

JULY

File
Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 6.—No. 27:

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1842.

Whole No. 287

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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.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
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Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CANDIDATES.

WE are authorized to announce Col. **J. R. CLARK**, as a candidate for re-election to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce **CHARLES LEWIS**, Esq., as a candidate to represent Benton county in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce **GEN. THOMAS A. WALKER**, as a candidate for re-election as representative of Benton Co.

WE are authorized to announce **MILES W. ABERNATHY**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce **MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN** as a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce **JAMES L. SIMMONS** as a candidate for Representative of Benton county.

WE are authorized to announce **COL. WM. B. MARTIN**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton county.

WE are authorized to announce **JOHN COCHRAN**, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce **Geo. D. CUNNINGHAM**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce **Lewis D. JONES**, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.

WE are authorized to announce **AARON HAYNES**, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Political.

From the New York New Era.
THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY—WHO SHALL IT BE?

We, on Monday last, placed at the head of our columns, the names Donck and Morris, as candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, subject of course to the decision of the State Convention, and our readers may possibly look for a further demonstration in reference to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. We claim the same right to express our preference on this national question that we have already done in regard to our State officers; but prudence and a proper respect for older if not better politicians, point out a different course to pursue. We have no wish to forestall opinion no desire to lay out a course of action which circumstances might possibly compel us to relinquish; still to canvass the claims of the several candidates is but part and parcel of the duties of an editor, though whatever conclusion he may arrive at individually, he should always endeavor to follow public opinion rather than attempt to lead it. "Principles, not men," is a motto which has ever governed the action of the Democratic party, and ever should; & while acknowledging most implicitly that golden rule, we, as a party, should insist upon the selection of a candidate who would within himself personify those principles, and carry out to the fullest extent the object and views of the Democracy. While the Democratic party is generally united on principle, we all know that, unfortunately, great diversity of opinion exists as to men. In Kentucky and other western States, a strong rally is being made for Colonel Johnson, that war-worn veteran, who has served his country so well and so long. In Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan, the accomplished Senator from that State, is a general favorite, and his numerous friends are pressing his claims with much earnestness, zeal and determination. If they insist upon his nomination, he will undoubtedly carry the State, and thus lose to the Democratic party one of the largest and most important States in the Union.

The argument of his friends is, that if a candidate is taken from the northern States, Pennsylvania is best entitled to it, having had a candidate, while the lot has twice fallen upon New York, the Emporium of the Union. If sectional divisions are to guide us in the selection of men, this, perhaps, is as good an argument as could be made use of. But it would inevitably lose the State to the Democratic party, as his claims are insisted upon, and any benefits he or his friends would derive from it, would be, perhaps, in placing him in such a position as to insure his nomination by the

National Convention in 1843. For Mr. Van Buren, there is a very general feeling of respect and kindness throughout the Union. The great ability with which he conducted the affairs of the Government, his decision of character, his keen sagacity and honesty of purpose, has made warm and zealous friends. Those who had been taught to place a low estimate on his capacity, were early undeceived. Possessed of power, but surrounded with difficulties insurmountable, his very position caused the development of character little dreamed of, by those even, who knew him best, while his enemies, who had ever accused him of being pliant, supple, and non-committal, most unfortunately for themselves, found him unbending and ever ready boldly to express his opinions on all and every subject, in the most full and candid manner. In short, every act of his, while seated in the Presidential Chair, proved him an accomplished statesman. So well satisfied were the Democratic party with his acts, that he was re-nominated unanimously by the National Convention, assembled to make the selection, but he was not sustained by the people. The experiments resorted to, and the complaisant union of all interests against him, resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party. But no disapprobation attended that defeat, either to the Democratic party or to their noble leader. The character of Van Buren was untouched, not a hair's breadth rested upon it, and as it was lately expressed, when we consider the great principles which was at stake, the issues which were made, and the manner in which the whole contest was conducted, we honestly and seriously believe that he received more lasting honor from his defeat than his success. The great question arises, then, whether he shall, for the third time, be placed before the people for re-election. This we shall leave for the decision of the National Convention.

But there is still another individual whose claims are not to be overlooked. One who has ever stood foremost in the ranks of the Democracy, and who has never faltered in sustaining those great principles on which the whole fabric of our Government rests—the sovereignty of the States, the equal rights of the people, free and unshackled trade, and a determined opponent of every species of monopoly—and that person is John C. Calhoun. He came into public life before the last war, with an ardent love of glory & an enthusiastic zeal for his country's honor. When we were depressed in our National Councils, it was his energy, his devoted patriotism more than anything else that inspired the despairing with hope and filled those councils with zeal, efficiency & decision.

Being placed at the head of the War Department, he renovated and infused new life into that deranged and complex system. In the Senate he has ever been the pride of the nation. At the Extra Session of Congress, when Mr. Van Buren first came in power, surrounded with embarrassments, by a com-mo-ral explosion unequalled in the history of our country, Mr. Calhoun, sacrificing all personal feelings, was the first to step forward and sustain, with his powerful and brilliant eloquence, the measures of the Administration; and, perhaps, to him more than any one else may be attributed the success of those measures. He has, in fact, devoted a long life to the honor, the rights, and the glory of his country. The purity of his character has never been soiled even by the breath of slander. He is not only a favorite of the South, where his popularity is unbounded, throughout the whole length and breadth of the country he is looked upon as not only every way fitted for the Presidency, but as deserving that high station. That he will be powerfully sustained in convention there is no doubt; whether successful or not remains to be seen. We have thus placed in review the different candidates of the Democratic party, and it will be for them to make such selections as will rebound to the honor and interests of our great Republic.

THE HON. JOHN C. CALHOUN.

We call the attention of our readers to two articles, which we publish this week, one from the Georgia Federal Union and the other from the New York New Era, both expressing their decided preference for the Hon John C. Calhoun, as the candidate of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election. They both, however, express themselves determined to abide by the decision of the Convention, to be held for the purpose of making the nomination, and which will, in all probability, not be held until sometime late in the fall of 1843. Our readers will recollect that, some weeks since, we expressed ourself in similar terms and acknowledged the same preference. We, at that time told our readers that the opinion so generally entertained of Mr. Calhoun's unpopularity throughout the Union, was a most mistaken one, and that so far was it from being true, that we looked upon him as decidedly the most generally acceptable to the Democracy of the Union, all the great and distinguished men of which the party can boast. That, for the last 12 months, in particular, he had done more to advance himself in popularity and to endeavor himself to the mass of that party, by his bold, manly, energetic and powerful stand made in behalf of their principles, and the clear, logical and unanswerable arguments which he has delivered in defence of their doctrines, on all the great questions brought to issue by the success of the Whig party in getting

the power of the government in their hands, than any other man living has ever done in the same length of time.

Such was our opinion, then, such is our opinion now, and we have no hesitation in saying, if John C. Calhoun should be the candidate of the Republican party in the contest of 1844, those who flatter themselves that he would not carry with him the entire strength of that party, will find themselves woefully mistaken. There never was a candidate selected by that party for that high station, who could come before the people with higher personal claims to their favor, with more splendid abilities to perform the duties of the Presidency, & with a greater weight of character to bear him triumphantly through the contest. Let Mr. Calhoun be the Democratic candidate, & there are enough anti-bank, anti-tariff & real, not pretended State Rights men, South of Mason & Dixon's line, to carry every State for him.

We have inserted these articles to show which way the current is running, and that, with the exception of Pennsylvania alone, perhaps, Mr. Calhoun stands the favorite candidate of the Republican party throughout the Union. For ourself, we say again, he is our choice, the crisis demands such a man, an honest, upright, straight-forward, disinterested statesman, whose talents are unquestioned, whose character is without reproach, and who embodies in his views, more nearly than any other man living, the principles of Thomas Jefferson. With his name upon our flag, we will know no fear; with such a man at our head, we march to certain victory.—Mont. Ad.

CONGRESS—PERPETUAL SESSION.

It is rumored that Congress will not adjourn before the last of August or first of September. Better establish a perpetual session at once, and hazard a fate similar to that of the Rump Parliament. It has been in constant session now for more than a year, (members taking a short recess in autumn to go home to their families for a week or two) & during this time the country has been saddled with an enormous public debt, and a law established to abolish the debts of individuals. Never did the old ship of State move down stream towards the gulf of ruin with more rapidity.

With the New York Evening Post we think it is a vast expense of patience to look over the daily records of their childish or profligate doings, as we are compelled to do; for no man who regards his duty as a citizen will allow himself to be ignorant of what they are about. All this expense, both of money and patience, might be saved; the treasury would be relieved; the fears of those who expect nothing good of this Congress would be relieved; the long suffering public, who bear the consequences of legislative misconduct, would be relieved, if Congress, after passing the appropriation bills, were to break up, and its members make the best of their way home. So entirely destitute of interest are their proceedings that we have thought them unworthy of newspaper room.

We suspect the rumor that the session will continue through the summer is correct for Col. Centrey, the member from the Williamsburg district, has been home lately, and returned again after a visit of a week or two only.—Nash. Union.

Miscellaneous.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.

The very talented editor of the Fort Pickering (Conn.) Eagle is now in Texas. In a letter from him, recently published in his paper, he thus speaks of Gen Houston:

"Much to my surprise, & contrary to every opinion I had formed from the remarks of others respecting him, my first visit and intercourse with Gen. Houston left far different and more agreeable impressions on my mind in his favor than what I anticipated. Instead of finding him a dissipated, testy, debauched in appearance, nothing is further from the truth. I found him a very dignified, affable and courteous gentleman, remarkably kind and affable in his address, and as free in appearance and in fact from dissipation as any man living. He is said to be a new and reclaimed man in this respect since his last elevation to the Presidency, being totally abstemious; without, however, as has been reported, having taken any public pledge of teetotalism. He is a large, noble specimen of physical humanity, dresses very genteelly, and is most certainly a perfect gentleman, as well as in many respects a great man."

I visited Texas, from political association and other causes not entirely unmingled with prejudice, with a very bad opinion of Gen. Houston. But that opinion is changed—totally changed. He doubtless has faults. But he is a gentleman so different in character, to that which has been reputed to be his, that I could scarcely believe him to be the man. His former enemies do him the justice to say that he is a wholly reformed, a much better, and in fact a new man. How happy for his country, for himself, for his many friends, and his excellent lady that so glorious a reformation has been wrought and a noble mind and heart saved to his country and friends, whom the demon of destruction for a long while seemed to have doomed. In his domestic relations as connected with his last marriage, he is said to be eminently happy and inspired with the most tender, and affectionate, and absorbing regard for the wife of his bosom.

I have heard this remarked by many, and

instances related of his sincere and happy devotion to his lady, who is reputed to be an excellent and highly cultivated woman possessing great discretion and amiability, devoted in her affection, and exercising a great and virtuous influence over the character of the President, who it is said, besides his affection is remarkable proud of her. Doubtless the reformation and salvation of General Houston may be traced to the virtuous influences of her heart and mind. How richly is she compensated for her kind and dutiful offices!—how blest with reward!—Not only is she blest, but her country, and he in whose keeping she has confided her earthly happiness. May the bitter waters of disappointment or of sorrow never moisten her fair cheek or gather upon her brow. O! that man so often does forget that depth of sacrifice and tender devotion and confidence of woman, when in the agitating selfishness of her petty griefs she gives herself into his keeping, protection and affection, thinking not caring, as it were, for nought else. How forgetful—how soon forgetful often, is the husband of his delicate and responsible relationship, and the weight of trust in the marriage hour he vows faithfully to assume, and devotedly to minister.

A TEXIAN VOLUNTEER.

We copy the following affecting account from the New York Aurora:

An incident in Georgia.—Some two years ago the writer of this article stopped at a tavern in Georgia. Strolling about he entered the graveyard. From a small but chaste marble obelisk, he read this inscription.

A MOTHER'S MEMENTO TO THE MEMORY OF AN ONLY SON WHO FELL AT THE MASSACRE OF FANNIN'S REGIMENT IN MEXICO.

He felt an interest to learn the history of its erection. The story was simply this: A youth of nineteen, the only son of a widowed mother of maternal affection—was returning to his home from the University of Virginia, at the time Fannin was raising his regiment of Georgians for the Texas service. With southern, and with all the chivalrous recklessness of youth, he volunteered for the campaign. He briefly addressed a letter to his mother the day he embarked, informing her of his destination, and his hope of being instrumental in aiding the independence of Texas.

Judge of the mother's feelings when she received the letter. Without an instant's hesitation she departed for Charleston, and sailed from thence to Galveston in hopes to overtake her truant boy. Unfortunately, the schooner lost her forecast; and when the mother reached Texas, she found the regiment had marched a week before for the scene of conflict. News finally came of the capture of Fannin and his forces by the Mexican army. Then came the intelligence of their massacre, by order of the tyrant, Santa Anna. Her boy was in the front rank, and was among the first that fell in it!

For a time she was deprived of her senses, and when she finally recovered, with a broken heart she returned to her home in Georgia. She erected this obelisk to the memory of her son; and one afternoon, a short time after returning from the church yard, she found dead, sitting in her arm chair, holding the miniature of her boy. The mother's troubles were over.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

Poor Petrich the Italian sculptor, whose genius has supplied so many rich specimens of his art at Washington city, Philadelphia and other parts of the Union, met with a dreadful fate, near the President's House, on the 19th ult. It appears that the Secretary of the Navy had been authorized by law, to have a pedestal constructed for Greenough's statue of Washington in the Rotunda; and that officer had sent for Petrich, whose family, consisting of a wife and eight children, resided at Philadelphia, to consult with him on a suitable. The artist came, and proceeded at once to fashion his design in clay which occupied him for several weeks, during which time he and his large family were starving. He took a shed near the President's square, which he made both his studio and his dwelling. On the night of the 19th he entered his room, and was in the act of raising a match light, when he was seized by a couple of strong ruffians in mask, and stabbed in the abdomen and side. His cries were heard in the President's House, and one of the ladies remarked that some person must be drowning. In a short time he was found almost lifeless, weltering in his blood, and unable to describe his assailants, a part of whose clothes the struggling artist held in his grasp. Surgical aid was called in, and the President requested that Petrich might be removed to his House, which the surgeons forbid as it would be dangerous to move him. Why or wherefore the bloody act was done, is beyond conjecture; for Petrich was one of the most amiable and harmless of men.

It is gratifying to know the homage paid to genius, even in poverty, by all that is proud in wealth and great in rank. The morning after Petrich's misfortune, all the Foreign Ministers paid him the utmost respect, as did the best society of Washington. Though his life was in imminent danger, Petrich was still lingering, and hope entertained of his recovery.

MISS CROGAN—CONSISTENCY.

Captain Schenly, the British officer who ran off with Miss Crogan, has been ordered to India for three years. His wife will return to the U. S. it is said, until that time expires.

The gay old Lothario has caught jesse from the press of the Union, for running off with a child of sweet sixteen, but we cannot divine the nature of the unpardonable sin he is charged with. We do not believe the lady's fortune entered into his matrimonial calculations, and we have liberality enough to suppose that he determined to make a conquest "all for love."—A soldier is not proverbial for his love of the root of all evil, and the Captain's pay is sufficient to maintain himself and interesting child without falling back on the estate of his bride.

After all, where is the great impropriety of a hale officer of fifty, without a gray hair on his cranium, espousing youth and beauty? Some constitutions are broken by excesses at thirty, while others maintain all their pristine vigor at three score and ten; and although we abhor as much as any one the union of youth and dotage, we are willing to give the blind God much latitude in his operations. Trifling inequalities of age, while the rose of health is fresh, should not be permitted to blast the peace of mind of the young and confiding, and we would urge all horror stricken parents and guardians to read carefully Hamlet's advice to Ophelia, before they pass a decree of banishment against their fair but frail charges.

There is great inconsistency in the course of the presses in this matter. A few months since the nation was regularly informed of the union of an old Russian count with a girl of fourteen of great beauty and accomplishments. The Hon. Henry Clay gave away the hand of the fair one, and the press teemed with high wrought descriptions of the splendid entertainments given on the occasion. The pastebored bridegroom was extolled to the skies for his riches—his liberality—and his good taste; and the bride and her family were congratulated on their good fortune in being connected with a decayed sprig of nobility, whose only recommendation is his money! Any body is at liberty to take our hat.—Crescent City.

GRATUITOUS ADVERTISING.

Every body knows, or ought to know, that the publishing business in one of large expense, employing a great number of persons and extensive capital; that every paragraph set up costs a certain sum of money in the composition or the setting up of the type, and occupies a certain space which ought to yield its proportion of income to the proprietors. Every body must know too, that the main source of this income is the portion of the sheet devoted to advertisements, and that to ask the gratuitous insertion of an advertisement, or a communication, or an editorial notice to serve in the place of one, is literally asking the publisher to incur an expense of one dollar or more, without making him a farthing in return.

It is to all intents and purposes asking him to take a sum of money from his pocket and present it to the applicant. Yet this thing is done every day and many times a day; and that, too, by men who have no earthly claim on the charity of the publisher, and who can purchase better afford to disburse the money, without adverting to the fact, that the object of the advertisement or communication is to promote their interests, and not that of the publisher.

There are scores of persons who would never dream of walking into a tailor's shop and asking for the gift of a waistcoat, or into a hatter's, and begging to be favored, free gratis, with a hat, yet can see no impropriety in calling upon the publisher for a gratuitous announcement of a course of lectures, a political harangue, or a patent fly-trap; or any other notion, in the bringing of which before the public, they happen to have an interest.—N. Y. Con. Ad.

Miraculous Preservation of Life.

A woman named Greene was hanged, having been condemned for felony, as related by Dr. Platt. The body was delivered over to a doctor of physic, he bled her, put her to bed to a warm woman, and with spirits and other means restored her to life. He was induced to make this experiment as the time of her suspension was only a half of an hour. What was most remarkable, and distinguished the hand of Providence in her recovery, was that subsequently she proved to be innocent of the crime for which she suffered. Some young scholars joined in subscription for her portion, and married her off to a man by whom she had several children. Her life was extended for fifteen years.

The State Bank at Tuscaloosa, as appears from the exhibit below, is in a most healthy and prosperous condition, which proves that the discount on its paper of 30 or 40 per cent was not brought about from the want of means to keep it at par; and hence the public are left to infer, that the Directors alone are responsible for the immense depreciation at which it is sold in the public market. This statement of the Cashier exhibits a circulation, including deposits to checks, of about \$900,000—to meet which, the Bank has in its vaults \$433,497 in specie, and notes of other banks amounting to \$230,290.—These compose the principal cash means in hand. It has besides, notes discounted, on which, it is presumed, the annual curtailment of 20 per cent per annum is rigidly

exact, of \$1,862,380, and Bills of Exchange to the amount of \$1,402,142. Yet, with such abundant resources, to meet a circulation so very limited, such has been the impolitic and unwarrantable course pursued by the Directors, that its paper is estimated and sold at the very door of the Bank, at 60 to 80 cents in the dollar—a discount, we will venture to say, taking its resources and liabilities altogether, unprecedented in the annals of banking. The proof is now conclusive, that the Directors, as we have before stated, in referring to the Tuscaloosa and Decatur Banks, are either culpably ignorant of every principle which should govern the Institutions over which they preside or they are wilfully "playing into the hands of brokers, shavers and other capitalists, to the great prejudice of the community at large." We leave it with them to say which of these positions they will choose—and we ask the people whether they will quietly submit to be thus fleeced of their hard earnings, to fill the pockets of gamblers, brokers and speculators, whose interest alone seems to be promoted and protected by those who control the monied institutions of this State. For ourself we cannot too strongly enter our protest against the continuance of a policy which thus robs honest labour of near one half its value for purposes so base and demoralizing.—Huntsville Dem.

STATE OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

On Wednesday morning, June 22d 1842.

Capital Stock,	\$1,860,060 20
Circulation out,	808,782 00
Individuals depositors—applicable to Debts due Bank	\$110,000 00
To checks 114,654 42—	224,654 42
16th Section School Fund,	233,433 11
Partial payments,	251,528 49
Sinking Fund,	171,108 19
Discount received,	13,960 99
Interest received,	35,669 45
Due to the Banks out of State	16 45
Due " " in the State,	18,610 26
Surplus revenue U S	133,817 79
Cotton Account,	432,520 54
	\$4,184,221 89

Notes discounted,	\$1,862,330 93
Bills of Exchange,	1,403,142 92
Real Estate,	64,148 54
State Tax,	2,633 46
Interest paid on State Bonds, in 1842, to January 1843,	36,223 95
Current expense,	11,017 85
Premium Account,	4,370 43
Profit and Loss account,	7,337 83
Due from Banks in the State	68,000 21
Due " " out of the State,	28,626 09
Appropriation to 16th Section	33,538 84
Interest account, 16th Section School fund,	63 52
	3,520,434 60

CASH—

Notes on hand,	\$230,290 00
Specie,	433,497 29—663,787 29
	\$4,184,223 89

WM. HAWN, Cash'r.

From the Independent Monitor.

GOVERNORS, &c. OF ALABAMA.

The first Governor of Alabama, under the State Constitution, was his excellency William W. Bibb, who was installed into office Nov. 9, 1819, and died July 10, 1820. The unexpired term was filled by Hon. Thomas Bibb, of Limestone, President of the Senate. The succeeding Governors were Israel Pickens, from 1821 to 1825. John Murphy, from 1825 to 1829. *Gabriel Moore, from 1829 to 1830. John Gayle, from 1831 to 1835. *Clément C. Clay, from 1835 to 1837. Arthur P. Bagby, from 1837 to 1841. Gen. Fitzpatrick, from 1841 to 1843. *Gov. Moore resigned on his election to the Senate of the United States in 1830, and his term was filled by Honorable Samuel B. Moore, of Pickens, as President of the Senate. †Governor Clay resigned on his election to the Senate of the United States in June, 1837, and his term was filled by Hon. Hugh McVay, of Lauderdale as President of the Senate.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Thomas A. Rodgers, from 1819 to 1821. James J. Pleasants, from 1821 to 1824. James I. Thornton, from 1824 to 1834. Edmund A. Webster, from 1834 to 1836. Thomas B. Tunstall, from 1836 to 1840. William Garrett, from 1840 to 1842.

TREASURERS.

Jack F. Ross, from 1819 to 1821. John C. Perry, from 1821 to 1829. Hardin Perkins, from 1829 to 1835. *William Hawn, from 1835 to 1840. Sam. G. Frieron, from 1840 to 1842. *Mr. Hawn resigned April, 1840, on being elected Cashier of the State Bank, and the Executive appoint E. F. Comegys, Esq., Treasurer, until December following.

COMPTROLLERS OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Samuel Pickens, from 1819 to 1828. George W. Crabb, from 1828 to 1835. Jef. C. Van Dyke, from 1835 to 1842.

Glass church bells are among modern wonders. One has been cast in Sweden; its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any metal bell.

edit

Jacksonian
Wednesday, July 13, 1842

JACKSONVILLE, July 9, 1842.
If Gen. T. A. WALKER will permit his name to be run in the present canvass, for the Senatorial Branch of our Legislature, the wishes of many of the Benton yeomanry will be subserved, and the public weal promoted.

MANY VOTERS.

Alexandria, July 11, 1842.
If Gen. T. A. WALKER will suffer his friends to run his name for a seat in the Senatorial branch of our next legislature it will meet the approbation of

MANY VOTERS.

GEN. T. A. WALKER will meet a warm support by the citizens of Boiling Spring neighborhood if he will become a candidate for Senator in our Legislature.

MANY VOTERS.

Boiling Spring, July 11, 1842.
We have been requested by C. Lewis, Esq., to state that having become a candidate so very lately it was impossible for him to finish his address to the voters of Benton, in time for this paper, Court being in session, he had not time sufficient to correct what he has written and to make such additions as the "Calls" require. His answer will appear in our next or sooner, in Circular form.

We have heretofore stated on several occasions that we would not publish the advertisements of men advertising their wives; notwithstanding which, notices of this kind are occasionally forwarded, and we have lately received one by letter upon which we were taxed with the postage. We have determined for the future, should we ever again be taxed with postage for a notice of the sort, that we will advertise the author, instead of the wife.

We publish to-day an article from the New York New Era on the subject of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and also the comments of the "Montgomery Advertiser" on the same subject. We think it is time that this question was agitated among the people, and hope that the most fairness and impartiality will be used in presenting the claims of the various distinguished individuals whose names have been mentioned. By this means the choice of the majority may be obtained, and the unity of the Democratic party maintained.

"Principles not men" being their motto, there is no necessity for division. Although badly defeated in the last presidential election, there was no general division of the party between different men. It is true many stepped out of the ranks to take a drink of hard cider; yet we incline to the belief, that when the roll is called by the election officers in '44 every democrat will answer to his name, and be found ready and willing to defend and support his cherished principles.

From present indications, Calloun and Clay will probably be the candidates of the Democratic and Whig parties, in which case we should not be surprised if a third man were brought out, as the northern candidate, or perhaps he might be run as purely the abolition candidate.

JULY 5th, 1842.
To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.
Sir: You will please publish the following request for Dr. DANIEL RATHER to become a candidate for the Senatorial branch of the Legislature—believing as we do that he is a man of intelligence, uncommon firmness, not indebted to the banks, and not a party man. Please publish as soon as possible.

MANY VOTERS.
A writer in your last paper, signing himself "LEBA" informs your readers that all the candidates at Ladiga behaved themselves very well—except Charles Lewis, Esq.—and that all the candidates made themselves understood by the people—except this same ill-behaved, naughty Charles!

Now Mr. Editor, it is a matter greatly to be deplored, that so important a personage as "LEBA," could not understand Mr. Lewis's remarks, and could not like Mr. Lewis's behavior!—Mr. Lewis has addressed his fellow-citizens in crowds, at several places during this canvass, and has succeeded in making himself well understood on all occasions.—Mr. Lewis has at all these places behaved himself as well as his opponent, and to the entire satisfaction of the people who saw and heard him; and even at Ladiga, the best information says, the people there understood him well enough and liked his conduct well enough to vote for him.—What a pity then for poor Lewis, that in the eyes of Leba, he behaved so badly, and in the ears of Leba, he spoke so unintelligibly!

LEBA has one consolation in this sad misfortune: It is this: He may be elected very easily, without Leba's praise or Leba's vote.
Every body who hears Lewis speak will be very apt to understand him, provided they are willing to know what he says. But Holy Writ tells us that there are persons, who "having eyes, see not; and having ears, hear not."
If Mr. Lewis is not perfectly understood, let men take up the *Senate Journal* and examine Col. Clark's course and votes; there can be no mistake or doubt, if this is done.

JUSTICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:
I did not suppose until very recently, that it would be necessary for me to address you through the medium of a printed circular; but learning from various sources, that not only is my course in the legislature intentionally misrepresented by some, but not understood by others, I am compelled under the circumstances, however reluctant, from an imperious duty which I owe to the people of Benton, as well as in justice to myself, to adopt the present mode of placing my acts fairly before them, in order that they may judge of the propriety and justice of the reckless and violent manner with which some of my votes in the legislature have been assailed, and which, if not explained, might induce some to believe that I have proved recreant to the important trust reposed in me, as their public servant.

I will commence with the resolution introduced by Mr. Alston, which was as follows:
"Resolved, That the State Bank Committee have the indebtedness of the members published, and that they inquire into the correctness of the reports made by the different cashiers," &c. Page 189 Journals 1841—42.

I voted against the resolution, not because I wished to conceal the indebtedness of members, as Mr. Lewis would induce you to believe; but because it was stated to the Senate by the Chairman of the Bank Committee of the Senate, upon a conference with the Chairman of the Bank Committee of the House, that they had ordered enough for both Houses; consequently it was unnecessary to order any further printing at that time; and further, that the Committee could not perform the duty of inquiring into the correctness of the reports of the cashiers, having no data upon which to predicate an inquiry. For these reasons, besides many others, I voted against the resolution. But it may be seen upon page 215 of the same Journal, some ten or fifteen days afterwards, the Chairman of the Bank Committee, by a resolution, asked for the printing of one hundred copies of the indebtedness of the members, for the use of the Senate.—informing the Senate that the House had failed to furnish the Senate. The resolution passed without any opposition whatever, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is the only time in three years that my name can be found in opposition to printing the indebtedness of members of the legislature. What inducement could I have for concealing the indebtedness of members? I never owed the Bank a dollar in my life, and believe the indebtedness of members has been the cause of so much improper legislation. I voted in favor of a bill which passed the Senate, to amend the charter of the Mobile Branch Bank, and to secure the collection of the bad and doubtful debts,—placing the whole of the suspended debt in the hands of commissioners, with full power to settle upon the best terms they could for the interest of the bank,—and prohibiting the bank from discounting, except upon bills of exchange, predicated upon the actual shipment of cotton, assigned over to the bank, with two additional securities; with many other important provisions which cannot be introduced in an address of this character, which may be found on pages 188, 202, 203, 219 and 220, Journal 1841—2. Being well satisfied that no bill could be carried through both branches of the legislature to wind up any of the banks at the last session, I voted against winding up either of the branches, with a faint hope that something like a compromise might be effected by passing the bill above described, which was in fact placing the Mobile branch in a state of partial liquidation.

I voted against the repeal of the 16th section School Fund, page 103 Journal 1841—42.

I voted in favor of a bill which passed the Senate, to raise a School Fund for the benefit of the poor, to be applied, first—to the education of poor orphan children; next, to the education of the children of poor parents, and in proportion to the poverty of the parents, as ascertained from the tax list, the money was first to be applied.

I am still in favor of the main features of that bill; believing as I do, that it is much better than the law now in operation.

It is reported that I agreed to give back to Cherokee what is called the cut-off, upon certain conditions, which is entirely immaterial so far as my votes in the legislature is concerned. The Journals of 1840 and '41, pages 242, 291, and 300, will show on the second reading of the bill which had been changed from joint resolutions to a bill to repeal an act to attach a part of Benton to Talladega in 1836, and which act attached the Cut-off to Benton, was on motion of Mr. Hudson, indefinitely postponed, near the close of the session, long after the passage of the General Ticket law. The Journals will further show, that I have defeated the proposition in every shape and form at every session since I have been a member of the Senate.

I hope that the author of the different questions propounded to the candidates, will pardon me for not having answered sooner; for I can assure him, who writes over the signature of many citizens, and all others, that I acknowledge the right to the fullest extent, of the people to be informed of the opinions which candidates who are seeking office at their hands, entertain upon all matters relating to their interest.

Having already consumed so much time and space in endeavoring to place myself fairly before the people, I respectfully ask to be allowed to make my answers general, and not of a specific character.

The Banks seem to be the all absorbing subject, to which most, if not all of the interrogatories are mainly directed.

I am decidedly in favor of the State Bank

System in preference to any other, because it is more in conformity with the principles of a republican government.

The defect is not so much in the system, but more directly attributable to the management and improper legislation, which has been the great fountain and source from which has sprung up most of the evils under which we are now suffering. The first step to be taken in order to give us a good currency, is to relieve the banks of the burthen of supporting the State Government, and compel them to resume specie payments at an early period next year,—and those that cannot resume should be placed in a state of liquidation, and be wound up. Curtail the expenses of such as can resume and continue to pay specie—make them subject to the control of the mother bank—prohibit their issuing more than two dollars for one of specie actually in their vaults—and not allow them to issue any bill under ten dollars, which will keep more specie in the country; limit their capital, not at any time to exceed five millions of dollars—change the mode of electing Directors, by requiring the Governor to nominate, and the Senate, or both Houses by joint vote, reject or confirm—require them to use all their available means, after paying the necessary expenses of the Bank, except such portion as may be appropriated by the legislature for the education of the poor children of the State, who should under all circumstances, receive the fostering care and protection of the State Legislature in a republican government.—I repeat, after deducting the necessary funds for these objects, let the balance of their available means be appropriated to the payment of the interest and principal of our State Debt, as it falls due.

I have submitted, candidly and frankly, the outlines of my views in relation to the Banks; and should I be elected to represent you in the Senate, will most cheerfully yield my opinions in favor of any plan which I may be satisfied is better calculated to restore the credit of the State to a sound and healthy condition,—and on all suitable and convenient occasions will give my opinions upon any and every question of interest to the people.

J. R. CLARK.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.
FELLOW-CITIZENS:
To the several interrogatories, at different times during the last month, propounded to the candidates for the Legislature through the Jacksonville Republican, I design this as an answer. I shall, however, first take occasion to remark, that this answer has not been delayed from any indisposition to respond in the most frank and plain manner to any of them, but because in successive papers new questions have been asked, to all of which I preferred one communication to apply.

In my intercourse with society, I have at all times, not only felt bound, but actually have given my opinions upon all political subjects tending to affect the interest of our country, when enquired of by those with whom I have ever had an acquaintance. But much more promptly is it my pleasure to do so, when asking freedom to place their rights in my keeping. It is, therefore, with pleasure that I make answer to all the questions I have seen propounded in the newspapers.

Question 1st. "Are you for abrogating our State Bank System, and if so, what do you propose as a substitute?" In answer, I say I am not for abrogating all our State Banks, but for reducing the principle upon which the Banks (to be useful) must depend, to a system. I regard the greatest evil now resulting, and which I fear, will result to us from our present State Banks arising from a want of a specific system in their organization and management. And that to a want of systematic co-operation between them (in a great degree) must be attributed the present depreciation of our currency.

It occurs to me, that if the Legislature at its next session would place in liquidation two or three of the Branch Banks and make those retained *emphatically* Branches, subject to the controlling influence of the mother Bank at the seat of Government, which is at all times under the immediate eye of the Legislature, that one important step in reform would be taken.—For, that there is largely more banking capital in Alabama than is necessary or proper to meet any exigency arising from the wants of the people none will deny.

I am, also, satisfied from the best reflection I have been able to give the subject that a State Bank with two or three Branches, should be retained, and that by amendments to their present charters they can be made to answer all the purposes which they were, or now can be designed—their bills at all times to be made convertible into specie. Without this, we have use for none. Banks are either useful and afford a currency convertible at all times into gold and silver, or their aggravated curses are ruinous to whatever country may allow them an existence. And in this State, by reducing our Banking capital to the actual wants of the country, the Legislature can control the Banks, but in the present state of things, with the immense capital invested, and the immense indebtedness of the people to the Banks, they control the Legislature and the people, and therefore, suspend at pleasure. This we must change, and this change can only be made by the most prudent legislation.

It cannot with justice be insisted that North Alabama should longer retain two Banks; and I am satisfied that the patriotism of the people in that quarter, will afford prompt and efficient aid in closing one at the earliest period compatible with the true interest of the State, notwithstanding both may be capable of resuming specie payments at an early day.

So far as the Mobile Branch is concerned, it is worse than useless to attempt liquidating it out of its ruins. The fact of profligacy has already too long trampled upon the rights of the people in that institution, to allow it a longer existence. It must go in

to liquidation, and the assets made available to meet its liabilities as soon as circumstances will allow.

Question 2d. Do you believe the present crisis demands taxation?" In answer to this, it is impossible for me to say, unless I knew the precise condition of our Banks. If they are insolvent, and there is no other means of retrieving the faith and credit of the State, it does. But I am unwilling to see a tax imposed, when it is not the very last resort to redeem our credit. This I think may be done by gradually winding up two or three of our State Banks and compelling those retained to collect their debts. I understand that about 19 millions of dollars are owing the Banks from the people; of course, the interest on this vast sum, with that portion of the principal which can be afforded for this purpose, would meet all the liabilities of the State, when we are relieved also from the entire expense of those placed in liquidation and those retained be reformed of their profligacy and extravagance.

Question 3d. "Are you for relieving the Banks from the drain of \$200,000 annually for valueless 16th sections?" I am in favor of so amending the law by which this sum is expended, as more equally to distribute its blessings. By this \$100,000 can be rendered more substantially useful to the people than the whole sum now is, under the present arrangement. The education of the children of those who are intended to be benefited by this appropriation, is a matter of too much importance to our country, to be treated carelessly. I think the whole sum should be retained, if confidence in, and ability to pay specie by our Banks can be commenced and maintained in a reasonable time.

This I am of opinion, with the necessary reform and economy in our State Government and Banks can be accomplished.

Question 4th. "Are you for curtailing the expenses of the Banks?"
I am for reducing the number of officers, and also reducing the salaries of those retained and greatly reducing their current expenses in every particular.

I am also for changing the mode of appointing the Directors. This power should be in the hands of the Governor, and he held to a rigid accountability for the manner of his exercise.

I am not in favor of sending to the Legislature, those who are indebted to the Banks to any extent. I have no doubt but there are those who owe sums not sufficient to influence their action, that would represent as faithfully the interest of the people, as those who owe nothing.

"Are you for requiring the Banks to resume (specie payments) at a specified period and on failure thereof to go into liquidation?"
Answer. I am,—otherwise I should not have been a candidate for the Legislature. Our money must be convertible at all times into specie, and if our Banks are so radically wrong that compulsory means by law, cannot effect this, they all should be wound up as rapidly as a due regard to the interest of the people will allow; and with the remaining capital (after setting apart a sufficiency to discharge their liabilities) charter another or others founded upon the hard money basis, that will afford us a currency upon which, under all circumstances, we can rely.

And to accomplish this if elected I will use all the means which Legislative power can afford. In a communication of this character, where isolated questions are demanded to be answered, no person can be so categorical in reply, as would meet his own approbation—we are all the creatures of circumstance, and none should arrogate to himself, either perfection or that he is right in his own opinions. I may not be right in mine. There are other views which with great propriety I have taken of the same subject; to give argument, therefore, to prove all his positions, would well nigh make a book. But of one thing there is no doubt if I am honored with a seat in the Legislature I will use, SOBERLY, every effort which my capability will afford, to do all, and the BEST I can to represent the interests of the WHOLE PEOPLE, according to my own sense of right and wrong, and especially their instructions.

Over the signature of "An Observer," I am glad to see another question required to be answered by the candidates. It is this: "If elected will you, while in the Legislature and receiving pay from the State, devote your whole time and talents to the discharge of the duties and labors for which you have been employed by the people?" I think "An Observer" is right, a member may have talent which is capable of being employed in many ways; when it is actively used for public good it may accomplish much. It also, may be used for private purposes; or it may not be used at all. So far as I am concerned, I shall answer, that I will. Of course all the candidates will do likewise, and no doubt truthfully. But the reason why I so earnestly give my answer yes, is, that if any time has ever demanded more talent and energy in our legislative councils, connected too, with activity and prudence, it formed an epoch in time not afforded us by the history of this State. Be assured, if you allow the approaching Legislature to adjourn without action, decided action of reform in our State Banks, our case is hopeless. The crisis demands action. Whether I possess the talents and business habits so necessary to a successful Legislator, is a question now submitted for your decision. I know you are now called upon to select the best choice from amongst us, and it is with great propriety that you scan the opinions, and qualifications of those who propose to represent you; to exercise the proud privilege of freedom of choice at the ballot box is our great bulwark against the aggression of tyrants and in whatever way you may exercise it, so far as my election is concerned I first bespeak your favorable voting; but if the decision is against me, I shall cheerfully submit. Respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

WILLIAM B. MARTIN.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, June 23.
The country will soon be enabled to congratulate itself on the complete and satisfactory adjustment of all pending difficulties with England. The negotiations between Mr. Webster and Ashburton are drawing to a close, and the most difficult and complicated of all the questions—that of the North Eastern Boundary—has already been settled to the entire satisfaction of the Commissioners of the States of Maine and Massachusetts. The administration will be surely allowed some credit for this happy result.

There never was a moment of more uncertainty and interest in politics than the present. It is evident that the friends of Mr. Clay are pressing his claims with more ardor and unanimity than was expected. In addition to this, the letter of Mr. Tyler to a Cincinnati editor, (Mr. Graham) abusing in the most disrespectful terms the Whig majorities in Congress—has given great offence to the friends of Mr. Clay, and totally severed all connexion between them and the President. Mr. Tyler has nothing left but to cast himself into the arms of the Democratic party, and it is supposed that they will reject him. There is a rumor that overtures were made by the Tyler men to Mr. Wright and that he did not meet them with all the alacrity that was expected. But we shall see after a while, what shape things will take.

The provisional tariff bill was called up by Mr. Evans, in the Senate, to-day, and he moved to modify the land proviso so as to postpone the distribution till the 1st of August, but providing that it shall then revive and be in full force. As Mr. Evans stated, the object of the amendment was to waive the question of distribution for the present. In the meantime, if a revenue act carrying duties above twenty per cent, should pass, without repealing the distribution would be suspended.

He pressed the passage of the bill on the ground that it is extremely doubtful whether there would be any law, after the 30th of June, for the collection of the revenue, and even if there was any, the home valuation which, under the compromise act, goes into effect, on the 1st of July, would be impracticable.

Mr. Huntington mentioned as a reason why the bill should pass, that a vast quantity of goods would be re-exported, with a drawback of duties, and immediately be re-imported after the 30th June. The country would be stocked with goods that bore the highest rate of duty. The revenue would, therefore suffer extremely by the failure of Congress to pass some revenue bill before the 30th of June. A long debate followed, as to the terms of the proviso as proposed to be modified by Mr. Evans, and much difficulty arose as to its true construction. The Senate adjourned without taking the question. Mr. Rives indicated a decided hostility to the provision in any shape.

The House was engaged on the Senate amendment to the navy appropriation bill. The debate on the amendment striking out the proviso reducing the number of officers was continued all day, and was very animated. No question was taken. Many rallied against the duration of the Senate, in this and other matters. The apportionment bill has not come back from the President. He will sign it with a protest. Mr. Adams is vehemently hostile to the bill, and it is said that, by adding a loco loco county to his district, it will oust him, as a member.

WASHINGTON, June 24.
The session of the Senate, to-day, long as it was, very interesting. Mr. Rives, of Va., made a most glorious harangue against the Provisional Tariff bill. As a speech, it was infinitely the greatest that Mr. Rives ever made in Congress. I had the pleasure to hear it, and to find that the whole current of opinion, in all parties, concurred with mine.

Mr. Rives took, perhaps, the more earnest and special interest in this subject, for the reason that he alone was the channel thro' which the distribution bill was carried thro' the Senate.

Mr. Rives had voted against three distribution bills, but was appealed to, at this time, to frame a proposition that would meet his assent. He offered the sixth section of the distribution, and voted for the bill, with that section. Three other Senators went with him, on the same grounds. Mr. R. holds it to be a breach of his compact to repeal the restriction clause of the Distribution bill.

The temporary Tariff bill was, however, passed.

The House to-day, was engaged in the consideration of private bills till a late hour, and, after that time, upon the Navy Appropriation bill.

No vote was taken on the Army bill.

WASHINGTON, June 25.
The duel between the Hon. T. F. Marshall, of Ky., and Col. Webb, of the New York Courier, came off, this morning, at half past 4 o'clock on the line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, as I mentioned to you, in my letter of the 20th. Mr. Marshall was the challenger. Mr. M. had previously intimated to Col. Webb, in a public speech, and also, privately, through an officer of the army (Maj. McNell) that he would accept a challenge.—But the challenge did not come, and there was some question of etiquette involved in the matter, which Mr. Marshall solved by becoming the challenger himself. The first fire was harmless—Mr. Marshall's bullet striking the ground at Col. Webb's feet. On the second fire, Col. Webb was struck in the leg below the knee, and Mr. Marshall was unhurt.—The wound is of a painful, but not dangerous character.

Mr. Preston's army organization bill came up in the Senate, to-day. The bill fixes the force of the army at 8884 men. The House proposed to limit it to 7,339.

The saving in the whole bill is over 700,000 dollars.

An exciting scene occurred in the House, at a late hour this evening.

A message was received from the President, in relation to the Apportionment bill.—He states that he has signed it, and has lodged it in the State Department together with the bill, the reasons why he signed it. Mr. Adams was choked almost with rage. Such a speech was never heard before in that body. Unluckily, the able reporters of the *National Intelligencer* were not present. In fact all the reporters were gone. Mr. A. moved to refer the subject to a select committee, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Wise replied. Nothing was done.

From the Providence Journal, June 24.
From the best information we can gather, it appears that the insurgent force is collected at Chepachet, and probably number in all, about four hundred men, with a number of field pieces, and more muskets than men. They have plenty of ammunition, and probably other necessary supplies. Woonsocket we learn is almost evacuated by them. Thomas W. Dorr was at Norwich on Wednesday night.

The military companies of this city, including the Cadets, Marine Artillery, Light Infantry, Sea Fencibles, and the several ward companies of the City Guard turned out for drill yesterday afternoon. The weather was very unpleasant, and they were not ordered out together, but were drilled at their several armories and places of rendezvous. We should judge that more than a thousand men are under arms. The whole have become well disciplined, and accustomed to martial exercise, and present a very efficient force.

A slip from the same paper, dated Friday afternoon, contains the following paragraph:
We are informed that three Artillery companies from Newport, Bristol and Warren, are ordered to Providence this afternoon, and that a steamboat has been sent for them.

The Marine Artillery and Sea Fencibles are ordered out for twenty-four hours service.

From NEWPORT.—We have not yet received our report of yesterday's proceedings but we learn that the committee to whom were referred the petitions for a constitution, extending the right of suffrage and equalizing the representation to the General Assembly, have reported a bill calling a convention for that purpose, and extending the right of voting for delegates to the convention to all American born citizens, resident three years in the State and one year in the town in which they offer to vote. It was supposed that the bill would pass, and that the General Assembly would rise to-day.

LATER FROM RHODE ISLAND.—Martial Law was declared by the General Assembly on Saturday the Act is as follows: AN Act establishing Martial Law in this State to be enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, is hereby placed under Martial Law; and the same is declared to be in full force, until otherwise ordered by the General Assembly, or suspended by Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor or of the State.

True copy—witness,
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

From the Providence Journal, 25th inst. (afternoon.)
No disturbance occurred last night. The latest accounts from Chepachet represent the force assembled there at about 700 armed men, and 400 without arms; more muskets are said to be on the way. Dorr is said to have arrived there, at 2 o'clock this morning. The steam boat Massachusetts brought 150 men this morning from Newport and Middletown.

A company of about 50 men from Johnston, arrived this morning to get their muskets.

A number of companies are ordered out at three o'clock, and it is believed that the whole force in the city will be under arms at that hour. It is not known whether they are ordered out for review, or for immediate service, we presume the former.

The Fourth Brigade of Militia will arrive this evening.

From all parts of the State, except the disaffected portions of Providence county, the people are flocking in to maintain the government, of their own free choice. The crisis is at hand, and the men who are now rallying around the government will not be disbanded until the question is settled.

We do not learn that the liberal action of the General Assembly has produced the slightest effect upon the men whom Dorr has collected around him at Chepachet. No one is surprised at this, for no one expected anything different. The act was not passed for them, but for the peaceable, order loving citizens of the State, who sincerely desired a change in the government, whenever it could be in a way to show that it was not brought about by intimidation.

The men around Dorr at Chepachet, care nothing for suffrage; they are for plunder and rapine. There is no exaggeration in this language; they are a band of fierce, blood-thirsty ruffians, caring nothing for the institutions of the State, and generally knowing nothing about them, but anxious only for commotion and civil war.

The politicians in New York, who got up the Park meeting; the demagogues throughout the Union, who endeavored to make this little State the small change of political parties; the editors of newspapers who have extended their sympathy and urged on the brutal ruffians now embodied against the laws of the State, responsible for all this. We have no fear of the result. Our only regret is, that honest blood should flow, that the gallant yeomanry of the State must be pitted against the traitorous ruffians who oppose them.

We understand that the steamboat Jacob Bell left here yesterday for Providence, with despatches.



POETRY.

From Godey's Lady's Book.
STANZAS.

Many a year hath come and past
Since mine eyes beheld thee last,
Some in joy have speeded on,
Some in wailing cares have gone,
But, or in its gloom or glee,
Still my heart remembered thee.

When we parted hope was high;
Hope, that cometh but to fly!
Anxious yearnings, transient sorrow,
Which expected life's glad morn,
Years rolled on, and still found me
Fondly thus remembering thee.

If, beloved, mine be mirth,
'Mid the crowds and joys of earth,
When, as now, I sit alone,
In mine ear there is thy tone,
Sweet in sadness or in glee,
By which I remember thee!

Hope hath died—for thou art gone,
Thou, my heart's beloved one,
Thou art tenant of the tomb,
Thine the gain, and mine the gloom;
Earthward turn thy thoughts to me,
Who too well remembers thee!

Since, beloved, thou hast gone,
Happy hours have been mine own;
Smiling faces round my hearth,
Smiling 'mid the griefs of earth;
Children clinging by my knee,
And to them I talk of thee.

Vanished in thy summer years,
Ere thy life was dewed with tears,
Ere thy heart was wrung by pain,
Mine the loss, and thine the gain,
Sweet, though sad, it is to be
Shrining, thus, fond thoughts of thee.

From the Louisville Journal.
THE GOLDEN RINGLET.

Here is a little golden tress
Of soft unbraided hair,
The all that's left of loveliness
That once was thought so fair;
And yet, though time hath dimm'd its sheen,
Though all beside hath fled,
I hold it here, a link between
My spirit and the dead.

Yes, from this shining ringlet still
A mournful memory springs,
That melts my heart, and sends a thrill
Through all its trembling strings.
I think of her, the loved one wept,
Upon whose forehead fair
For eighteen years, like sunshine, slept
This golden curl of hair.

Oh sunny tress! the joyous brow,
Where thou didst lightly wave
With all thy sister tresses, now
Lies cold within the grave.
That cheek is of its bloom bereft;
That eye no more is gay;
Of all her beauties thou art left,
A solitary ray.

Four years have passed, this very June,
Since last we fondly met—
Four years! and yet it seems too soon
To let the heart forget—
Too soon to let that lovely face
From our sad thoughts depart,
And to another give the place
She held within the heart.

Her memory still within my mind
Retains its sweetest power,
It is the perfume left behind,
To whisper of the flower.
Each blossom, that in moments gone
Bound up this sunny curl,
Recalls the form, the look, the tone
Of that enchanting girl.

Her step was like an April rain
O'er beds of violets flung;
Her voice a prelude to a strain,
Before the song is sung.
Her life, 'twas like a half-blown flower,
Closed ere the shades of even;
Her death the dawn, the blushing hour
That opens the gates of Heaven.

A single tress! how slight a thing
To sway such magic art,
And bid each soft remembrance spring
Like blossoms in the heart!
It leads me back to days of old—
To her I loved so long,
Whose locks outshone pellucid gold,
Whose lips o'erflowed with song.

Since then, I've heard a thousand lays
From lips as sweet as hers;
Yet when I strove to give them praise
I only gave them tears.
I could not bear, amid the throng
When jest and laughter rung,
To hear another sing the song
That trembled on her tongue.

A single shining tress of hair
To bid such memories start,
But, tears are on its lustre—there
I lay it on my heart.
Oh! when in Death's cold arms I sink,
Who, then, with gentle care,
Will keep for me a dark brown link—
A ringlet of my hair?

AMELIA.

ELECTION NOTICE.

I WILL OPEN and hold an Election on first Monday in August next, in the town of Jacksonville, and at the different Precincts in the county of Benton, for the purpose of electing one Senator, three Representatives and one Tax Collector, for said county.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff.

P. S. The managers of the election at the different precincts will observe the requisitions of the late Act of the Legislature on the subject of elections.

July 6, 1842.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a. f. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, all the right title claim or interest, that Holbert McClure has to the following described tract or parcel of Land, viz: the west half Sec. 15, Township 15, Range 9 east, in the Coosa land district. Leveled on as the property of said McClure, to satisfy a. f. in my hands in favor of John Powers.

Chancery Court at Jefferson, Ala.

Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

S. B. Grasty, vs. A BILL.

Warner Washington, et al. by his Solicitor, M. J. Turnley, and on his motion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that one of the Defendants, John S. Washington, is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said John S. Washington to plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on the second Monday in July next, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against him and the cause set for hearing *ex parte*, as to him.

Bill charges in substance: That on the 22d day of January, 1841, Warner Washington of the County of Cherokee and State of Alabama, together with Arianna Washington his wife and John S. Washington their son, (being justly indebted to the Complainant,) executed a writing obligatory, under seal, to the said Grasty, in words and figures following, to-wit: Twelve months after date we or either of us promise to pay S. B. Grasty, or order, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four 47-100 dollars, for value received, to the use of his wife Arianna, 1841. Interest from date. Witness our hand and seal.

(Signed) JOHN S. WASHINGTON, (Seal) ARIANNA WASHINGTON, (Seal) WARNER WASHINGTON, (Seal)

And delivered the said writing thus made to complainant; that the amount in said writing obligatory specified, is still due and unpaid, together with legal interest. That at the time said writing obligatory was executed, the said John S. Washington being a single man, and unsettled, except as he lived with his parents, and the said Warner, having (as complainant suspected) concealed or pretended to convey some of his effects away to the use of his wife Arianna, complainant refused to extend credit to the said John S. and Warner Washington, unless the said Arianna Washington would join with them and that the said property conveyed in trust should be thereby made liable to the satisfaction of the said debt. Complainant further sheweth, that the credit was given on the faith and belief that the property conveyed in trust by the said Warner for the use of the said Arianna, would be made liable to satisfy said claim, in case the said John S., Warner, and Arianna did not pay the same, and with the firm belief and expectation, that the said Arianna would see that the said debt was paid. Complainant further states that the said John S. has no property by means of which complainant can make his claim, and that the said Warner has no property to the knowledge and belief of this complainant, except such as is made over in trust by the said Warner to William S. Garrett, jr. for the use of the said Arianna. The following is a description of the property thus voluntarily given by the said Warner to the said Garrett in trust for the use of said Arianna: To-wit: negro slaves, as follows, to-wit: Molly, Jenny, Ralph, Robin, Warner, Mary, Molly, Abby, Anthony, Dick, alias Richard, alias Yam, Marcia. Also the entire Stock of Horses, Neat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Goats, implements of husbandry, household and kitchen furniture of every description, that was of the property of the said Warner at the time of making the said Deed of Trust.

The Bill further charges that the said Warner, John S. & Arianna, are combining and confederating together with the said Garrett, jr., and with divers other persons to injure and oppress the complainant in the premises, and defraud him out of the payment of said debt, by pretending that the said Warner, Arianna, and John S. never executed the said writing obligatory to the complainant, and that they have paid the same, and that the said Warner has never made over his entire property or any part thereof, to the said Garrett, jr. in trust for the use of said Arianna, whereof the complainant believes and charges the contrary thereof to be true, and that there has been a fraudulent transfer of the above described property.

The Bill prays that the Defendants, Warner, Arianna and John S. Washington, and William Garrett, jr. answer fully on their respective and several oaths, touching the said transfer of said property in trust for the use of the said Arianna, and that they may answer and set forth whether the amount in said writing obligatory heretofore mentioned, is not now justly due and owing to the complainant.

And whether the said Warner has not voluntarily made over all of his property and effects to the said Garrett, jr. in trust for the use of said Arianna, and if not all of his said effects, how much, and of what value is the effects not included in the said conveyance—and where is that portion of the effects of said Warner, that is not conveyed away located; and that the said property conveyed to the said Garrett, jr. in trust, by the said Warner, for the use of said Arianna, or his share thereof, shall be sufficient to satisfy the said claim of Complainant, and his reasonable costs and charges in this action, be condemned to sale by decree of the Honorable Court, and the proceeds thereof applied to the satisfaction thereof and for relief.

WM. L. CAIN, Reg. in Chan. M. J. TURNLEY, Sol. June 10, 1842.—4t.—(Pr's fee, \$30 00.)

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, June 20th 1842.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the Estate of Hezekiah Palmore, deceased, having reported himself ready for a final settlement of said estate, and filed his vouchers for allowance—it is ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican requiring all persons interested in said settlement, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the county court, in Jacksonville on Friday the 5th day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why the said settlement should not be made according to the said accounts and vouchers of the Administrator.

Copy from the Minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. June 22, 1842.—td.

Songster's Companion.

BY REV. D. BRYAN. For Sale at this Office.

Chancery Court, at Jefferson, Ala.

Chancery Rules for the 38th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held on the first Monday in June, A. D. 1842.

Eugene D. Cook, vs. A BILL.

Peter M. Thorp, and Pauline Meidzseeke, vs. the Defendants, Peter M. Thorp, who is not a citizen of the State of Alabama. It is therefore, on motion of the Complainant by his Solicitor, ordered, that publication be made for four successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed in the town of Jacksonville, Ala., requiring the said Peter M. Thorp to plead answer or demur to the said Bill at the next term of the Chancery Court to be held at the Court House in the town of Jefferson on the second Monday of July next, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken against him and the cause set for hearing *ex parte* as to him.

The Bill charges in substance as follows: That heretofore, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1840, Complainant, Eugene D. Cook, of the County of Chambers, and State of Alabama, by Attorney instituted suit, by suing out a writ of *Ca Sa. Ad.* against one Peter M. Thorp, in the name of Henry Bullard and James Campbell, assignees &c. for the use of complainant, in the Circuit Court of the county of Cherokee, in the State of Alabama; that on the 24th day of March, 1840, complainant sued out an Attachment on the said claim against the said Peter, as a branch of the original suit—that the said Attachment was levied by the proper officers of said county of Cherokee upon two certain town Lots, lying and being in the town of Jefferson in said county of Cherokee, known in the plat of said town, as Lots No. 14 & 15; that there was no other property found by said Officers, sufficient to satisfy said Attachment; that at a special term of the circuit court of said county, begun and holden on the 3d Monday of July, A. D. 1841, and on the 25d day of July, 1841, complainant recovered judgment upon said suit against said Peter for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-six cents damages, besides costs, in all one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and ninety-one cents; that after the rendition of judgment execution was issued and was returned into court by the proper officers; that there was no property to be found belonging to the said Peter, to satisfy the said execution, except the said Lots, No. 14 & 15, which said Lots were not sold under and by virtue of said execution, because the said Lots are situated on public lands, belonging to the United States, and the said Peter was and is, only possessed of a conditional and equitable title to the said Lots.

Complainant further shews, that the said Peter removed from this State about the time of the suing out of said Attachment, and that this complainant has no means within his knowledge of securing his said demand, except he can realize it out of the said town Lots above described.

Complainant further charges, that the said Lots and buildings thereon are now in the possession of and claimed by one Pauline Meidzseeke, by what pretended title this complainant is not advised.

Complainant further charges, that at the time the said Pauline acquired his pretended title, or claim to said Lots, the said Peter was largely indebted, and was indebted to complainant the demand here sued for, and that the said Pauline knew of the indebtedness of the said Peter, and that the claim or interest that the said Pauline has in and to the said Lots and appurtenances thereto belonging, was acquired fraudulently, and with intent to hinder, delay and defraud the creditors of the said Peter, in the collection of their just dues.

The Bill prays that the Defendants answer fully on their several and respective oaths, in relation to the transfer of the said Lots and houses from Peter M. to Pauline Meidzseeke. And further prays that the Defendants answer fully in relation to a quantity of Merchandise, owned by said Peter at the time of his removal from this State, and what disposition was made of said effects, and that the transfer made by Thorp to Pauline Meidzseeke be declared null and void, and that the said Meidzseeke be required by decree of the Hon. Court to surrender up possession of the same, and be debarred from exercising any control thereof, and that the said Lots and appurtenances thereto belonging, and all right, claim and interest that was in the said Peter M. Thorp, be decreed to be sold by the Hon. Court, and the proceeds thereof appropriated to the payment of the demand of complainant, and for general relief.

WM. L. CAIN, Reg. in Chan. M. J. TURNLEY, Sol. June 10, 1842.—4t.—(Pr's fee \$25 00.)

POST OFFICE, Jacksonville, July 1, 1842.

MR. GRANL—Please publish the following letter from the Post Office Department. It is plain and needs no comment. Can any man after reading it curse me? Surely not. If such be the case however, be it so. I must discharge my duty to the best of my ability.

E. L. WOODWARD, P. M.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment Office, 15th Feb. 1842.

Your letter 1st inst., with the accompanying pamphlet, is received, and I return the pamphlet with the information, that you have correctly decided it to be chargeable with letter postage, on account of the memorandum, "With the respects of W. H. P. M.," written upon it. If the discretion of Postmasters were to govern in such cases, instructions would seem unnecessary; and the Department is satisfied, that the only way to check a rapidly increasing evil, is to cut off all discretion or latitude, and enforce the strict provision of law.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient serv't.
E. L. CHILDS,
For 2d Ass't P. M. G. L.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton county, one in favor of Arnold & Crow, use of Wright and Leggett, and one in favor of Harris Dunn, use, &c. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in August next, the Northwest q. of Sec. 14, T. 13, Range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist., leveled on as the property of Walden & Green and Walden & Booser, to satisfy said executions.

R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff. By W. J. WELLS, D. S. July 4, 1842.—4t.—\$2 50.

NEWEST GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received from New York, a fine Stock of

WOODWARD & PORTER. Jacksonville, May 30, 1842.—4t.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

WHEREAS letters of Administration upon the estate of Wm. H. T. Franklin, were this day granted by the Orphan's Court of the County of DeKalb, to the undersigned, these are, therefore, to require all persons having claims against said estate to render them in within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH FRANKLIN. April 25, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50. 17.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, May 6th, 1842.

THIS day came James A. Moore and filed his petition, setting forth that James Wood, now deceased, in his lifetime sold to him the following described lands, (viz):

Frac. A Section No. 6, fractional township No. 15, Range 7, containing 58 14-100 acres; also the east half of the S. E. fourth of section No. 6, township No. 13, Range 9 east, containing 80 acres; that the said James Wood executed his bond for titles to be made when the purchase money should be paid, which said bond bears date the 21st Nov., 1836; the petition further sets forth, that the purchase money was paid to the said James Wood in his lifetime, after which the said James Wood died, not having made titles, leaving Benjamin Selman his Executor, and prays that the said Executor be compelled to execute titles to the petitioner according to the bond of his testator: Whereupon it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, requiring Benjamin Selman, Executor of the last will and testament of James Wood, deceased, and all other persons interested therein to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court of Benton County on Friday the fifth day of August next, to show cause, if any they can, why a decree of this court should not be made compelling the said Benjamin Selman, Executor as aforesaid, to execute titles in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. A true copy from the minutes: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk. May 11, 1842.—m3n.

Notice.

ON the 25th day of January last, Letters of Administration were by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, Ala. granted to the undersigned upon the estate of Samuel Martin, dec'd—those having claims against said estate are notified to produce them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred & those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

GEO. A. MARTIN, Adm. May 11, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate two horse Barouch, nearly new, which was made to order, of the most neat and durable workmanship. A bargain will be given and ample time to the purchaser to make payment. Any person wishing to see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.

March 2, 1842.

Knoxville Harmony, OR MUSIC MADE EASY;

Selected from the best Authors now in general use, also a variety of Anthems, and original tunes being entirely new & well adapted to the use of Churches and Schools.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. Orphan's Court, January 22nd, 1842.

THIS day came Miles W. Abernathy, Administrator of the Estate of John J. Young, deceased, and reported the Estate of said deceased, insolvent. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month, for six months, notifying the Creditors of said Estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court of Benton County, on or before Friday the 7th day of October next, on which day the claims against said Estate will be audited for allowance.

True Copy. M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. March 30, 1842.—m6m.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McCAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, will practice Law in the counties comprising the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

STATE OF ALABAMA, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Orphan's Court in vacation, May 10th 1842.

William W. Wood vs. William W. Wood by petition Prosser L. Clements & Thomas B. Wafer Administrators on the Estate of William Clements

THIS day came William W. Wood by petition Wood by petition Prosser L. Clements & Thomas B. Wafer Administrators on the Estate of William Clements dec'd, to make titles to fractions T. L. & S. in Township twenty, (20) Range ten (10) also to a fraction at the mouth of Crooked creek, in township twenty (20), Range ten (10), to which said lands said petitioner holds the bonds of said William Clements, deceased made by said Clements in his lifetime, to make good and legal titles to said lands—

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, once a month for three months, requiring Prosser L. Clements and Thomas B. Wafer, Administrators as aforesaid, and all other persons interested in the premises, to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held for said county on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted.

True Copy from the Minutes. Wm. M. BUCHANAN, Regr. June 8, 1842.—m3n—Pr's fee \$9 00.

Lebanon Hotel.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has built a large and commodious house in the town of Lebanon, DeKalb county, Ala. which he has opened for the purpose of keeping Entertainment, and flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He has good stables and an excellent Ostler.

C. M. BARRY. June 15, 1842.—4t.

R. E. W. McADAMS, CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends & the public in general, that he still continues to keep a

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala at the same stand, on the N.E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.

AARON HAYNES. Notice. LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County to the undersigned upon the Estate of George W. Hail dec'd, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

ELIZABETH HAIL, Edmz. June 2d, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Orphan's Court, Regular Term, 1st Friday in April 1842.

WHEREAS, William Sandlin, Administrator of the estate of Joel St. Angeline deceased, has this day reported said estate insolvent, and whereas said Administrator has not reported to this Court any land, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in October next to bring in and prove their claims.

Ordered by the Court that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for six successive weeks, that the Judge of this court will meet at the Court House in the town of Jefferson, on the first Friday in October aforesaid, for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the minutes. JOHN S. WILSON, Clk. May 4, 1842.—6t.—\$7 00.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, dec. having on the 1st day of April, 1842, been by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, granted to the undersigned, these are therefore to notify all persons having demands against said Estate to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred—and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Adm. May 30, 1841.—6t.—\$3 50.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

Very Low for CASH. THE Subscribers are just receiving from New York a large and splendid assortment of Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods, comprising almost every article usually required for in this market. Having determined to REDUCE the prices of our goods to the *CASH* *STANDARD*, we will offer great inducements to all who wish to pay cash for Goods to purchase of us. Also those who will pay us punctually at the end of the year will be accommodated with Goods at the lowest prices. We respectfully solicit all of our friends and customers and the public generally to call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere, and we are confident that our Goods and prices will suit.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

CHANCERY RULES, for the 39th District in the Northern Division of Chancery, in said State, held in Jacksonville, on the third Monday in May A. D. 1842.

Harriet T. Andrews, by her husband David Andrews, vs. Robert C. Boyd, Martin McBride & Elias Brock.

THIS day came the complainants by Martin & Foster Solicitors, and upon their motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Martin McBride, one of the Defendants to this Bill of complaint, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said State for four successive weeks, notifying and admonishing the said Martin McBride, to appear before the Honorable Alexander Bowie, Chancellor of said Division on the third Monday in July next, and plead answer or demur to complainants Bill of complaint, or the same will, under the Rules of said court; be taken *pro confesso* as to him and said Bill be put for hearing *ex parte*.

The Bill charges, that the father of Oratrix, by deed of gift gave her a negro girl named Sarah as her own separate property to be enjoyed by her separate, apart, and independent of her husband said Andrews contracts, and not subject to his liabilities. Yet the Defendants, have had said girl levied on by legal process as the property of her said husband David Andrews—prayer, for injunction and relief.

WM. H. ESTILL, Register in ch'ry. MARTIN & FOSTER, Sol. May 18, 1842.—4t.—\$10 00.

LAW NOTICE.

JOHN MCCOY, OFFERS his services as Counsellor and Attorney at Law in the ninth Judicial Circuit. Office in Lebanon, DeKalb, Co. Ala. Dec. 5, 1841.—tf.

BLANKS

Of almost every description Neatly printed on fine paper For Sale at this Office.

Notice to Bankrupts.

HAVING procured the forms of proceedings under this act, we will give prompt attention to all who may wish to avail themselves of the provisions of this humane law. One of our Firm will attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville.

WHITE & PARSONS. Talladega, June 22, 1842.—4t.

Notice.

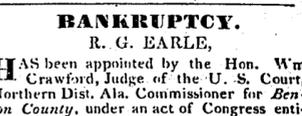
WILLIAM W. WALLER Administrator of the estate of Dr. Matthew Burt deceased, having reported the estate of said deceased insolvent; the creditors of said estate, are hereby notified that Monday the third day of October next is the day set to audit, or allowance the claims against said estate, on which day I will meet said creditors at my office in the town of Jacksonville to audit their claims.

E. T. SMITH, Judge C. C. March 30, 1842.—m6n.

LAW NOTICE.

THOMAS A. WALKER, HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of the law. They will attend punctually to all business confided to them. One or both can be found at their office in Jacksonville Benton County Alabama, at all times unless absent on professional business.

July 1841.—tf.



THE RACES

OVER the Jacksonville course will commence on Monday the 7th day of November next. The three sweep stake, the single dash of a mile, mile heats & two mile heats will assuredly assemble a greater number of fine race horses, than has been seen at any previous meeting. The proprietor has caused the track to be put in such fine order that the most scrupulous cannot fail to be pleased. The other preparations of the proprietor will be in the best possible condition and in every way worthy of every liberal patronage.

Sweep stake races to close on or before the first of July next, three or more to make a race. Monday—single dash of a mile. Sweep stakes for any 2 year olds \$200 entrance, half forfeit. I entered by Kenneth Dye, by Cock of the Rock. Tuesday, for 3 year old colts 1 mile heats, \$300 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race. I entered by Kenneth Dye, by Cock of the Rock. Wednesday, for 3 year old colts, 2 mile heats, \$500 entrance, half forfeit, three or more to make a race. I entered by Kenneth Dye, by Cock of the Rock. Feb. 9, 1842.—21t. J. CROW, Sec'y.

J. B. WALDEN, Attorney at Law,

LEBANON, DEKALB COUNTY, ALA.

BANKRUPTCY.

Jacksonville Republican

The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1843.

Volume No. 100

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED 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 year.
Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in, without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered to be discontinued.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor of business.

CANDIDATES.

J. W. CLARK is a candidate for re-election to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature.
W. E. LEWIS, Esq., is a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.
M. W. ALEX is a candidate for re-election to the representative branch of the next Legislature.
L. SIMMONS is a candidate for Representative of Benton County.
W. B. MARTIN, is a candidate for Representative of Benton County.
J. COCHRAN, Esq., is a candidate for Representative of Benton County.
D. JONES, Esq., is a candidate for re-election to the office of tax collector of Benton County.
A. A. HAYNES, Esq., is a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Political.

THE TARIFF BILLS.
"Another and another still succeeds, and the last is bigger than the former."
Three tariff bills already occupy the House of Representatives, and a fourth has just appeared in the Senate. It comes from the Committee on Manufactures, the members of which are, chiefly manufacturers, and, having the dish in their own hands, they have cut and carved for themselves in high style. In object, it is the same with all the other tariff bills—namely, the transfer of money, by law, from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the manufacturers; but the mode of operating is new, and speaks talent in the modern art of legislative degradation. Cumulative and compound *ad valorem* duties assessed on arbitrary statutory valuations, which take a maximum of double or quadruple of the best article of the class; and then make it a maximum for the whole class. Upon this factitious valuation, a duty generally of 25 per cent is first imposed, with a cumulation of 20 per cent more for articles above that class, and a further duty of 10 per cent more if the article comes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. The following extracts from the bill will illustrate this statement.
"Sec. 1. MANUFACTURES OF Cotton shall be valued as follows, that is to say: Bleached and unbleached cotton cloths shall be valued at twenty-four cents per square yard; colored and stained cotton cloths, and wove plaids of gingham, at thirty cents per square yard; printed cotton cloths, of not more than one color, and not exceeding twenty-seven inches in width, at eighteen cents per running yard in length, exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at twenty-eight cents per running yard; prints of more than one color (generally blocked or fancy prints), not exceeding twenty-seven inches in width, at twenty-four cents per running yard, exceeding twenty-seven and not exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at thirty-five cents per running yard; exceeding thirty-nine inches in width, at forty-five cents per running yard; exceeding forty-five inches in width, at thirty-five cents per square yard. *Provided*, That any goods of the kinds above enumerated, the cost or value whereof at the place of export with an addition of twenty per cent, shall be at the cost or value at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent."
Every housekeeper in Washington city knows that the above valuation of cottons is double, triple, and quadruple the value—that, to say nothing of the wholesale prices in the importing cities, you can go to any dry-goods store in Washington city, and purchase from the retail merchant the articles above mentioned, for the one-half or one-third of what they are valued at. Thus, by giving a false valuation to the article, and by half of cumulative duties, what is ostensibly a duty of 25 per cent

becomes, in reality, a duty of 50, or 100, or 150 per cent.
"Third—MANUFACTURES OF Wool shall be valued as follows, that is to say: Milled and full-dressed cloths, known by the name of Kendall, cottons, and plaids, of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at sixty cents per square yard; known as kerseys, of which wool shall be the only material, at one dollar, and twenty cents per square yard; all other milled and full-dressed cloths including all varieties of cassimeres, and of broad, beaver, pilot, and felt cloths, coatings, and all other cloths not otherwise specified, of which wool shall be the only material, shall be valued at three dollars per square yard. *Provided*, That any goods of the kind above enumerated, the cost or value of which at the place of export with an addition of twenty per cent, shall exceed four dollars per square yard, shall be valued at the cost or value at the place of export, with an addition of twenty per cent, all cloths and coatings of mohair shall be valued at one dollar and fifty cents per square yard.
The arbitrary valuation here placed upon woolsens is equally outrageous with that upon cottons. It is notorious that the valuation in many instances will be double or triple what it ought to be, subjecting the laboring person who purchases the cheaper kind to pay double or treble the price which is paid by those who are able to purchase the better article.
"Fourth—MANUFACTURES OF Leather.—Boots, boots, shoes, and slippers.—Men's pumps, shoes, and slippers, shall be valued at two dollars per pair; boots and boots, at six dollars per pair; women's double-soled pumps or vests, at six dollars per pair; boots and boots, at three dollars and fifty cents per pair; shoes or slippers of silk, or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per pair; of all other materials, at one dollar per pair; children's boots and boots of silk, or of any material mixed with silk, at one dollar and fifty cents per pair; of all other materials, and children's shoes of all kinds, at six cents per pair; all boots, pumps, shoes, and slippers for men, women, or children, partially manufactured, shall be valued as if wholly manufactured, and shall be valued as if wholly manufactured of shoes made wholly of India-rubber, valued at sixty-five cents per pair.
The same remark applies to all the articles in this clause. Every person that has ever bought a shoe, knows that this valuation is false—doubly false; and made so on purpose, in order to double the tax on the foreign article, and to double the profit to the domestic manufacturer.
"Fifth—Ready-made clothing.—Overcoats and short cloaks shall be valued at forty dollars each; cloaks at sixty dollars each; frock coats at thirty dollars each; dress coats of all patterns at thirty dollars each; roundabouts, or short jackets, at twelve dollars each; uniform coats, and all coats not otherwise specified, at forty dollars each; brocade, embroidered, figured silk, or satin and silk velvet vests, at nine dollars each; all other vests at five dollars each; overalls, pantaloons, or trousers at ten dollars each; drawers and undershirts of all materials mixed with silk, shall be valued at eighteen dollars per dozen; cotton shirts, made of plain white cotton shirting, at nine dollars per dozen; dummies or false bosoms, and cotton shirts with linen bosoms, or wrist bands, at eighteen dollars per dozen; linen and all shirts not otherwise specified, at thirty dollars per dozen; shirt collars at three dollars per dozen; all other articles of clothing for men, women, or children, manufactured in whole or in part, shall be valued at double the value of the material of which they may be made; and if made of different materials, as if made entirely of the most costly material in the same.
"We appeal to every man, or boy, that has ever bought a coat, a cloak, a waistcoat, a shirt, or even a dicky, or a false bosom, to say if these valuations are not downright plunderings. Thirty-six dollars for a coat—twenty dollars for a roundabout—ten dollars for overalls—and this the minimum! So that a mechanic or laborer, who should buy a coat at fifteen dollars, a roundabout at three dollars, or a pair of overalls at two dollars, for work in must pay the same tax on it that the dandy pays on his luxurious apparel.
"Sixth—Coal, salt, and lime.—Coal, and all preparations thereof, shall be valued at eight dollars and sixty-four cents per chaldron of thirty-six bushels; salt at forty cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; lime at one dollar and seventy-five cents per bushel, not exceeding forty gallons in capacity.
"Seventh—Turkish island, nine cents; St. Ubes, six cents; Mediterranean, five cents; from Adriatic, three cents; yet all put up to forty cents a bushel of fifty-six pounds (which is about two pecks and a half) and then forty per cent more upon it if it come in a foreign vessel. Thus the actual duty on salt would be from one hundred to two hundred per cent, with the further mischief of fixing the price by law; for when the laws value the bushel in the sea port at forty cents, that must become the standard price of the salt *per se*, to which the duty being added, will knock up the

importation of foreign salt, and throw the people, like weak and heels, into the hands of the home monopolizers.
"Tea, coffee, cocoa.—Gunpowder, green, and imperial teas shall be valued at seven cents per pound; all other green teas at fifty cents per pound; all black teas, at forty cents per pound; coffee, at nine cents per pound; burnt or ground, at twelve cents per pound; cocoa, at eight cents per pound.
"Green tea at fifty cents per pound; black tea at forty cents a pound; Java, Mocha, and West India coffee, all rated alike. Twenty per centum to be added for a foreign vessel, or for coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. We forbear comment upon the enormity of these impositions, the scandal of thus confounding in one uniform value, articles so different in quality, and so various in price!
We cease our extracts. We only give a few by way of example. We hope some practical hand will take up the whole bill, lay it open to the eye, and display its enormities and iniquities. This is the fourth bill now on hand to establish protective tariffs. In the shameless invention of false valuations, it beats them all! In other respects, it is like them all! It holds on to the land revenue, while violating the condition on which the land bill was passed, and, while pillaging the people by a plundering tax on the necessities of life—on tea, coffee, salt, sugar, shoes, coats, shirts, and hats—to make good the amount lost by the lands, it taxes everything which the people consume, and exempts from tax everything that the manufacturer uses. The farmer is sacrificed to the manufacturer. Foreign materials are imported duty free, (hides, for example, three millions of dollars worth per annum) and on these foreign materials domestic manufactures are established. The people are taxed one, two, three, four, and five hundred per cent, to protect these manufacturers in working up foreign materials, which they get free of duty; and this is called protecting domestic industry! It is plundering the American people by law! It is legislating fortunes to classes! It is voting money out of the pockets of seventeen millions of people, to put it into the pockets of a few thousand manufacturers—to give them incomes of tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands per annum; while the wages of labor, the price of produce, and the value of property, are sinking lower and lower every day. This is Whiggery—Federal Whiggery; as much was baser and meaner than the Federal campaigns of 1798 and 1800.
We wish to call public attention to this subject to these four tariffs now on the anvil in the two Houses of Congress. They will all pass—all four separate bills, but mixed up and rolled up together—conglomerated into one huge, heterogeneous mass, and all driven through together, under the omnipotent argument of the gag. They will all pass; that is to say, the worst parts of every bill will be put into a single bill, and then crammed down the throats of members, and shoved through the House. The gag may be looked for soon. No debate on items will be allowed! That would be fatal to the plunderers. Theoretical speeches; for and against a tariff in the general speeches which decide nothing; and which show nothing of the bills—may be tolerated a few days longer; but the moment the items are touched, and practical views taken; and the impudency of the thing displayed, that moment the gag will be clapped on, and all discussion silenced. And what is the remedy for all this abuse? It is the change of rulers! It is the expulsion of the coons from the high places into which they have climbed—driving them back to their holes and caverns—and restoring to power the men who legislate for the mass—whose policy has forever given prosperity to the country, and which will do it again, as soon as they are restored. Federalism has now been tried three times, and gets worse every time. The second Adams was worse than the first; and the coons of the present day are worse than all. Political power alone was the object of the old Federalists; the present Federal Whigs go for the same power, and for plunder added to it—plunder by means of tariffs, banks, monopolies, corporation, and legislative transfers of money from the many to the few. It is the union between the politicians, the tariffes, and national bank, which makes Whiggery of 1840 so much worse than Federalism of 1800.
Some of the newspapers in the State are advocating the policy of having an extra session of the Legislature immediately after the result of the August elections shall have been ascertained. We enter our protest against any such step being taken. The evils we are seeking to remedy were brought upon us by the extra legislation at the called session of 1837; and we desire to see no more of it. It will require patience on the part of the people, and patience and perseverance on the part of our banks, to restore things to a better condition. An extra session of the General Assembly, unless that body can exercise the magic power of creating gold and silver, would excite false hopes in the minds of the people, which, in their disappointment, would beget the greater impatience; and thus magnify the distress.
Tuscaloosa Flag.

Miscellaneous.

REMEMBER THY VOICE

Remember thy voice when evening
Is shading the earth and sky
When the light of the stars is falling
On my sad and tearful eye
Remember its tones in silence
When the moonbeams float around
And the wings of my spirit are folded
And hushed is every sound

Remember thy voice when the heavens
Are stainless and pure as my love
When no cloud casts its shadow around me
As I worship the blue above
And oh when in stillness I'm thinking
Of thy shadowy spirit land
Then it comes like the harp-like voices
Of a shining angel band

I remember thy voice when gently
The tones that I love to hear
Breathing thoughts of love and of gladness
Fall sweetly on my ear
I remember it then—but it never
Will mingle with other tones
In its own sweet, tender music
It falls on my heart alone

THE OLD FAMILIAR STRAIN

BY R. SHELTON MACKENZIE, LL. D.
Sing me that old familiar strain
Which touched my heart in boyhood's years
Before its chords were jarred by pain
Before its hopes were dimmed by tears

Time has fled fast since first I heard
Its music from those lips of thine
But well remembered is each word
To sing once more; Oh, Mary mine
The old familiar strain

Thine eyes have their soft radiance kept
That won my heart in life's young spring
And o'er thy beauty-time hath swept
Gently with light and charmed
Unaltered thy heart is still the same
Keeping those true affections warm
As when, before I dream of fame
You sang me that old strain

Yes, sing—as in those golden hours
When life and love and hope were young
When fancy strewn our path with flowers
Oh! sing the strain that then you sung!
Your voice may have a sadder tone
Than made sweet music in that time
Ere grief or trials we had known
When first you sang, in youthful prime,
The old familiar strain

methinks that on thy placid brow—
So lightly touched by borrowing years
Since first we plighted love's fond vow—
Thought's graver shadow now appears
But yet in thy very mirth
Remembrance of our Dead will come
Strong ties yet bind thee to the earth—
So breathe once more within our home
The old familiar strain

From the Mobile Ledger.

ALABAMA.
The name Alabama belongs to the Muscogee Indian tongue, and signifies "Here we rest." It was the name of an Indian fortress on the Yazoo River.
Tuscaloosa is a Choctaw compound, from *Tusca*, warrior; and *Loosa*, black; meaning the black warrior.
When the first Spanish settlers came hither, they found the name *Mauville* applied by the natives to the present river and bay of Mobile. The two words are pronounced the same, the letters *v* and *b* being indifferently for each other. The French and Spaniards applied the name to the Indians, hence the tribe so designated.

There was a large Indian town, called *Mauville*, which, it is supposed, stood upon the north bank of the Alabama river, in Clark county. It was the capital of the Indian kingdom of *Tuscaloosa*, and as will be seen below was of immense size.
Tuscaloosa, the cacique of this territory, was of noble appearance, gigantic proportions, and a Hercules in strength. His son resembled his father, and between them they made a dreadful opposition to the Spanish commander, *De Soto*. The following interesting account of an Indian battle fought within a day's travel of Mobile, is from a sketch written by A. B. Meek, of Tuscaloosa.

"De Soto arrived at *Mauville* early on morning of the 18th of October. It was the capital of the kingdom of *Tuscaloosa*, and was situated on the North bank of a magnificent river. It was completely encircled by a high wall formed of huge trunks of trees, placed in the ground side by side, and fastened together by large vines. There were but two entrances to the town, one at the east and the other at the west. The wall was surrounded by numerous towers, and pierced at close intervals with port holes from which arrows might be discharged at an enemy. There were but eighty houses in the village, but they were of immense size, capable of containing one thousand persons each. They were built in the modern Indian style of council houses, & were erected around a square in the centre of the village. *De Soto* had no sooner arrived in the village than he was informed, by his spies, that the Indians had collected in immense numbers, and with very hostile appearances. The spies computed the number of warriors in the village at more than ten thousand; all well armed. The women and children were all removed. These

facts convinced *De Soto*, that the Indians entertained hostile and treacherous intentions. He secretly ordered his men to hold themselves in readiness, and dispatched a messenger to *Moscoza*, to hurry on with the residue of the army. *Tuscaloza* had, in the meantime, entered one of the houses. He was refused to return. An altercation took place between the messenger, and an Indian chieftain, and the warrior was slain. The Indians now became frantic. The war whoop rang through the village. From every dwelling immense hordes of savages poured forth, and rushed upon the Spaniards with the fury of demons. *De Soto* rallied his forces, and through desperate carnage, cut his way out of the city. He was pursued by the Indians, who seized and slew most of his horses, that had been tethered out side of the walls. Fortunately, at this moment the main body under *Moscoza* came up, and the savages were repulsed and driven into the city. They had seized, however, the baggage and effects of the army, and carried them with them, in their retreat. The Spaniards made a desperate effort to storm the walls, but were assailed with such showers of arrows and stones, from the towers and loop holes, as to be compelled to retreat. The Indians again sallied from the ramparts, and fought like maddened tigers. Nothing but the superior armor of the Spaniards saved them from total annihilation. At length, by the aid of their battle axes, they heaved open the gates and forced their way into the village. The war club and the bow were feeble weapons in comparison with the heavy claymore and tried battle axe. At the same time sturdy cavaliers made frightful lanes through the ranks of the savages. Upon their trained horses they charged upon the confused hordes, tramping and hewing them down, and pursuing them from street to street. The Indians at length took refuge in their houses. But their hope for safety

in their dwellings were swept in fire. Many of them continued to fight from the summits of their houses, and they fell in and perished in the flames. The others rushed forth with dreadful yell, only to meet a no less certain doom from the infuriated Spaniards. None of them asked or would accept of quarters. *De Soto* fought at the head of his troops, and was every where in the thickest of the fight. The chieftain, *Tuscaloza*, perished in the flames of his dwelling, dying like a warrior; and leaving a name which deserves to be held in perpetual reverence, as that of a hero and patriot.

The battle lasted for nine hours. As the sun set, his yellow rays fell upon the smoking ruins of the village, its houses all consumed; its walls levelled with the ground. The streets and the adjacent plains were covered with the corpses of the dead. More than five hundred Indians were slain, including those who perished in the flames. The Spanish loss was some eighty-two killed. Nearly every soldier in the army was wounded; many were wounded, many of them very severely. They also lost forty horses, and all their baggage and effects. Thus terminated the most desperate and bloody Indian battle that ever occurred on the soil of the United States.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.
The following from the Washington correspondent of the *N. Y. Post* is a just tribute to the character and ability of this gentleman:
"Mr. D. H. Lewis, the largest man probably in America, was roused by this debate to give his views in opposition to the position taken by Mr. Fillmore. He maintained that the committee possessed full power to decide upon all questions, submitted to them; and that when an appropriation was proposed by the committee of Ways and Means, they were not merely to act in form but they had a right and it was their duty to discuss it, and reject it if they thought proper. Because the appropriation conforms to an existing law he said this was not sufficient reason for adopting it. The whole subject, the law and the appropriation were before them, and he contended that they had complete authority in every respect to discuss and reject it. There was no qualification of this right; and he insisted that it was the duty of the committee to exercise this power on the present occasion. This is the first time Mr. Lewis has spoken this session, but it is not because he is not an able and industrious member, or that he is not an eloquent or efficient speaker; but being a man of sterling sense he speaks only when subjects of vital constitutional interest are before the House. He is considered by those acquainted with him to be one of the ablest members of the democratic party, uniting great kindness of heart and amenity of manners with a well stored mind and a sound judgment."

Reporters in the Senate.—We are rather sorry that the Senate have given the go-by to Mr. Bayard's scheme for employing a corps of reporters at the expense of the nation. We do not think that the number of gentlemen in Congress, who are totally unfit for the station, and if they have not wit enough to display their own characters, they ought to have a corps of sworn reporters, who can write them down asses. Reporters who are in Congress, employed by the proprietors of papers in various places, have too much respect for the character of Congress, to report the speeches of all the

members exactly as they are delivered. Many an ignorant man, who cannot speak three consecutive sentences grammatically, and knows no more of logic than a pig, has been indebted to the reporters for an elegant argumentative speech. It is true that this sort of deception is terminated; we hope that Mr. Bayard will persuade all the people can be supplied with a *liberal* *ad lib* debates in Congress, and no longer be humbugged by orators and members of the *Deputy breed*.—*Dixons*

THE SANTA FE EXPEDITION.

Last of those who were killed or died on the road.
We find the following in the *New Orleans Picayune* of the 14th inst., the editor of which paper it will be remembered, was one of those who passed along that path of death he now brings to our views:
"For the information of those who had friends upon the Texian Santa Fe Expedition we publish the following list, believing it to be nearly correct.
"A. J. Davis accidentally shot on the brushy.
"Bookridge, accidentally shot on Little River.
"Flint, died of cholera on the march.
"Dr. Brashear, died of consumption on the march.
"Johnson, sergeant, died at Puebla, in Mexico.
"Maj. Sturgess, died of liver complaint on the Palo Duro.
"Ernest, died of fatigue, want of food and exposure in New Mexico.
"Gates, died near Paso Del Norte, of inflammation of the lungs, contracted by exposure.
"J. Walker died of small pox at Guana juato.
"James Penn, died of cholera on the Palo Duro, and others left behind at San Luis Potosi, and Guanajuato, with the small pox, died, but their names we have been unable to learn.
"Larrabee, died in a wagon between Paso Del Norte and Chihuahua.
"Lieut. G. R. Hull, killed by Indians on the Palo Duro.
"S. W. Howland, shot by order of Gov. Armijo at San Miguel.
"Wm. Mayby, or Maybe, killed by Indians on the Palo Duro, a river on which the expedition camped some three weeks.
"John McAlister, shot by order of Salazar on the march from San Miguel Potosi.
"James Penn killed by Indians on the Palo Duro.
"Francis D. Woodson, killed at the same time by Indians.
"Capt. Baker, shot by order of Armijo at San Miguel.
"Rosenbury, shot by Mexican in endeavoring to make his escape.
"Dr. Bell, killed by Indians on the Grand Prairie.
"Manuel, a Mexican servant, shot by a drummer in New Mexico.
"Washington Wilkins, killed by Indians on the Grand Prairie.
"Griffith, brains knocked out by order of Salazar on the road from San Miguel Potosi.
"Ramon, a Mexican servant, killed by Indians near the Palo Duro.
"Mercer died in camp from a wound received by Indians.
"Glenn, killed by Indians on the route.
"Gophin, shot on the road from San Miguel Potosi by order of Salazar.
"Domovian, killed by Indians on the Grand Prairie.
"Glasco, killed by Indians in the vicinity of the Palo Duro.
"Robert C. Todd, killed by Indians on the Grand Prairie.
"Snow killed by Indian on the route.
"Fletcher killed also by the Indians.
"Samuel Flenner killed by Indians in the vicinity of the Palo Duro.
"P. Keenan killed also by Indians on the route.
The above is a complete list as we can gather, and is believed to be nearly correct. It will be seen that no less than 35 were lost in all. Editors throughout the country might confer a favor by publishing the above."

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Chamber's London Journal.

THE DESERVED ONE

Man was made to mourn. The sentiment at the head of this sketch appears to meet the approbation of many persons. Indeed, some authors take pleasure in repeating the very words. Why this should be the case is the question. Do not such persons know that they assert a palpable falsehood? It is true that some persons do mourn, and that some have a great share of suffering in this world—sufficient indeed to afford them an excuse for mourning.

But to assert roundly that man was made to mourn, is to assume a position that cannot be sustained by a course of sound reasoning. When you look upon a chair, you at once conclude that it was made to sit upon. When you see a coach, you know that it was made to ride in; and when you see a watch, you are certain that it was made to keep time. The fact is, palpable upon the face of it. But suppose you see somebody break up a chair, and use it for firewood, would you then be justifiable in saying that chairs were made to boil the tea-kettle with? So if you saw a tin-kettle tied to a dog's tail, would you assert that dogs tails were made on purpose to support tin kettles, and that the latter articles were intended as ornaments to be suspended from the tail of a dog? Again, if you saw a man on the scaffold with a rope about his neck, would you declare that such was the end of man's creation? On the contrary, we can produce good authority to show that the very worst use which you can make of a man is to hang him.

Let us then examine the creature man, and see if we can discover those infallible marks of design that would warrant us in proclaiming that he was made to mourn. Firstly, man is said to be the only laughing animal in existence, for we cannot call the noise of a hyena a laugh. With much more propriety then could we say that man was made to laugh. Other animals were made to mourn. The dog whines and howls, and the crocodile weeps. But man only can laugh. There are many things which he can do, and he possesses also the organs for accomplishing them. He can do many things much better than he can mourn. If man was made to mourn, all creation would be hung in black. It is a fact almost self-evident that man was not made to mourn.

Those, therefore, who give themselves up wholly to grief act an unnatural part. They do not subserve the purposes of their creation—they deny themselves the only consolation which belongs to their physical nature. But such an individual will plead in extenuation of his monstrous and continued sorrow, that he has been visited by some "peculiar misfortune." That is no valid excuse. They cut off heads in France, and where is there a more merry and careless people? Every misfortune is peculiar. Every source of unhappiness sends us bitter waters; otherwise it would not be unhappiness. But why permit grief to overcome you? You thus chase from you those resources which are calculated to alleviate your grief, for it remains to be as true now, as in the days of Collins, "that pale melancholy sits retired. Nobody cares to meddle with her. The eye aches when it is fixed on impenetrable blackness, and turns for relief to the soft green of the soul—in those cheerful hillocks on which the sunbeams rest as they glance through the foliage of leaves and blossoms. The world shrinks from those who can impart no pleasure.

Many a fair one has given herself up to all-devouring grief on account of disappointment in love. "She has been disappointed," is supposed to be a sufficient reply, when the sad and downcast eye, the trembling lip, and pallid visage have drawn the attention of a stranger to some neglected, forlorn maiden, who shrinks from the gaze of others, and sits in a distant part of the room, wrapped in a speechless sorrow, "like patience on a monument."

We knew a light-hearted damsel once, who had the misfortune to fall in love. She fancied one, who was in most respects her inferior, and certainly so in point of sifficiency. She gave him her heart embalmed in sighs, and its incense went up to him like the perfumes of a holocaust from the plains of Israel. In return he gave her fair words. He was without feeling, but he could discourse; he had no heart, for nature had worked it all up into tongue; and like the tongue of the serpent, it wrought only venom on those who placed dependence on the words which flowed from it. The maiden became attached to him. She supposed that his admiration was equal to hers. His vanity was gratified by her love, and he permitted her to love on. Why she did love him, was difficult to tell. An ordinary person, set off by a fashionable dress, was all that he could boast of. In the course of a few months he left her & sought another dupe.

Here was food for sorrow. "Here was a maid forsaken—true love crossed, and a real loving heart betrayed!" The sickly pall of grief fell over her visage. Her bright eyes became dim and wandering. Her head drooped, and she scarcely seemed sensible of the presence of others. Her response to their words was faint and low. She was like a fading flower, whose stem was bruised.

The case was a desperate one; for who can administer to a mind diseased, and last of all diseased by hopeless love? She loved to sit for hours together, by the side of a running brook, with her eyes fixed upon the stream, and if a cloud came over the sky, and the drops of rain began to fall, it was slowly and carelessly that she moved off to a retreat in the very heart of the grove, where the thicket was blackest and securest. There she would sit and weep. She would repeat the name of him who had deserted her, as if there were no other names more musical—she would bring before her mind's eye his features, as if there were no other features more comely—and would ponder upon the fine things he had said to her, as if more ingenious and pleasing things did not remain to be said.

on refusing to be comforted, and whenever a word was drawn from her, it breathed only of the hopelessness of her lot, and the weariness of blighted existence.

Remarkable as the fact may seem, her runaway lover having visited distant lands, and become cloyed by the vanities of this gay world, did, most unexpectedly return to the town where the melancholy dove abided, presented himself to her, and repeated his vows in truth and sincerity. In this event there was more truth than poetry, and this may also be said of the substantial puddings and tarts which graced the board on their wedding day.

Now seven long years have passed, and our plaintive, desolate heroine, counts four bounding boys when she ranges the dishes on the table. She is a notable house-keeper; and if her husband intrudes too carelessly on a washing day, or is guilty of any other inadvertency which seems to invade her province, her voice is lifted up against him with no uncertain sound. For his part he is a valiant trencher man, and an enterprising grocer. His wife is careful of the pence, and sees that nothing goes out of the family in a profitless manner. She likes her husband for just what he is worth; she thinks him a "good provider," and a decent sort of a body, but she wishes him to keep on his side of the house, and she will manage her own affairs. She wonders that she ever pined and wept at his desertion, for she is sure that since her marriage she has seen fifty men as good as he—when she is particularly angry she says better.

Sad, sorrowful, pining, and melancholy maids, if you cannot get husbands, you are free from many cares and anxieties—rejoice. Have you been deserted by a lover? mourn not, but arouse and seek some other source of enjoyment; for the sorrow you feel is the grief of inexperience. Had you married him, a few years would have shown you that your fine fancies were but the dreams of ignorance, and that he for whom you now mourn, was worth just so much and no more.

Jacksonville Republican

Wednesday, July 27, 1842

ERRATA.—In the 2nd No. of "Christopher," published last week, 16th line from bottom, read "When to this we add." 9th line above, read "Is tendered," &c. 2nd line above, read "patronage and praise;"

The communication of "No Bankrupt" is postponed until next week.

We publish in this number of our paper two articles on the subject of the tariff, to which we invite the particular attention of our readers. We are anxious that this subject should attract attention now, because we know the time is propitious to form a correct judgment of the effects of measures, and the true principles and designs of parties, as developed by their actions in Congress. We should think that by the time Southern whigs, (at least those who are cotton planters to any extent,) pay, through the medium of a "protective tariff" twenty-five dollars annual tax to the Kentucky hemp manufacturer; and all classes without exception, pay through the same medium an annual tax of from 50 to 100 dollars to northern manufacturers, they would consider that they had paid dearly for the exalted privilege of following in the wake and shouting the praises of Henry Clay. The effort to unite the north and west upon Mr. Clay, through this tariff policy, by conciliating the preponderating interest in the north, is very manifest; and it is also equally plain that in this process, the southern people are to be made "showers of wood and drawers of water."

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON.

Circumstances, (very peculiar in their nature) compel me to appear before you in a circular. Brevity being the soul of wit! let me, in that one particular excoel, if in no other. From a communication over the signature of Gen. Walker in the last "Republican," it becomes my duty, to present a fair, impartial and honest statement of facts; lest a silence on my part should be construed into an acknowledgment that the "tale was not well told" when the charge was made that Gen. Walker was the candidate of a caucus. The issue is now to be made before a liberal and generous public—I am ready for trial—and with the judgment, (whether for or against me) bow to the result, and say "contented." In the first place, then, why has the General published the petition and names? Does he wish the people to believe, that through the petition, he became a candidate? If he does, it is not true. He publicly announced, after he became a candidate, that he had never seen, and that the first notice he had of it, was through me. Then why not boldly say, in his remarks & publications, that he was not brought out through the instrumentality of that paper. "Hide and seek" answers well for children, but it is scarcely a game, grave enough, to be played by candidates for the Senate, before the intelligence of Benton. He should not leave it to be inferred, by the publication, which he came out in obedience to the call, which he never saw, until after his announcement as a candidate. The signers to the paper, are not even bound by the solicitation, which the General never had seen, nor under which, did he act, when he announced himself. Why does the General make such a laboured effort, to explain, apologize for, and argue to convince the people, that there was no caucus; that the name of "two pluck one," was not to be played, and that all was fair, and that the only cause out for the best purposes? The General is too "under footed," or he would

not flinch on that ground. If the date had not been too near, he would never roll so hard, to explain that which needs no explanation. Had not fear whispered in his ear, "this is the place General, where the enemy will enter." For a defendant to make his defence before the indictment is found, would be considered by all as a novel proceeding—the General's has much more originality. The offence, excuse, and apology, for becoming a candidate come all at the same time—all together.

It is finally as the girl's definition of love, which was, "that she fell all over so," although she did not know what ailed her. But to the facts, I assert unhesitatingly, and believe that I shall be sustained by a general public, in saying that the General acted ungraciously and unfairly to myself in becoming a candidate. If he had consented to run at the proper time, my name would never have been before the public. I solicited him, last April to run for the Senate; he declined. He was solicited in the public prints, he declined. Not only did he decline running then, but he announced himself, for the lower house. Before he announced myself, three weeks ago, I again solicited him, and he again declined. He was then informed by me, that my name would be run, if he did not consent to let his own be used. He again declined—and strange as it may seem—his "comrades" have left him; he is now running, for the post that he has at all times refused to serve in, has deserted the post, where by his own consent he was placed. (to wit for the lower house,) and in truth, is now getting in full armor, against the very man who was at his side, when his friends were neither strong nor many. Years back, I was his uncompromising friend—went to the Seat of Government, expressly for him, and in the next year solicited him to run and supported him warmly. From that time to the present, my stand has always been in his favor; and during this canvass he knew; yes all knew him to be my first choice. Let me tell it, and the fact is true—and will be known; that General Walker was the only man, after long search, that could be found to break me down. A strong and leading man near Alexandria and one in Jacksonville were asked, and refused. Others were asked, and refused. But more particularly do I assert it, that General Walker's fellow-candidates for the lower branch, were asked and refused. The General being less certain of his election to the lower house, has turned a somerset and is now jogging on as quietly as if nothing had ever happened. Neither a change of roads or difference of destination having disturbed all the facts, and with a full knowledge of the lower house, after giving the people a pledge to serve them there; in fine, after having written, published, spoken and electioneered enough to have elected two or three men; would you believe it fellow-citizens; his flag has been lowered, his colors changed, his course changed, and the very port, he before refused even to steer to, has now become the very one he, justly now to enter—as many believe under the old adage "of any port in a storm," or in other words to use his own expression—"that he might as well fall a sacrifice in one place as another," which interpreted means, that it would hurt no more to be beat for the Senate than for the Lower House. The farmer's rule is a good one, that every man ought to work out his own crop, and that where a man starts his first ploughing he ought to run his last furrow, and there lay by. Not so with the General. Where a man rides the first heat on one horse, he ought not to ride the next on another; for foul riding before fair judges, never yet won a purse. How much less then will it succeed before the generous and discerning citizens of Benton. If they believe that the "Jockey word" has not been fairly given by the General at the starting post, he can never have the award. In his favor. Again, if the General supposed, that his election was secure in the Lower House, then he ought not to have run for the Senate, as the indication was too strong, that the people wanted him in another place, than the Senate. If the General did not suppose that he would be elected there; why then wheel and run for the very place, where he had so often refused to serve the people? why first refuse, then yield? why run and then not run—why give and then take back, like child's play? Let him answer why he lent himself to a Caucus; Combination; (or whatever else it may be called) to break down his best friend after deceiving him by refusing to run; and when that friend was running—then to come out and run against him. Truly has it been said, "ingratitude outwears all the worms of Nile."

Why insult Col. Clark and myself by such palpable hints, in the last Republican, that "he was so beset at every corner and square; that he was compelled to run." Is it so General, that the people cannot stand either Col. Clark, or myself for the Senate? and that therefore, you could not resist until you gave your consent to run. If such be the fact, the General has gathered more popularity in the last week, than he possessed before. For he was not supposed to be either prominent or dangerous as a candidate for the lower Branch. Fellow-citizens—can it not be possible, that the General is deceived; has not his vanity stormed his reason and taken it prisoner? In truth; did not his "will being servant to his wishes" lead him to believe, that the call of a few (opposed to Col. Clark and myself) was the voice of all. The doctrine, "at least in politics," has yet to be settled, whether all that are called, are either predestinated or chosen. The truth is, that many solicited the General; who wished to elect Col. Clark. Under the rule "to divide and conquer," they are now publicly proclaiming their success; and believe their candidate; sure. Many of the General's own friends, who doubted his election to the lower house did solicit him to run—but all the rest were my bitter opponents, who would vote for any person before me, and therefore asked the General (to use his own expression,) to shew them the "wolf sign"

—which follow citizens, he has either done or is about to do with a vengeance. After it was ascertained to be probable, that this year I should beat Col. Clark, what was the result? Every ball was put in motion to beat me. Every supposed "available man" was solicited—none came. At last the General volunteered. He was afraid to meet Col. Clark when first solicited—but his courage has risen with the occasion—after he supposed the Colonel beaten; after the "tug and strife" is over, he is now for a divisions of the spoils. Supposing (as it was said by one of the General's friends) that Clark could be "yoked off," as he was too honest to be made a tool of—the General congratulated himself, that with all Clark's friends; and his own added; the thing would be nicely "blazed up."—Is it right fellow-citizens; that after Col. Clark and myself have nearly finished the campaign, that Gen. Walker should now step in for the bounty? If so, it would be only another instance added to the many, that subalterns have fought the battle, but the General got all the honor and all the pay. But says the General, it has been represented that I was brought out by a caucus—then follows a denial of the fact, and the assertion that he was brought out by the county generally—let all who read this circular ask, if either he or his neighbors brought out the General? If they told him to quit running for one office two weeks before the election, and then start for another? The idea is preposterous; not ten men in one hundred knew any thing about it. From some sections of the County there was scarcely a man present when the General came out, and yet he would try to make all believe that the united wish of Benton pointed that way. If General Walker, Fellow Citizens, was not called out by a caucus, I should like to hear the name they call the thing by. The town and a few scattering from the country, do not form the County; neither have the right to dictate who shall run or not run—nor to put up or bring down as they please. This prerogative alone belongs to the whole People. Who then told the General, that the People could neither stand Col. Clark or myself? Who told the General, that he was the favored one—the only choice—the elect—upon whom the mantle of popular favor could alone descend? No, Fellow Citizens, there was not even the full fairness of a caucus; there were no public and open notices given. Why were not the Petitions placed in the public Stores? Why were there not meetings in the Court House? Why, instead of the General being met at streets and corners, (by his own admission) did not the General and his friends call a public meeting and leave it to the People to say what they would do themselves. Some said that they were gentlemen and their neighbors and their section of country, to bring out a new candidate. Citizens of Benton, this was said; and now let me ask you, one and all, if any part of your county did ever authorize one man to caucus and represent the balance? I never will believe it, until the ballot-box tells the tale. Benton county never authorized any man or men to caucus a candidate either up or down. The truth is, Fellow Citizens, that a few, a favored few, have led my worthy friend from the straight and onward path; they have caused him to betray his friends; they have placed him in that unenviable station, where he cannot run without apology, and where the apology itself shows that he is either attempting to deceive himself or to deceive others. In other words, he is unwilling that the persons who called him out should be baptized with the name of caucus! Yet the shameless thing can be called by no other name. If the people of Benton are willing that these things should be done, and yet pass by "as the idle wind unregarded," I shall be content. But if they think that Elections should be pure, and that in a Republic, the Ballot Box should be stronger than the Sword, then, I, for one, feel confident, when presenting my claims, and shall abide the result without fear.

CHARLES LEWIS.

TAX ON COTTON BAGGING.

The bill now in progress before the House contains a tax on cotton-bagging of five cents the square yard. Under the bill of 1832, it was three and a half cents the yard. And Mr. Davis of Kentucky admitted, in his remarks, that the manufacturer had flourished under this duty, and that the manufacturer had tripled in the last few years. The chairman of the committee (M. Fillmore) stated that this duty of five cents the square yard was only about 25 per cent. ad valorem. This shows a total ignorance of the subject. The article from Inverness or Dumlec costs from ten to thirteen cents. But the duty is five cents per square yard, and the article is from forty-two to forty-four inches wide. Now, thirty-six inches square is the square yard, and this leaves from six to eight inches by thirty-six inches on every running yard, to be taxed over the ten or thirteen cents the running yard, which is the cost of the article. Then, instead of being 25 per cent. ad valorem, it is the article cost ten cents; it is five cents on the thirty-six inches square, besides the six by thirty-six inches, which would also make very nearly one cent additional tax in the running yard—that is, forty-two to forty-four inches wide. It would then, in fact, be very near six cents on the running yard. And if the article cost ten cents, it would be 60 per cent. ad valorem; and if it cost thirteen cents it would be a little over 46 per cent. This, then, is the tax in reality imposed upon the single article of cotton-bagging. This differs, in one respect, from any other article upon which you impose taxes. It is consumed, exclusively, by the cotton-planter. The argument as to other things is, that they are consumed generally by the whole community; and thus equalize themselves by all bearing them alike, according to their consumption. But here is an article of prime necessity to one class alone in the community, upon which a tax is imposed of the highest rate, under the bold and ignorant assertion that it is a little below the general duties imposed upon other articles for

revenue. It takes with large bales of cotton six yards, and with small five and a half yards per bale. Now, with the tax at six cents the running yard, (as we have shown,) it amounts to thirty-six cents per bale; and every planter who raises 100 bales, thus pays \$36 as a tax to Kentucky to prepare his cotton for shipment, and is a direct tax upon exports. We have not calculated the tax upon the rope, also. But suppose that the cotton crop amounts to 2,000,000 bags, the tax on cotton bagging would amount to \$720,000. Does any one suppose this kind of unjust and reckless legislation is to last? If so, he is mistaken; for when the majority in Congress is changed, (and changed it will be,) the first thing will be to move upon such objects as are clearly unequal and unjust, and upon which an unfair tax has been levied by the leaders of monopoly. The consequence of this unfair move in the Kentucky delegation to secure enormous profits to those few who have control over the cotton bagging market, will be to endanger final their stability and permanent prosperity. The argument of Mr. Davis was, to protect their labor against the cheap labor of Asia, engaged in furnishing a cheap article for cotton bagging, &c. And yet we hear it said that Asiatic cotton is destined to destroy American cotton planters by its cheapness. Now, we submit if the gentlemen who make this cry ought not also to have some regard for American labor engaged in raising cotton, as well as that engaged in cotton bagging; and yet they impose additional taxes upon the producer of the raw material for the exclusive benefit of their labor, in utter disregard of the right and interests of those from whom they receive the greatest benefit. If these things are persisted in, it will drive the cotton planter to use his own cotton for bagging, and to raise his own supplies entirely; and then the Kentucky monopolizers of cotton bagging will be indebted to the "called wisdom and soundness" of the present Representatives for having killed the goose for the golden egg.—Globe.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The whole body of the Santa Fe prisoners have been released. This was done by Santa Ana on the 13th ult., on the celebration of his birthday. They were to be sent home by Gen. Waddy Thompson, in the first man-of-war that should arrive at Vera Cruz. On the 10th, the Congress of Mexico assembled. The following extracts is from Santa Ana's address before that body. It contains some correct sentiments touching the character of our people, and lays open the determination of the Dictator towards Texas: "In America, particularly, the masses of the people have received an impulse that is impossible to check, because it is the cry to create and improve. The institutions of 1824 had placed the nation in an extreme to that from which it was driven in 1836. The seductive examples of felicity up to that time always on the increase in the United States of America, led us to the compromising adoption of a system of government, that suited only that singular people. Transcendental as was the error, we imagined that the United States owed their prosperity to their institutions, and not to the character of their people. We imagined that by writing down for ourselves the same laws, and by adopting the same forms, we could effectuate a complete revolution in the habits and customs and national spirit of the Mexicans. Debility and distaste to the government, every where proved a nullity. Events have plainly indicated the risks the country ran, and showed that its independence and existence as a nation were threatened. A colossal sea set one foot on Texas, nor can its advance be checked but by an energetic government, one and indivisible. The Mexican Republic as proudly raised itself from its late prostrate position. The strength and numbers of the army have been trebled, and the colors of the nation are about to be unfurled on board its ships of war. Reforms and improvements have been adopted in our revenue system, and care has been taken to make the Mexican people sharers in the progress that distinguishes the age. My attention has been principally fixed on the territory of Texas, which has been usurped but as preliminary to further usurpations. The struggle now going on must be a vital one for the Mexican republic, and if we wish to preserve an honorable name among civilized nations, it is necessary that we should employ all our energies and resources in combating without ceasing, at any sacrifice and at all hazards, until our arms and our pretensions shall triumph."

FROM TEXAS.

The steamship "New York" on Friday, brought dates to New Orleans from Galveston, of the 5th inst. Congress was in session and the President's message was delivered on the 29th ult.—It is confined principally to a review of the domestic affairs of the country, and leaves the question of war entirely to Congress. The President's favorite mode of operations against Mexico seems to be, by sea, and with this view, he recommends that the whole resources of the government be directed to enlarging and giving the navy efficiency. The men at Corpus Christi, were in fine health and spirits, and were well supplied with beef, bread and coffee. Several small parties of Indians recently committed depredations on the northern frontier. In the conflicts that ensued between them and the other citizens, lives were lost on both sides. Col. Paton was lately murdered near his plantation in the vicinity of Bexar. It is supposed that the murderers were some of the disaffected Mexicans. The son of Mr. Antonio Navarro was recently very dangerously wounded near Sequi, by Indians. Heavy rains had fallen in the vicinity of Victoria, and the planters are preparing to plant corn

in the east the very made.

I fear that the Whigs will be kept sufficiently alive to throw the signature of the bill into the hands of Mr. Mangum. There is no more doubt these are the caucus arrangements at present. What the end will be, God only knows. The experiment of a Vice President administering the Government, is now to be tested. I should not be surprised to find two governments in this city, before one month! Nothing can avert a most lamentable state of things but the interposition of the democrats in both houses of Congress. In the mean time let us hope for the best.

RIOT IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, June 8. ALARMING RIOT IN ENNIS.—The following is an extract from a letter written yesterday at Ennis:—"A mob, consisting of some thousands of persons, attacked the cornstore and mill of the Messrs. Bannatyne, of Ennis this day, for the purpose of taking provisions out of them. The police force was called upon, and after the county inspector and sub-inspector were knocked down, and one of the policemen had an eye knocked out the police fired, and it is reported that 18 persons have been shot. Some one or two, it is said, lost their lives. At night the whole town was illuminated to celebrate the triumph of the destitute population. Though their conduct cannot be justified, still it must be admitted that they had considerable provocation, as potatoes were raised in the morning to the enormous price of eight pence per stone. The great majority, however, through want of employment, would be unable to purchase potatoes were they even to be had at one pence per stone!" Dublin Pilot.

DREADFUL RIOTS IN GALWAY.

Just as we were going to press, we were favored with the following extract from a private letter from Galway, received in town this morning, from which it will be seen that at the date of the letter, (Tuesday, June 14,) the town was completely in the hands of the population. "Nothing can exceed the dreadful excitement here at present, in consequence of the high price of provisions. During the whole of yesterday the town was perambulated by large bodies of fishermen, laborers, women and boys. There was scarcely a store in the town, in which potatoes were thought to be kept, that was not broken open. The military and police were called to check the people, but were obliged by overwhelming numbers to retreat to their respective barracks. The inhabitants were in constant apprehension that some of the unfortunate people's lives would be taken, as the commander of the military threatened several times to fire unless they desisted from flinging stones; but though he had the riot act in hand, he did not fulfil his threat, in consequence of the interference of several gentlemen of the town. MURDER IN MOBILE.—The Mobile papers give an account of a shocking murder of a wife by her husband, perpetrated in that city on the morning of the 11th inst. The murderer's name was Alexander Cosselin, an Italian. He had lately come to that city from N Orleans, in company with his wife, a young and beautiful woman. They had only been married it seems a few weeks, & lived very unhappily. Their neighbors had frequently heard them quarrelling, and on the night of the murder in particular they were aroused by screams, which were followed by sobs. It was thought at the time to be merely a repetition of their unhappy brawls. The house being closed on the following day, suspicion was aroused—the door forced open, and the body of the deceased found with the skull fractured and the face much disfigured. A cord was also around her neck, with which it was evident the unfortunate woman was first strangled, and to make the deed doubly sure, it was supposed the monster beat in her skull with some heavy instrument. The blade of a knife was also found, with which it was thought on a close examination, he had plunged into the brain, from the socket of the eye. The murderer took passage for New Orleans the next morning and has not been heard of since. A reward of \$250 has been offered for his apprehension.—Wetumpka Argus.

Southern Planter.

Many persons advise to sow in broadcast in which case it admits of no cultivation, and the weeds, if the land is rich, will check its growth and fill the ground with its seeds. It is best to sow in drills two feet apart, and quite thickly in the drill, scattering the seed over a space in the row, six inches or a foot in width. It may then be ploughed or passed through with a cultivator once at least, and in a measure kept clean from weeds. It is believed that as much fodder may in this way be obtained from an acre as if sown broadcast.

Extraordinary Courage.—A whig toast given on the Fourth says, that the Whig members of Congress will never be afraid of ashamed to look their constituents in the face.

This, if true, shows an extraordinary amount of courage and effrontery in the honorable gentlemen after they have broken so many promises, and attempted to pass so many pernicious laws.

The Laws of the Ring.—Start not, fair reader, we do not mean the ring in which men undertake for a bribe, to disfigure each other by the brutal practice of pugilism. We refer to the laws so generally recognized in England as controlling the use of those ornamental rings so much worn by the fair sex.

The above rules in England are generally understood and acted upon. A lady in company with a hoop on the third finger of the left hand, is universally understood to be married. Why should not such be the case here? Whenever in company, unless well acquainted with all those present we are at a loss to say, which of the young ladies are married and which single, for we frequently see them married without them, and unmarried without them, and unmarried with them.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We received the important news to which we devote a large space in this day's paper at a very early hour in the morning, and immediately issued the same to our readers in an extra, of which we published over 10,000.

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—We have always, until very recently, been at a loss to understand fully why it was, that nothing—or rather worse than nothing—was done, at the last session of our Legislature, to improve the condition of our Banks, and the currency.

THE TALLADEGA PRESBYTERY OF THE C. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will convene at Jacksonville, on Thursday before the fourth Sabbath in Sept. at 11 o'clock.

THE members of Hiram Lodge are requested to attend the next regular communication, as business of the utmost importance will be brought before them.

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Augusta, June 16, 1842. EXCHANGE TABLE.—SPECIE BASIS. Mechanics' Bank, par do Agency Bank of Brunswick, do do Bank of Augusta, do do Augusta Insurance & Banking Company, do do Branch Georgia Rail Road, do do Branch State of Georgia, do do SAVANNAH NOTES. State Bank, par do Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, do do Planters' Bank, do do Central Railroad Bank, 20 a 25 dis

COUNTRY NOTES. State Bank Branch, Macon, par do Other Branches State Bank, do do Commercial Bank Macon, do do Brunswick Bank, do do Alledgesville Bank, do do City Council of Augusta, do do Ruckelshaus Bank, do do Branch Macon, and Fire Ins. Bank, do do St. Mary's Bank, do do Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon, 20 a 25 dis Insurance Bk of Columbus, Macon, 2 a 5 do Phoenix Bank late Farmers' Bnk of Columbus, do do Chattahoochee R. R. & Ins. Co., do do Central Bank, 22 a 25 do City Council of Columbus, Macon, do do and Millidgeville, 35 a 40 do Exchange Bank of Brunswick, 10 a 15 do Monroe Railroad Bk, do do Bank of Tallahassee and Branches, do do Chattahoochee R. R. & Ins. Co., do do Western Bank of Georgia, do do Bank of Columbus, do do Planters' & Mechanics' Bk of Columbus, do do Haw kinsville banks, do do

SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES. Charleston Bank, par do Bank of Hamburg, do do Country banks, do do ALABAMA NOTES. 20 a 35 dis On New York sight, 1 prem Philadelphia, a 1 do Baltimore, a 1 do On Charleston, par a 1 do On Savannah, par a 1 do

Wetumpka Prices Current.—COLLECTED WEEKLY. Cotton, 5 a 7 Bigging-Dundee, 22 a 25 " " " " 16 a 18 " " " " 10 a 12 Balerops, northern, 14 a 15 Bacon, Hams, sides, 6 a 6 shouldered, 5 a 7 Butter, Goshen, country, 12 a 18 Coffee, Rio, 14 a 15 " " " " 14 a 15 " " " " 14 a 15 Cheese, American, 00 00 Lion, sheet, 12 a 15 hoop, 10 a 12 Ploughmoulds, 10 a 10 Steel, German, 18 a 20 American best, 14 a 14 English, 18 a 20 Nails, cast, 3 a 4 wrought, 2 a 3 Rice, 20 a 25 sugar, loaf, 20 a 25 " " " " 16 a 18 N. O. 10 a 12 Porto Rico, 10 a 12 Spirits, brandy cog, gal, \$1 50 a 3 00 rum, N. E., 75 a 1 00 Lafayette, 2 00 a 2 50 Jamaica, 1 50 a 2 50 Gin, Holland, 2 00 a 2 50 American, 50 a 1 00 whiskey rec., 23 a 25 brandy, peach, 75 a 1 25 apple, 50 a 75 Wines, Madeira, 2 50 a 4 00 Teneriffe, 1 25 a 1 50 Sherry, 1 75 a 3 50 sweet Malaga, 50 a 50 Port, 2 00 a 3 00 Lisbon, 1 00 a 1 25 Charet, 2 25 a 6 00 Champagne, 8 00 a 12 00 Muscat, 5 00 a 6 00 Cordials assorted, 4 50 a 6 00 champagne-cider, 4 50 a 6 00 Porter, London, 4 00 a 4 00 American, 3 00 a 3 50 Soap, yellow, lb, 8 a 10 white, 12 a 14 Glass 8 x 10, 4 00 a 4 50 10 x 12, 5 00 a 5 50 Oils, lamp, gal, 87 a 1 00 train, 1 50 a 2 00 linseed, 4 50 a 5 00 White-lead No. 1, keg, 4 00 No. 2, 4 00 Putty, lb, 10 a 12 Chewing tobacco, lb, 12 a 100 Spice, lb, 14 a 18 Pepper, 14 a 18 Saltpetre, 16 a 25 Alum, 8 a 10 Borax crude, 25 Indigo refined, 45 a 50 refined, 75 a 50 Spanish, 2 50 a 0 00 Ginger, pound, 14 a 16 fac, 14 a 16 Salts, Epsom, 4 a 6 Glauber, 12 a 14 Saleratus, 12 a 14 Pearl Ash, 12 a 14 Chocolate, 12 a 14 Beeswax, 18 a 25 Tallow, 7 a 8 Castings, keg, 7 00 a 9 00 Powder, bag, 2 75 a 3 00 Shot, lb, 10 a 12 Lead, bar, 10 a 12 Pig, 5 a 9 Spirits turpentine, gal, 25 a 1 50 Northern hay, cwt, none Fodder, 1 00 a 1 25 Meal, bush, 50 a 62 5 Sack, 2 00 a 2 25

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY, ORPHANS' COURT, July 4, 1842. WHEREAS Thomas M. Barker, Executor of the last will and testament of Robert R. Rea, late of said County, deceased, produced said will in court, and prayed the same to be recorded.

THE ART OF HEALING THE SICK.—All things work together for good to them that do right. He is the best physician, not who takes best or who beats best, but who performs the most cures.

FROM J. B. EARL D. D. A positive cure for the Gravel. For many years I will do for the afflicted what I can, and I will do it for nothing.

THE BENTON RACES, Near Jacksonville, Alabama. WILL commence on the last Tuesday day (25th) October, and continue five days.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration having this day been granted by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County to the undersigned upon the Estate of George W. Hall, dec'd.

NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Gilbert Oneal, dec'd, having on the 1st day of April, 1842, been granted by the Orphan's Court of Cherokee County, to the undersigned.

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