesse Durin, David Connor security, some time about the 1st of March, 1837, and due first of June following. WM. H. BELL. Sept. 20, 1838.—2t.

THE SONGSTERS COMPANION. A Selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, compiled from various authors, BY REV. DAVID BRYAN. For sale at this Office.

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified, that the undersigned has obtained a copy right for a work on the Intellectual Organs, relative to size location, &c. with an abridged sketch of the prominent characteristics of some distinguished individuals, among which are Washington, Franklin, Burns of Scotland, and Black Hawk, the celebrated Indian Warrior. JAMES H. GEORGE, Professor of Phrenology. Sept. 20, 1838.—4t.

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

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

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office. Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

LAW NOTICE. JOHN D. CRYMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend all the Courts of the ninth Judicial Circuit. His residence is at Jacksonville, Benton County.

100 LABORERS WANTED ON THE WETUMPKA & COOSA RAIL ROAD. The usual wages of the country will be given; and the Company will make payments every ninety days. The hands will be well fed and treated. Apply to JOHN GAULDING, Manager on the line, or to the subscriber. D. H. BINGHAM, Chief Engineer, W. & C. R. R. Wetumpka, Aug. 10, 1837.—tf.

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

To Planters and Merchants. S. & J. LEEFER. HAVING Leased for a term of years, the houses and Lot in Wetumpka, known as McClung's ward goods, and to store Cotton, Receive and Commission Business. They will also, keep a stock of Groceries on hand. August 30th, 1838.—6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA, } Orphans Court. BENTON COUNTY. } Sept. 3d, 1838. THIS Day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the first Monday in November next to shew cause if any they have why, said settlement should not be made. (COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. c. Sept. 13th 1838.—tf.



POETRY.

BURIAL OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY JOHN P. DILLON.

Where shall the dead, and beautiful sleep? In the vale where the willow and cypress weep; Where the wind of the West breathes its softest sigh; Where the silvery stream is flowing nigh; And pure, clear drops of its rising sprays Glisten like gems in the bright moon's rays— Where the sun's warm smile may never dispel Night's tears o'er the form we loved so well: In the vale where the sparkling waters flow; Where the fairest, earliest violets grow; Where the sky and the earth are softly fair, Bury her there—bury her there!

Where shall the dead and beautiful sleep? Where wild flowers bloom in the valley deep; Where the sweet robes of spring may softly rest, In purity over the sleeper's breast: Where is heard the voice of the sinless dove, Breathing notes of deep and undying love; Where no column proud in the sun may glow, To mock the heart that is resting below; Where pure hearts are sleeping, forever blest; Where wandering Perils love to rest; Where the sky and the earth are softly fair, Bury her there—bury her there!

THE DISMISSED.

BY GEORGE P. MORRIS.

The wing of my spirit is broken, My day-star of hope has declined; For a month not a word have I spoken, That's either polite or refined.

The mind's like a sky in bad weather, When mist-clouds around us are curled; And, viewing myself altogether, I'm the veriest wretch in the world.

I wander about like a vagrant, I spend half my days in the street; My conduct's improper and flagrant, For I quarrel with all that I meet.

My dress too, is wholly neglected, My hat I pull over my brow; And I look like a fellow suspected, Of wishing to kick up a row.

At home I'm an object of horror, To boarder, and waiter, and maid; But my land-lady views me with sorrow, When she thinks of the bill that's unpaid.

Aboard my acquaintances flout me, The ladies cry "bless us look there," And the little boys cluster about me, And sensible citizens stare!

One says "he's a victim too bad," Another, "his conduct's too bad," A third "he is awfully stupid," A fourth "he is perfectly mad."

And then I am watched like a bandit, My friends with me all are at strife— By heaven no longer I'll stand it, But quick put an end to my life!

The thought of the means—yet I shudder, At dagger, or rats-bane, or rope; At drawing with lancets my blood, or At razor without any soap.

Suppose I should fall in a duel, And thus leave the stage with eclat; But to die with a bullet is cruel, Besides it is braking the law.

Yet one way remains—to the river, I'll fly from the goadings of care; But down! oh the thought makes me shudder, A terrible death I declare.

Ah no! I'll once more see my Kitty, And parry her cruel disdain; Beseech her to take me in pity, And never dismiss me again.

THE PACHA OF EGYPT.

I trust the reader will not peruse, without interest, some details concerning the origin & character of the Pacha of Egypt, which were communicated to me by a French general officer, to whom the Egyptian army was indebted for the excellent organization which rendered it so formidable to the Ottoman empire. Mehemet-Ali is a man of great capacity; he has effected a prodigious advance in the civilization of the East. An inquiry into the origin of a man, who without instruction, and by the sole power of his own talents, has made himself the independent sovereign—independent, at least in fact, of an immense country, cannot fail to be interesting. At the period of the campaign in Egypt, 1798, Mehemet-Ali was nothing but a brave and enterprising contrabandist. He had already inflicted incalculable losses upon the government, which, despairing of becoming master of his person, offered him a pardon, and a rank equivalent to that of a French *chef-de-bataillon*, (the title of this grade signifies in the language of Egypt, the commander of a thousand men) if he would unite his French army with the troops sent against the Ottoman empire.

Mehemet-Ali accepted the offer. His successes were but feeble, but he knew how to profit by them—he perfectly understood the fabrication of bulletins; and it was not long before he succeeded in creating himself a party: Egypt having been evacuated by the French army, Mehemet-Ali labored still more actively in the execution of the great project which he had conceived; and one day having cut off the heads of three Pachas, and strangled two others, he proclaimed himself Pacha of Egypt, uniting under his authority the different governments, of which he made himself the heir, by putting to death their rightful rulers. The Porte did not hesitate to confirm him in the dignity which he had conferred upon himself. The tribute is the great question for the Porte in affairs of this sort; and it generally shows itself but little disposed to disturb any enterprising individual, who may thus possess himself of power, especially at five hundred leagues from the metropolis, provided he sends a supply of presents, and promises to pay the regular tribute. Mehemet-Ali paid it regularly for several years, though I believe he is just now somewhat in arrears. When Mehemet-Ali made himself Pacha of Egypt he could neither read nor write: In Egypt and Turkey a man of elevated dignity does not find it absolutely necessary to know how to write, but he ought to know how to read. Mehemet-Ali perceived this necessity on discovering that his secretaries had frequently misread the *firmans* or

despatches which they submitted to him. He accordingly determined to learn to read, but he was anxious to do so in secret.

One morning he was informed that a vessel, bearing the imperial flag of Morocco, was signaled at the entrance of the port of Alexandria. He ascertained that this vessel had been freighted for a son and a daughter of the Emperor, of Morocco, who were going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. He invited them to repose from the fatigues of their voyage—the Prince in his palace, and the Princess in his harem—promising to treat them with a hospitality worthy of their rank.

A few days afterwards the imperial Prince was enabled to continue his voyage; but the Princess remained voluntarily in the harem at Alexandria, and became one of the four legitimate wives of Mehemet-Ali. The Pacha of Egypt had four harems, and eight hundred wives; and in each harem he had a legitimate wife. The Princess of Morocco was extremely well educated; she knew how to read, and became the instructor of Mehemet-Ali; and when the education of the Vice Roy was completed, his secretaries learnt, in undergoing the punishment which he inflicted on them, that their master was no longer content to be deceived.

There are few men, even in Europe, who have more extended, or accurate information, than the Pacha of Egypt, on the subject of agriculture, navigation, and commerce. Heretofore the necessity of securing his conquests, and of establishing definitely his independence, has compelled him to impose enormous charges on his subjects; but his immense works will survive him, and Egypt will be indebted to him, at a future and not very distant period, for an incalculable increase of her riches; and a civilization which he invites by all the means in his power. The desertion of Soliman-Bay was a severe loss to him. Soliman would have been a remarkable man in Europe. He spoke French, German, English, and Italian with equal facility; and he had made himself well acquainted with the exact sciences. It was never certainly known to what cause to attribute the discontent which induced him to abandon the cause of the Pacha of Egypt for that of Mahmoud. Mahmoud himself looked with distrust upon this desertion; and Soliman, whose death was announced a few months after he quitted the service of the Pacha, it was said, was poisoned by order of the Sultan. He had a brother among the young Egyptians entrusted to the care of Jomadd.

Mehemet-Ali is admirably seconded by his son Ibrahim, a General endowed with great military talents, but whose excellent qualities have been dimmed by the most frightful cruelty. Ibrahim does not send to the executioner those who displease him—he puts them to death himself. He has never failed in devotion to his father, though he has not always approved his political ideas; however, he more recently has altered his opinions, and surrendered himself up entirely to a system which he promises to continue.

The Pacha of Egypt has a buffoon of the name of Mustapha. This creature is not without wit. He unites with his functions of regular buffoon, those attached to one of the great dignitaries of the Place. Mustapha enjoys much favor; but with oriental Princes the most extraordinary regard does not always prevent exposure to very disagreeable caprices. "Mustapha," said Mehemet-Ali, one day to his buffoon, "let us play a game of checks." "I am at the service of your highness." "But I desire that you should lose." "Then I will lose." "What shall we play for?" "Whatever your highness may please." "Then we will play—you will lose; and, if you do, I will have you thrown into a well." "I will play—I will lose, and if your highness wishes to have me thrown into a well, I will be thrown—you are master." The game was played, the buffoon lost, and the Pacha ordered him; accordingly, to be thrown into a well, which was done. He was immediately drawn out, and brought back, wet through and through, to the presence of his master, who gave him the magnificent chachemire which he wore round his own waist to wipe himself with.

No avocation in life is more respectable and useful than that of the farmer. The time has gone by when "contempt is cast upon the husbandman." Agriculture as a science is becoming more important, and more honorable. It is the noblest for it is "the natural employment of man." The intelligent and independent farmer is ever respected; he holds an important and responsible place in society. Upon him devolve many duties; upon him rest many obligations. In him we look for examples in patriotism, virtue and intelligence. Living not in the "hums of cities," where he would be continually in the whirlpool of political and other excitement, he can examine questions of a moral, religious and political nature with a cool head, a calm mind, and an unbiassed judgment. To him we look for correct opinions, and in him we should ever find a safe counsellor and a correct adviser.

Our farmers should cultivate their minds and their hearts as well as their fields. They can gain as rich rewards in the mental, as they can reap profitable harvests in the natural world. Without learning, a man cannot be a first rate farmer. Without intelligence he cannot discharge in proper manner the duties of a citizen. Agriculture is a science that requires experience and study. Men must be educated to be farmers, as well as to be lawyers or doctors. And there are thousands of young men who are in stores and offices, who should go into agricultural pursuits. It would be better for them, better for the country. And who would not rather be an independent farmer, than a small shopkeeper, or a fourth rate lawyer or doctor? Who would not rather be first in a useful employment, than to be titman in one which the world calls honorable? Let young men seek for land rather than situations in the cotton trade and sugar line."—*Buckeye Ploughman*.

Bees are among the most profitable appendages to a farm house, or any other sort of house. They toil with unremitting industry, asking nothing but a full sweep of the wing and no monopoly. Every man, whether in town or country, can keep bees to decided advantage. Dr. Smith of Boston has an apiary on his house-top, from whence his little winged laborers traverse the air eight

or ten miles in search of food. What a delicious banquet they afford from the rich nectar gathered.

Nothing like pure honey in the comb, except, as the ancients used to say, the "dew distilled from maiden lips." Its golden hue, unctious consistency, and the way in which it elaborates itself over a fastidious palate—how delicious! Strange it is that any man possessing a homestead can forego the pleasures of a bee-hive. Not merely the sweets it affords to sour dispositions and acrid tempers, but the pattern to diligence they exhibit, is worth not a little as a stimulus to all to be frugal and industrious. Let every one keep a bee-hive.—*Northampton Courier*.

SAVING TROUBLE.—A New Hampshire farmer, going to a parish meeting, met the clergyman, and told him they were going to raise his salary. (which was a very mean one,) to which he drily said, "I beg you wouldn't; I find it is so hard to get the little you vote, that if you vote, any more, I am afraid I shall have no time to do anything else."

ON CONTENTMENT WITH LITTLE.—In reference to happiness, man only has what he can use. If he possess a thousand pounds which he can use, it matters not as to the benefit he derives from it, whether it be in his coffer, or in the bowls of the earth. When his wants are supplied, all that remains is his only to keep, or to give away, but not to enjoy. What is more than serviceable, is superfluous and needless; and the man is only rich in fancy. Nature is satisfied with little; it is vanity, it is avarice, it is luxury, it is independence, it is the "god of this world," that urges us to demand more.

Look out—Look out.—As a canal boat was to pass under a bridge the captain gave the usual warning—look out! when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping his head out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a pillar of the bridge. He drew it back in a great rage and exclaimed, "Dee dam Amerikaus, say look out when dey means look in."

The following Patriotic toast offered by a certain Mr. Felix O'Neil, at a public dinner given in Wheeling, on the 4th of July, is a specimen of a toast that should be remembered in all time: "The memory of the man, That owned the land, That raised the corn, That fed the goose, That bore the quill That made the pen That wrote the Declaration of Independence."

From the Sentinel. Mr. Editor: You will please copy the following resolves, from the N. Carolina Standard: Resolved, That old Toryism, middle-aged Federalism and young Whigism, are all the same isms, father, son and grandson. Resolved, That young Whigism is old Toryism, trying to hide its cloven foot, but Nick Biddle's shin-plasters don't reach down to the ankle. R.

Cure for the Diarrhoea.—The following is said to be a certain cure for the Diarrhoea. It should be cut out and preserved: Parch half a pint of rice until it is perfectly brown; boil it down as is usually done, eat it slowly, and it will stop the most alarming diarrhoea in a few hours.

CISRO.

The Best Son of Eclipse, FORMERLY owned by Gilbert Rakes of Virginia, will stand the fall season at my stable, two miles north of Jacksonville, and will be let to mares at \$20 the Season, payable within the season; \$30 to insure a mare to be with foal, payable when the fact is ascertained or the mare is traded; \$15 the single visit, paid in hand. Any gentleman forming a company of five mares, shall have them at fifteen dollars, payable within the season, and if the mare shall not prove with foal the fall season, shall have the spring season gratis. The season to commence on the 10th September and expire on the 10th December. All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any. CISRO is a beautiful Mahogany or dapple Bay now rising six years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high.

PEDIGREE.

Cisro was got by the American Eclipse, his dam by Montsher Tonson, grand dam by Sotoros. This may certify that I sold Mr. Gilbert Rakes a bay mare, the dam of his horse Cisro, she was got by Montsher Tonson, her dam by Sotoros. Given under my hand. JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR. I do certify that Mr. Gilbert Rakes put a bay mare to the American Eclipse whilst in my possession, from which he obtained a bay colt with one white foot behind. She was got by Montsher Tonson, dam by Sotoros.

WILLIAM B. JOHNSON.

We the undersigned do certify that we were present when Mr. Rakes' mare was let to the American Eclipse. WADE HAMPTON, RICHARD SINGLETON. September 6, 1838.—3t.

JOB PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE Stage Line from Jacksonville to Rome, Ga. is offered for sale, horses excepted. Possession will be given the first of November. I would also sell my house and lot in Jacksonville at a reduced price, as I design removing to the country. Persons wishing to settle in town can get a bargain in the above purchases by applying soon. Sept. 20, 1838.—3t. JOHN SCHENCK.

E. T. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business that may be committed to his care in the Courts of Law and Equity, for the Counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. His office is in Jacksonville, Benton county, next door to the New-York Store. June 7, 1838.—1f.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been given to the undersigned by the Hon. Judge of the County Court of St. Clair county, on the 30th day of June last, on the Estate of Andrew Mayes deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be debarred payment. MOSES DEAN, Adm'r. August 23d 1838.—6t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold before the Court House door, in the Town of Wedowee Randolph county Ala., on the first Monday in October next, within the usual hours of sale, the following property, viz, the North East quarter, of section thirteen township seventeen, range nine. The west half of the southeast quarter, of section thirteen township seventeen, range nine, east half of the southeast quarter, of section twelve, township seventeen and range nine, east in the Coosa land District. Levied on as the property of John Gooden, to satisfy two fifths one in favor of Walker Reynolds, and one in favor of David Gordon.

By his deputy, H. W. HARRIS. Aug. 23, 1838.—no. 85.—5t.

JOHN COCHRAN AND WILLIAM H. ESTILL.

HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of the Law. They will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to their management, in the Ninth Judicial circuit. Their office is in Jacksonville, on the North East side of the public square. Jacksonville Ala. June 14th 1838.—1f.

Talladega & Jacksonville STAGE LINE.

LEAVES Jacksonville every Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A. M. and arrives at Talladega the same days at 5 P. M. Leaves Talladega every Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. and arrives the same days at 5 P. M. It meets the line of stages from Wetumpka to Talladega, and is connected with the eastern route. It is the subscribers determination to offer every accommodation and facility in his power, to all who may choose to travel this route. The Stage Office in Jacksonville is kept at Hollingsworth & Brown's Hotel, and in Talladega at SAMUEL ALLEN. May 3, 1838.—6t.

NOTICE.

WE HAVE just received 25,000 pounds of GOOD BACON, 3,000 pounds of which are Canvassed Hams. One hundred Sacks of prime COFFEE. Seven Hogsheds of N. Orleans Sugar. 30 Bls. of Tennessee Whiskey. 7 Bls. of Northern Whiskey. Ten sacks of feathers. 20 Barrels of Wine and Brandy and Gin. We have a fine assortment of DRY GOODS, all of which we are determined to sell low for Cash. Also a quantity of Kings Salt and Tennessee Castings. Gunters Landing, August 10th 1838.—4t. HUGH HENRY & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me, are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, before their accounts are given out for collection. Money I want, money I must have and money I will have. JAMES D. JUSTICE. August 16th 1838.—3t.

J. FOSTER, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL attend to any business entrusted to his care in Benton or the adjacent counties. Office in Jacksonville, in the room formerly occupied by W. H. Estill, Esq. Aug. 2, 1838.—1f.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the following Executions, and order of sale. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House door, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first day of October next, the following Lots or parts of land: viz: the S. E. 1-4 of the S. E. 1-4 of section 21; and the N. W. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of Section 28. And the S. E. 1-4 of the N. W. 1-4 of the same, all in Township 13, and Range 6 in the Coosa Land District. Levied on as the property of James Wessen, at the instance of Everett Sutfield. ALSO three lots lying, and situated in the Town of White Plains, as the property of Jacob Neman and Wm. Smith, and Charles Black, at the instance of Elijah Allen and Allen Andrews, and James Dukes. WM. OREAR, SHFF. September 6, 1838.—4t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for notes given by the subscriber payable to J. M. Stafford for fifteen hundred dollars, to the best of my knowledge due sometime in February last. As I have sufficient offsets against said note, I forwarn all persons from trading for it. PHILIP SPAN. September 6, 1838.—3t.

LAW NOTICE.

W. B. & H. L. MARTIN, HAVE associated themselves together in the practice of law. They attend regularly, all the courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega, and the supreme court of the State. Their office is in Jacksonville, Benton County where one or both will at all times be found. The engagement of one secures the attention of both. March 22d, 1838.

CASTINGS.

CONSISTING of Kettles, Pots, ovens, Pans, Andirons, Plough moulds, &c. Also Flour, Dried Fruit and Salt for sale at store of HOKE & ABERNATHY. December 21, 1837.—1f.

To Planters and Merchants.

HAVING Leased for a term of years, the house and lot in Wetumpka, known as McChung corner; propose to store Cotton, Receive and Commission Business. They will also, keep a Stock Groceries on hand. August 30th, 1838.—m6m.

STATE OF ALABAMA.

BENTON COUNTY. } Orphans Court, } Sept. 3d, 1838. } THIS day came Washington Williams administrator of the estate of Franklin Williams deceased, and made application to the Court for a final settlement on the Estate aforesaid. It is therefore Ordered by the Court that forty days notice be given in the Jacksonville Republican to all persons whom it may concern to be and appear at the Clerks office in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in November next to show cause if any they have why, said settlement should not be made. (COPY TEST.) M. M. HOUSTON clk. c. Sept. 13th 1838.—1f.

To Printers And Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just completed their Specimen Book of light faced Book and Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond, Pearl, Nos. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Agate on Nonpariel body; Nonpariel, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Minionette, Nos. 1 and 2; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body; Brevier, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Brevier on Boursis body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Boursis on Brevier body; Boursis, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Boursis on Long Primer body; Long Primer, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 and 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Pica on English body; English, Nos. 1 and 2; Great Primer, Paragon, Double English; Double Paragon, Cannon; Five Line Pica to Twenty; Eight Line Pica, Gothic Condensed to 25; Seven Line and Ten Line Pica Ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines Pica Shaded; 8, 10, 15 and 16 lines Antique Shaded. Also, a large and beautiful collection of Flowers from pearl to seven lines pica, which are not to be found in any other specimen, a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two thousand metal ornaments; brass physical signs; metal and brace dashes, from 5 to 30 cns long; great primer and double pica script on inclined bodies; diamond and nonpariel sets of various kinds; antique light and heavy face type line letter; full face roman and italic nonpariel minion, brevier, long primer and other black nonpariel, minion and brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accessories furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice of as good quality as on as reasonable terms as any other establishment. CONNER & COOK. Corner of Nassau and Ann streets, New York. Sept. 1, 1838. Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, will copy the above advertisement three times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of the bills in type.

The thorough bred Janus Station BILLY BARLOW.

WILL commence his Fall Season at my stable one mile south of Alexandria, Ala. on the 10th of September, 1838, at \$15 the season, paid at the expiration of the season, \$10 the single visit, paid at the time of service, \$20 to insure, paid when the fact is ascertained or the mare part with, which forfeits the insurance. All care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability if any that may happen. The season will end the 10th of November, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE.

BILLY BARLOW, is a beautiful sorrel, 4 years old last June, was got by Ew Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brimtain's celebrated quarter horse Old Brimmer who was bred by Eben. Bess of Kentucky, who is known to all the sporting world. His grand dam on his sire's side was Ewell Moore's old Bay race mare, well known as the brag nag of Tennessee, she by old Rucy of West Tennessee, her dam by General Martin's Nestor and her dam by Mousetrapp; her grand dam was Janus and her dam by General Martin's Nestor and her dam by Ew Moore's noted horse Brimmer, he by Col. Brimtain's celebrated quarter horse Old Brimmer her dam by old Melton, great grand dam by Quicksilver. Thus he combines more of the best blood than perhaps any horse living. AUGUSTUS YOE. Sept. 20, 1838.—4t.

HEROD. The beautiful Virginia Bro Horse.

WILL commence his Fall season, on the 10th of Sept. one half of his time at Lady Tarapin creek, and the other half at Jackson ward Allen's 6 miles North-east of Mt. Airy at \$10 the season, paid at the expiration of season; six dollars the single visit, paid at time of service, and \$15 to insure, paid when fact is ascertained or property transferred care will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability for any that may happen. The season will end the 10th of November, 1838. AUGUSTUS YOE. HEROD is a beautiful Red Bay, black tail; he is 5 feet 1 inch high, 4 years old; he was sired by Cherokee and Old Archy; his dam by Bedford out of a mare. AUGUSTUS YOE. Sept. 20, 1838.—3t.

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