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The Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

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POETRY.

From the Episcopal Recorder.

THE LOVED AND THE LOST.

Time hath no power to bear away,
Thine image from the heart;
No scenes that mark life's onward way
Can bid it hence depart.
Yet, while our souls with anguish riven,
Mourn, loved and lost, for thee,
We raise our tearful eyes to Heaven,
And joy that thou art free.

We miss thee from the band so dear
That gathers round our hearts,
We listen still thy voice to hear
Amid our household mirth.
We gaze upon thy vacant chair,
Thy form we seem to see,
We start to find thou art not there,
Yet joy that thou art free.

A thousand old familiar things,
Within our childhoods home,
Speak of the cherished absent one,
Who never more shall come,
They wake with mingled bliss and pain,
Fond memories of thee;
But would we call thee back again?
We joy that thou art free.

Amid earth's conflict, woe and care,
When our path dark appears,
'Tis sweet to know thou canst not share,
Our anguish and our tears;
That on thy head no more shall fall
The storms we may not flee;
Yes, safely shelter from them all,
We joy that thou art free.

For thou hast gained a brighter land,
And death's cold stream is past—
Thine are the joys, at God's right hand,
That shall forever last.
A crown is on thy angel brow,
Thine eye the King doth see,
Thy home is with the seraphs now—
We joy that thou art free!

THE GRAVE OF THE CHIEF.

"This was our country—it is now our
grave."—R. H. DANA.
No marble stones—nor mocking piles
Above his ashes stand;
But one lone flower is budding there—
A gift from Nature's hand.
Yet he was once a nation's chief,
A mighty warrior king—
His race is run—his name alone
Terrific legends sing.

In war, "the bravest of the brave,"
In council stern, though mild—
His power extended far and wide—
His realm?—the forest wild.
His enemies had often felt
The deep and deadly wound
Of him whose war-whoop shrill then broke
The silence deep around.

But he is gone, and 'neath yon tree
His mould'ring ashes lie;
There let them rest, till 'th' last dread trump
Shall call him to the sky.
That sacred tree let no man fell—
Let no one pluck that flower;
There let them stand—too soon they'll
yield.

To time's resistless power.
INEZ.
New York, May 10, 1842.

From the Philadelphia Advocate.

THE TOUCHING REPROOF.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Here, Jane," said a father to his little
girl not over eleven years of age, "go over to
the shop and buy me a pint of brandy."
At the same time he handed her a quar-
ter of a dollar. "The little girl took the money
and a bottle, as she did so, looked her father
in the face with an earnest expression. But
he did not seem to observe it although he
perceived it, and felt it; for he understood
its meaning. The little girl lingered as if
reluctant, for some reason to go on her er-
rand.

"Did you hear me what I said?" the father
asked angrily, and with a frowning brow, as
he observed this.
Jane glided from the room and went over
to the shop, hiding as she passed thro' the
street, the bottle under her apron. There
she obtained the liquor and returned with
it in a few minutes. As she reached the bot-
tle to her father, she looked at him again
with the same sad earnest look which he
observed. It annoyed and angered him.

What do you mean by looking at me in
that way? Ha! he said, in a loud angry
tone.

Jane shrunk away, and passed into the
next room, where her mother lay sick. She
had been sick for some time, and as they
were poor, and her husband given to drink,
she had sorrow and privation added to her
bodily sufferings. As her little girl came
in she went up to the side of her bed and
bending over it, leaned her head upon her
hand. She did not make any remark, nor
did her mother speak to her, until she ob-
served the tears trickling through her fingers.
"What is the matter my dear?" she then
asked tenderly.

"The little girl raised her head endeavor-
ing to dry up her tears as she did so.
"I feel so bad, mother," she replied.
"And why do you feel so bad my child?"
"Oh, I always feel so bad when father
sends me over to the shop for brandy, and
I had to go just now. I wanted to ask him
to buy you some grapes and oranges with
the quarter of a dollar—they would taste so
good to you—but he seemed to know what
I was going to say, and looked at me so cross
that I was afraid to speak. I wish he would
not drink any more brandy. It makes him
so cross—and then how many things he
might buy with the money it takes for brandy."

"The poor mother had no words of comfort
to offer her little girl, older in thought than
in years; for no comfort did she herself feel
in view of circumstances that troubled her
child. She only said—laying her hand on
her head—

"Try and not think about it, my dear
it only troubles and cannot make it any bet-
ter."

But Jane could not help thinking of it try
as hard as she would. She went to a Sab-
bath School, in which a Temperance society
had been formed, and every Sabbath she
heard the subject of intemperance discus-
ed, and its dreadful consequences detailed.
But more than all this she had the experi-
ence of a drunkard's child. In this experi-
ence how much of heart-touching misery
was involved! How much of privation—how
much of the anguish of a bruised spirit.
Who can know the weight that lies, like a
heavy burden, upon the heart of a drunk-
ard's child! None but that child—for lan-
guage is powerless to convey it.

On the next morning the father of little
Jane went away to his work, and she was
left alone with her mother & her youngest
sister. They were very poor, & could not
afford to employ any one to do house work,
and so, young as she was while her mother
was sick, little Jane had every thing to
do; the cooking cleaning, and even the wash-
ing and ironing—a hard task, indeed, for
her little hands. But she never murmur-
ed—never seemed to think that she was
overburdened. How cheerfully would all
have been done, if her father's smiles had
only fallen like sunshine upon her heart!
But that frown which her eyes looked so
often so anxiously, was ever hid in clouds
—clouds arising from the consciousness
that he was abusing his family while seek-
ing his own base gratification, and from per-
ceiving the evidences of his evil works stamp-
ed on all things around him.

As Jane passed frequently through her
mother's room during the morning, pausing
almost every time to ask if she wanted any
thing, she saw too plainly, that she was not
as well as, on the day before, that she had
a high fever, indicated by her hot skin and
constant request for cool water.

"I wish I had an orange," the poor wo-
man said as Jane came to her bedside, for
the twentieth time, "it would taste so good
to me."

She had been thinking about an orange
all the morning; and notwithstanding her ef-
fort to drive the thought from her mind, the
form of an orange would ever picture itself
before her, and its grateful flavor even seem
about to thrill upon her taste. At last she
uttered her wish—not so much with the
hope of having it gratified as from an involun-
tarily impulse to speak out her desire.

There was not a single cent in the house
for the father rarely trusted his wife with
money—he could not confide in her judi-
cious expenditure of it!

"Let me go and buy you an orange, moth-
er," Jane said; "they have oranges at that
shop."

"I have no change, my dear; and if I had,
I should not think it right to spend four or
five cents for an orange, when we have so
little.—Get me a cool drink of water, that
will do now."

Jane brought the poor sufferer a glass of
cool water and she drank it off eagerly.—
Then she lay back upon her pillow with a
sigh, and her little girl went out to attend
to the household duties that devolved upon
her. But all the while Jane thought of the
orange, and how she should get it for her
mother.

When her father came home to dinner he
looked crosser than he did in the morning.
He sat down to the table and eat his din-
ner in moody silence, and then rose to de-
part, without so much as asking after his
sick wife, or going into her chamber. As
he moved towards the door his hat already
on his head, Jane went up to him, and look-
ing timidly in his face, said in a hesitating
voice—

"Mother wants an orange so bad, won't
you give me some money to buy her one?"

"No, I will not! Your mother had better
be thinking about something else than wast-
ing money for oranges!" was the reply, as

the father passed out and shut the door hard
after him.

Jane stood for a moment, frightened at the
angry vehemence of her father, and then
burst into tears. She said nothing to her
mother of what had passed, but after the agi-
tation of her mind had somewhat subsided
began to cast about in her thoughts for
some plan by which she might obtain an or-
ange. At last it occurred to her, that at the
shop where she got liquor for her father,
they bought rags and old iron.

"How much do you give a pound for rags?"
she asked in a minute or two after the idea
had occurred to her, standing at the counter
of the shop.

"Three cents a pound," was the reply.
"How much for old iron?"
"A cent a pound."

"What's the price of them oranges?"
"Four cents a piece."

With this information, Jane hurried back.
After she had cleared away the dinner table
she went down into the cellar, and looked
up the bits of old iron that she could find.
Then she searched the yard, and found
some eight or ten old rusty nails, an old
bolt and a broken hinge. These she laid
away in a little nook in the cellar. After-
wards she gathered together all the old rags
that she could find about the house, and
in the cellar, and laid them with her old
iron. "But she saw plainly enough, that
her iron would not weigh over two pounds,
nor her rags over a quarter of a pound. If
time would have permitted, she would have
gone into the house for old iron, but this she
could not do; and disappointed at not being
able to get the orange for her mother, she
went about her work in the afternoon with
sad and desponding thoughts and feelings.

It was summer time, and her father
came home from his work before it was
dark.

"Go and get me a pint of brandy," he said
to Jane, in a tone that sounded harsh & an-
gry to the child, handing her at the time a
quarter of a dollar. Since the day before
he had taken a pint of brandy, and none but
the best would suit him.

She took the money and bottle and went
over to the shop. Wishfully she looked at
the tempting oranges in the window, as she
gave the money for the liquor, and thought
how glad her mother would be to have
one.

As she was hurrying back, she saw a
thick, rusty iron ring lying in the street.
She picked it up and kept on her way. It
felt heavy, and her heart bounded with the
thought that now she could buy the orange
for her mother. The piece of old iron was
dropped in the yard as she passed through.
After the father had taken a dram, he sat
down to his supper. While he was eating
it, Jane went in the yard to her little treas-
ure of scrap iron.

As she passed backwards and forwards
before the door facing which her father sat,
he observed her, and felt a sudden curiosity
to know what she was doing. He went
softly to the window, and as he did so, he
saw her gathering the iron, which she had
placed in a little pile, into her apron. Then
she rose up quickly and passed out of the
yard gate into the street.

The father went back to his supper, but
his appetite was gone. There was that in
the act of his child, simple as it was, that
moved his feelings in spite of himself. All
at once he thought of the orange she had
asked for that was to buy an orange that Jane
was now going to sell the iron she had evi-
dently been collecting since dinner time.

"How selfish and wicked I am!" he said
to himself involuntarily.

In a few minutes Jane returned, and with
her hand under her apron, passed through
the room where he sat, into her mother's
chamber. An impulse almost irresistible,
caused him to follow her in a few moments
after.

"It is so grateful," he heard his wife say as
he opened the door.

On entering the chamber, he found her
sitting up in the bed eating the orange, and
while little Jane stood by, looking into her
face with an air of subdued, yet heartfelt
gratification. All this time he pretended to
be searching for something, which appar-
ently obtained he left the room and the house,
with feelings of acute pain and self-upbraid-
ings.

"Come, let us go and see these cold
water men," said a companion whom he
met a few steps from his own door.—
"They are carrying the whole world before
them."

"Very well, come along."
And the two men bent their steps toward
Temperance Hall.

When little Jane's father turned from
the door of that place, his name was signed
to the pledge, and his heart fixed to abide
by it. On his way home, he saw some
grapes in a window. He bought some of
them, and a couple of oranges and lemons.
When he came home he went into his wife's
chamber and opening the paper that contain-
ed the first fruits of his sincere repentance,
laid them before her, and said with tend-
erness, while the moisture dimmed his
eyes—

"I thought these would taste good to you
Mary, and so I bought them."

"Oh, William!" and the poor wife started,
and looked up into her husband's face
with an expression of surprise and trembling
hope.

"Mary,—and he took her hand tenderly

"I have signed the pledge to night, and I
will keep it by the help of Heaven!"

The sick wife raised herself up quickly,
and bent over towards her husband, eagerly
extending her hands. Then as he drew
his arm around her, she let her head fall
upon his bosom, and with an emotion of
delight, such as had not moved over the sur-
face of her stricken heart, for years.

The pledge was a total abstinence pledge
and it has never been violated by him, and
what is better, we are confident never will.
How much of human happiness is involved
in that simple pledge?

AN UNPARALLELED VILLIAN.

The following heart-touching story of
filial and its dreadful consequences, is
from the N. Y. Tribune. The name of the
villain seducer should be given at length,
and published far and wide throughout the
country. So vile and heartless a miscreant
is unworthy the name of man.

Six years ago a wealthy, and influential
widower of forty-five named Dr. McC—
of Chelsea, Vt., hired an amiable and beau-
tiful girl eighteen named Mary T—
to assume the care of his children and house-
hold. A few months after, they were seen
to ride away together, and in the next Wood-
stock paper appeared an announcement
that they had been married at that place, by
an Episcopal clergyman. They returned
as man and wife, and have so lived until a
short time since, when Dr. McC—, dis-
missed the unfortunate woman from his
house, alleging that they had never been
married. Whether she had been utterly
deceived by a sham marriage, or had con-
sented to a deceit in order to save herself
from inevitable shame, cannot now be as-
certained.

The poor victim, driven in disgrace from
the house in which she had so long been re-
garded as a virtuous wife, and thus ren-
dered an outcast from society, dared not re-
turn to her relatives; she went elsewhere
and procured employment, but the finger of
scorn was pointed at her, and in whatever
company she found herself alone—fallen,
loathed and shunned. She could not en-
dure this; and returned at length by night
to the house of her destroyer, and begged
pitiably for shelter and protection, declar-
ing that she had wandered long without food
and was starving. At length the door was
opened to her, from a dread of attracting the
attention of the neighborhood. She was
fed and turned away, with strict orders
never to show herself there again. She left
but where could she go? All day she wan-
dered in the woods and ledges adjacent; and
in the night, faint and shivering, she re-
turned to the only place where she could justly
claim protection, and cried for a home.
She was repelled; but the noise aroused the
neighbors, who insisted that she should be
allowed a shelter. It was agreed that she
might stay that night, but should leave in
the morning, a neighbor agreeing to take
her to her nearest relatives. "I will go if
alive," was the only promise that could be
extorted from her. She went to her room
and the next morning was found in it—dead!
Deserted, loathed, despairing, without a
friend or a hope in the world, the wretched
victim had committed suicide!

The eccentric Rowland Hill, among the
numerous religious notices—which it was
his custom to read every Sabbath after ser-
vice, once delivered the following: "an hum-
ble partaker in Christ desires to know, why
brother Hill finds it necessary to ride to
church in a sumptuous carriage, when his
divine Master never rode any where ex-
cept on an ass?" Upon which pious in-
quiry, brother Hill, showing up his spectacles
on his forehead, and with an air of great
humility, thus commented: "I would say in
answer to my humble brother, that I have
a carriage, but no beast such as our mas-
ter rode. However, if my worthy brother
will present himself at the door of my dwell-
ing on next Lord's day, ready saddled and
bridled; I will ride him to church!"

STRONG LANGUAGE.—The Commercial
Advertiser, by way of comment upon the
enormous sum of money recently in the
pockets of our fellow citizens, but now dan-
gling from the extreme point of Fanny Ells-
ler's foot, raised to an altitude of 90 degrees
above all decency, says: "A virtuous wo-
man, borne down by misfortune, weeping
over her starving babes, would have appeal-
ed vain to the same speculators, for as many
cents as Ellsler has received dollars for her
indecencies." This is strong language
but we are sure it is not less true than
strong.

JOE SMITH AND BENNETT.—The two quar-
reling Mormons—speak somewhat severely
of each other. The following paragraph is
from one of Bennett's late letters to Joe:
"Pratt and Rigdon and Robison, and the
Higbees and the Marks, and hundreds of
others know you to be a liar, Joe, and Pratt
and others have told you so in the face of
open day. You lied in the name of the
Lord!!! Remember that, you base blasphem-
er—Remember that, and weep! Look at
your black catalogue of crimes—your seduc-
tions and attempted seductions in the name
of your Maker—your thefts—your robberies—
and your murders!! Why, Satan blushes
to behold so corrupt and loathsome a mortal
—one whose daring deeds of crime so far
surpass hell's darkest counsels, as to hide
the sable Prince in impenetrable darkness
forever!"

SPEECH OF THE HON. DIXON H. LEWIS, OF ALABAMA.

On the Tariff Bill, in committee of the whole
on the state of the Union, delivered in
the House of Representatives, July 11,
1842.

MR. CHAIRMAN.—I seldom address this
House, nor should I do so on the present oc-
casion, but for the paramount importance
which, in my estimation, justly attaches to
this bill.

Sir, I look upon this as not only the lead-
ing measure of the session, but the leading
measure of the Whig party, that to which
all their other measures have been directed,
and which, if successful, will be the con-
summation of their whole policy. I look
upon it as a return to that disastrous system
of measures, under which the country is
now prostrate, and suffering with an inten-
sity, and protraction, unparalleled in its past
history. I hesitate not to say, the pecuniary
distress inflicted on the country, under the
joint action of Banks, Tariffs, Internal Im-
provements, and other Whig measures, is
infinitely beyond that produced by the last
war with Great Britain.

Sir, that system commenced with an Un-
ited States Bank, then followed the Tariffs
of 1824 and 1828—then the system of In-
ternal Improvement, prosecuted with so
much vigor, and so much injustice, under
the administration of the gentleman from
Massachusetts—then an immense surplus
revenue, which after the payment of the
public debt, through an union first with the
U. S. Bank, and afterwards with the State
Banks, gave an inflation to the paper sys-
tem, unequalled since the days of John
Law, and which finally terminated as ev-
ery such inflation must terminate, in a con-
dition of general indebtedness, but little
short of the universal bankruptcy, both of
States and of individuals.

And now, sir, while the country is yet
prostrate under these measures, before a
wound is closed, or the blood is stanch-
ed, the great object of Whig policy is to pre-
cipitate us into the same system. As a
pretext for inordinate taxation, the Whig
party have within the last two years created
a new public debt, not a debt like the for-
mer one, incurred in the prosecution of war
in defence of our rights, but one designedly
created by the most wilful extravagance.
To throw the whole burthens of revenue on
imports, the proceeds of the public lands
are to be distributed among the States; and
thus the old system of Internal Improve-
ment by the Federal Government, so much
reprobated by the people, is to be super-
seded by the more recent and more profligate
system of distribution.

It is true, so far they have been de-
feated in their favorite purpose of establish-
ing an United States Bank, but the decisive
battle between monopoly and special privi-
leges on one side, and just and impartial
laws on the other, is now to be fought. The
passage or rejection of this bill will deter-
mine all the great issues between us and
our opponents. The fate of the Tariff, Bank
and Distribution hangs on the result. If
we reject this bill, we destroy distribution
and reverse the whole system of Whig
measures. If, on the contrary, it becomes
a law, we build up an interest strong enough
to sustain not only the Whig party, but all
their measures.—We marshal together a
combination of associated and special inter-
ests to live upon the plunder of the people,
who, by force of Legislation, will be made
stronger than the people. It is idle to sup-
pose we can withstand this mighty array of
Bank, Tariff and Distribution interests in
the great contest of 1844. They will
seize the Whig banner, and bear it aloft,
amidst the acclamations of triumph, place
their favorite in the Presidential chair.
Who that favorite may be, will be to me a
matter of little interest. Establish this
system permanently, and I would not turn
my heel to make the President. In fact, sir,
I know no one in the Whig ranks more wor-
thy of that station, than the gentleman from
Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) the illustri-
ous author of this policy. No, sir, I repeat
it, no one more worthy, not even the dis-
tinguished citizen of Kentucky.

But, Mr. Chairman, monopoly lives and
strengthens by association. The Bank party
having given you a tariff, and the Tariff
party having given you a Bank, the next
object of interest with both these parties,
would be the assumption of the State debts.
In fact, sir, assumption is but a step in the
progress of building up and perpetuating
the Bank and Tariff interests. The State debts
would furnish quite as good a pretext for
high duties as the war debt of 1816, and
does any one doubt, that these debts if as-
sumed, would not be found in the hands of
the Bank or its stockholders.

Sir, the assumption of the State debts, is
at present, I know, but dimly shadowed forth
in the programme of Whig policy; but pass
this bill, and it will at once start into life,
& stand forth in bold relief, the front figure on
the canvass. It is, sir, in keeping with their
whole policy. The principle of the measure
is already recognised in the distribution
bill. If you can dispose of Federal money
for general purposes, by distribution to the
States, can you not dispose of it, for the
special purposes of paying State debts? Is
not distribution in fact an entering wedge
and a beginning towards paying the State
debts, when the main argument for so dis-
posing of the money, is the embarrassed fi-
nances of the States? I give a man money,
because he needs it to pay a pressing debt,

and yet in so doing, I am not considered as
paying his debt.

But, sir, the extent and enormity of the
injustice of assuming the State debts, revolts
the public mind, and hence many who are
interested and secretly in favor of it, think
it prudent not to avow the policy. Sir, the
question is one of the extent to which you
will carry Whig principles and Whig mea-
sures. I have never known one of the party
thoroughly imbued with its doctrines, to
place any limit whatever on the power of
taxation and appropriation; and yet without
some limitation on both these powers, there
can be nothing like property in individuals.
Can an individual be said to have property
in any thing, when the Government can for
any and every purpose take it away, by tax-
ation, and for any and every purpose, dis-
pose of it by appropriation or distribution?
And, sir, if you can collect Federal money
and distribute it for State purposes, what
limitation is there either on taxation or ap-
propriation. Legislation becomes a system
of legalized Agrarianism, and the Govern-
ment which was mainly instituted to pro-
tect property, becomes a plundering maraud-
er to seize and to scatter it. Gentlemen
may inveigh against the repudiation of State
debts; but what honest man would not rather
fall either through inability or choice, to
pay his own debts, than to see his friend to-
tally unconnected with the transaction, com-
pelled to pay them for him? Sir, I had
rather a thousand times see the State debt
of Alabama repudiated, than to see it paid
by taxation, either direct or indirect, on her
sister States.

Sir, I repeat, that the whole policy of as-
sumption is involved in distribution; and the
Whig party are already committed to it, not-
withstanding the opposition at present of
some members of that party. If tariff du-
ties be in fact so many bounties to the man-
ufacturer, without imposing corresponding
burthens on the consumer as you now con-
tend; then to keep up these duties, you ought
as a party not only to assume, but by this
easy process of taxation to pay the State
debts. It is in vain that a portion of your
friends may hang back. Political position
has so much control over political opinion,
and I have seen so many Southern Whigs
changing their long cherished principles on a
Bank, a Tariff, and Distribution, that
when the rally is made, I cannot doubt an
universal acquiescence on their part, in the
assumption of State debts.

But, sir, this preference for indirect tax-
ation in paying State debts, will not stop at
assumption. It will go on until all other
modes of taxation are abolished, and until
the State Governments are in fact perma-
nently quartered, like so many Parish pa-
pers, on the Federal revenue for support.
This, and nothing short of this, is the con-
sequence of the devotion which is now ex-
hibited to that system of taxation, which is
perpetrated by deluding the people—creep-
ing up to the blind side of them, and steal-
thily taking money out of their pockets,
without their knowledge. A system, I aver
unworthy of the enlightened spirit of the
age—of our free institutions, and of our
patriotic and intelligent people.

I have not time, Mr. Chairman, to say as
much as I had intended to say on this mea-
sure as a violation of the compromise. That
act carried with it a pledge between the dif-
ferent sections of the Union, sanctioned by
all the solemnities which Legislation can
impose.

It was faithfully observed by us for nine
years of protection, and of great prosperity
to the manufacturers. For the first time
since the tariff of 1816, every murmur of
dissatisfaction was hushed, and not a com-
plaint was heard of the want of adequate
protection—but now when the benefits of the
compromise are beginning to inure to us,
by a return not to free trade, as some have
said; but to a twenty per cent. standard of
duties; it is proposed in violation of every
thing-like good faith to raise the duties on
some articles as high as one hundred and
fifty, and on all the protected articles—to
an average of forty per cent. Sir, the com-
promise has already been violated, in com-
promise from the spirit of rigid economy, on
which that act was based. The pledge is
to collect money for no other purpose than
revenue, and in no event to exceed twenty
per cent., and even under that standard, to
confine the duties to the amount required
under an economical administration of the
Government.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are told this is a
Revenue Bill. Why it is so called, except as
an excuse for its open and direct viola-
tion of the compromise bill, I cannot per-
ceive. The compromise standard of duties
would have been a revenue bill, and one
which would have given more revenue than
this bill. My friend from Virginia, Mr.
Hubbard, has shown, that while 8 cents a
bushel are imposed upon salt, the drawbacks
alone will almost absorb the high duty which
is imposed upon this necessary of life, which
Great Britain has exempted from taxation.
But, sir, the whole scale of duties on pro-
tected articles cannot be less than 40 per
cent., a scale greatly above the revenue
standard. The gentleman from New York,
(Mr. Barnard) admits it will be prohibi-
tory, as he supposes, on ten million of im-
ports. Now, sir, if our manufacturers are
not infinitely less than I take them to be,
British manufacturers cannot pay the ex-
pense of importation to this country, and in
addition pay 40 per cent. duty, and then be
sold as cheap as rival articles manufactur-
ed here. If this can be done in the present



Jacksonville Republican. Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1842.

AN APPRENTICE

To the Printing business will be taken at this Office, if application be made soon. A good opportunity will be given, both as respects learning the trade, and also as to terms upon which he will be received.

COTTON.—We are happy to acknowledge the receipt in our market during the past week of some 20 bales of new cotton, which changed hands at from 9 to 10 cents, and met ready sales. Several lots of old Cotton have also arrived and commanded from 6 to 7-1-2 cents.

LEVI W. LAWLER was recently elected to the command of Brigadier General of the 18th Brigade A. M. composed of the counties of Cherokee, DeKalb and South Marshall. His majority over his competitor, Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 470 votes.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to a portion of the able speech of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, on the Tariff Bill, the conclusion of which will be published next week. It will amply repay, in valuable information, for the time consumed in reading it.

We are compelled this week to print on paper of rather inferior quality, in consequence of disappointment in receiving our regular supply from New York. We have received information that it was forwarded from Mobile to Wetumpka on the 24th ult. and are confident of receiving it before the publication of our next number.

We learn, by a letter from a friend residing at that place, that there has been a great revival of religion in Jefferson, Cherokee County. Forty-six whites and eight colored persons were added to the Methodist Episcopal Church during the meeting, which continued nine days. To use the language of our correspondent, the "forests were made to re-echo with the shouts of heaven born souls; some of our wildest citizens have bowed at Immanuel's shrine and have had his renovating grace applied to their hearts." But a few weeks since there was a meeting in another portion of the same County, at which forty-nine were added to the Church. "Whilst we rejoice at the good news from abroad, we have to regret the selfishness and impenitence of our own people: may the time speedily roll round when sinners of Jacksonville will be made to cry out "what shall we do to be saved?"

When moral depravity has thrown her dark pall over society—when the devotee of virtue, honesty and integrity sees his fondest anticipations blasted, the divinities of his adoration trampled in the dust, and their shrines desecrated, it is refreshing to see one good work going on. I allude to the Temperance Reform. Within the last week two individuals have been committed to jail by the vigilance of our citizens, and the firmness of our Magistrates—one for mail robbery, the other for forgery. Within the same week another has been conducted through our village, in charge of the ministers of the law, accused of larceny—but a few weeks ago another was taken from the head of a school in our county and carried like a felon to a neighboring State, for embezzling and absconding—at our last Circuit Court we sent a delegate to the Penitentiary—not long since a minister of the Gospel from an adjoining State, "stealing the livery of heaven to serve the devil in;" under false pretences, swindled some of our citizens out of considerable sums of money—our Courts of Justice are full of litigations from attempts, by smuggling property and other means, to avoid the payment of honest debts, and our criminal docket at every court exhibits a black catalogue of human depravity. Amid all this, it is cheering, yes, a heart stirring sight to see a number of our most worthy citizens, of all ages, sexes, and callings, uniting like a band of brothers, to roll back the tide of iniquity, by banishing one of the greatest vices with which humanity was ever cursed, or our beautiful land polluted. It is like an oasis in the desert; a gushing fountain to the famishing traveller in the sands of the tropics.

Could the opponents of the temperance reform, or the careless and indifferent have been present at the last meeting of our village Temperance Society, the former would certainly have laid down the arms of their opposition; and the latter been aroused to enthusiasm for the cause, else has magic eloquence lost its charms, philanthropy ceased to vibrate its chord in the human bosom, and reason to command her wonted homage. At the close of the addresses, no less than twenty persons enrolled themselves under the broad banner of Total Abstinence, pledging their "sacred honors" to its support. And when the old, the young, the talented, the manly and the fair unite to accomplish a work of benevolence, what can withstand them! Who would not be proud to engage in such a work? Who would not contribute his mite to carry joy to the heart of the wife and the mother, to give a father to the worse than orphan—to raise a fellow man from the sink of pollution and crime, to the high station designed for him by his Creator? And shall we cease from this glorious work? What though our enthusiasm should meet with occasional disappointment to damp its ardour—though occasionally one who by a manly effort had released his feet from the snare of intem-

perance—from the mire and Clay and placed them upon the rock of Total Abstinence, should be again beguiled from the path of safety? should this be an argument against all efforts? Shall the advocates of temperance be taunted with it? No. It is an awful warning to those who are trifling near that Melstroom, that despite of every thing, is too surely hurrying the unfortunate apostate to the terrible gulph whose rushing waves shall soon swallow up its fated victim. You then, whose light bounding barque is joyfully dancing over the bright flashing waves towards that bourne whence there is no return, flee, while yet you have power, or ere long you will be whirled into that vortex, like him you chide us with. Like the charmed bird, you will involuntarily rush into the jaws of your destroyer—you are within the direful folds of the fell Anaconda; his contagious breath is breathing around you; his coils are drawing closer and closer, and soon it will be too late for you to flee. Do you not see the unavailing efforts of that individual to free himself from the fetters that too surely bind—the net that too surely entangles its victim? He, like you, once laughed at temperance societies. He said that there was no need for him to join; that he only took his glass occasionally, and never would be a drunkard. Now effort after effort is unavailing—resolution after resolution is broken, and not all the exertions of himself and the sympathy of friends can rescue him from the gulph of intemperance.

Can it be said then, that there is no use for temperance societies, when the living, walking monuments of the destroying influence of dram-drinking meet us in the streets and highways? Suffer not yourselves to come under the bitter accusation of the Prophet, "You have daubed my people with untempered mortar, you have cried peace-peace, when there is no peace." And let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." SINCERITAS.

For the Jacksonville Republican. "No Bankrupt," having as he insinuates made his "debut" in the "controversy" being his third appearance, in order not to be behind him in numbers, I offer a few remarks which his last communication very naturally suggests. He disclaims all personal allusions in his former communication, and in charity I am bound to believe him, tho' I candidly confess that in doing so I am compelled to adopt the catholic rule, which requires as an article of their creed that "if a layman thinks he discovers a Priest who is drunk he is bound to consider it an ocular delusion. And I much doubt whether any of his readers who are not prepared to adopt some such rule can give to his stale story of "Lorenzo Dow" any other application than another attempt to insinuate that Lorenzo is one who advocates the Bankrupt law from reasons personal to himself. But let that pass: I cannot but feel surprise however, that he still persists in the assertion that I had attempted to shew that Congress derives the power to pass a Bankrupt law by implication. Now I submit to all who have seen my first publication, whether I did not expressly quote the Clause of the Constitution which gives Congress this right, and name the article and clause? And does not No Bankrupt know that Anti Bankrupt did state that Congress was expressly prohibited from passing a Bankrupt law, and referred to the clause limiting the powers of the States as proof of his position; and that it was in answer to this that I stated the same clause prohibited the coining of money and the making of treaties; and stated expressly that the only object of the clause was to limit the powers of the States, and had no reference whatever to the powers of Congress or words to that plain import? Yet it is from this he derives his notion that I rely upon implied powers for the passage of this law, and talks about "absurdity." He next states that "he must acknowledge that his perceptive faculties are not sufficiently acute to discover my locality;" (it may be a question whether that arises from his misfortune or my fault), and a question which I feel no disposition to determine farther than to say he very much mistakes my position if he thinks I have taken it up behind the members of Congress or the Judges of the Supreme Court," as the only defence I have to shield me from the "arrows" of the "bow," which he says "he draws it at a venture." Although I consider myself much behind them in capacity to understand a constitutional question nor am I prepared to place "No Bankrupt" before them in that particular, I incline to the opinion that the time is far distant when any who desire a correct exposition of the constitution, shall consult "No Bankrupt" in preference to the opinions of the Supreme Court, nor do I believe there can be much danger to those who are shielded by the Judges of that Court of wounds from the "arrows" shot by the adventurous bow of "No Bankrupt." If "No Bankrupt" is so very obtuse in "his perceptive faculties" as his mistaking the grounds upon which I rest the power of Congress to pass a Bankrupt law or the position I now occupy, would seem to indicate, he must excuse me if I decline to take protection under him, or pasture among his flock, however fleecy my coat may become, as I should fear his "perceptive powers" might not always enable him to distinguish properly, his own "flock" from that of his neighbors, a misfortune which does most easily beset some kind of stock raisers, and one which sometimes causes unpleasant consequences. Upon the whole, I would advise "No Bankrupt" if he is disposed to lay aside the pen and go into the stock business as he seems to intimate, not to turn shepherd or meddle with sheep at all, but as man is said to be a gregarious animal, I would advise him, instead of the "shepherd's hook," to procure the lasso, and attend to a sort of animal particularly distinguished from others by the length of his ears." LORENZO.

A SWEET.—Over 2,000,000 acres of land will be sold in Michigan next month, for the unpaid taxes.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 7, 1842. According to notice previously given, the adjourned meeting of the citizens convened in the Methodist Church 9 o'clock A. M. on 7th September, 1842, to farther prosecute the business of forming a Bible Society, which had begun the evening before. Dr. G. R. Grant, the Chairman, and A. J. Walker, Secretary of the previous meeting, filled the same offices in this. The proceedings of the former meeting, and a list of the names of those who wished to become members were read. In addition to the names contained in the former report, eleven others were presented to the society as applicants for membership in the society about to be organized.

The following constitution was then adopted, viz: CONSTITUTION OF THE AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY OF BENTON COUNTY, ALABAMA. ARTICLE 1st. This society shall be called the Bible Society of Benton County, Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

ART. 2nd. The object of the society shall be to promote the circulation of the Holy Scriptures "without note or comment," and in English those of the commonly received versions.

ART. 3rd. All persons, contributing any sum to its funds, shall be members for one year; those contributing \$1 or more shall receive (if called for within twelve months) a common Bible in return; those contributing less than one dollar at one time shall be members for life.

ART. 4th. All funds not wanted for circulating the Scriptures within the Society's own limits, shall be paid over annually to the Parent Society to aid distribution among the destitute in other parts of the country, and in foreign lands.

ART. 5th. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be such as their respective titles import.

ART. 6th. The management of the Society shall be entrusted to an Executive Committee of seven (including the Secretary and Treasurer) who shall appoint its own Chairman, supply its own vacancies, and make its own by-laws.

ART. 7th. It shall be the duty of the Committee to meet frequently on adjournment, or on the call of the Chairman, to keep a good supply of books on hand, so far as the funds furnished may be adequate; to appoint distributors; to see that collections, in some way, are made annually throughout the County, and that all funds are forwarded early to the parent Society, with a statement, as to the portion, designed for the payment of books, and that as a free donation.

ART. 8th. There shall be a general meeting of the Society on the 8th January of each year, when a full report of their doings shall be presented by the committee (a copy of which shall be furnished to the parent Society), and when a new election of officers shall take place. Should the Society fail of an annual meeting, the same officers and committee shall be continued, until an election does occur.

ART. 9. Any Branch Society, or Bible Committee formed within the bounds of this Auxiliary, by paying over its funds annually shall receive Bibles, and Testaments at cost price to the society.

ART. 10. No alteration shall be made in this Constitution, except at an annual meeting, and by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

After the adoption of the above Constitution, the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, and JOHN NENBIT, sen. was chosen President, M. M. HOUSTON, Vice President, A. J. WALKER, Secretary, and E. L. WOODWARD, Treasurer. R. G. EARL, G. R. GRANT, J. C. FRANCIS, THOMAS GARRETT, and D. P. FORNEY were appointed, together with the Secretary and Treasurer, to compose the Executive Committee. The Society, then, on motion, adjourned. A. J. WALKER, Sec'y.

that they cannot show, that as competitors in the home market, the duties affect them separately and apart from their interest as consumers. I do not deny that duties fall heavily on the consumer, but I wish to prove that, as competitors for the home market, those who furnish the exports of the country bear a double burthen, both as consumers and producers of those articles which are exchanged in foreign markets for their exports. I wish, in a word, to show that the system is a war on exports.

But sir, separately and apart from the injustice of this system as affecting the competition for the home market, does any one believe the people would acquiesce in one-half of 27 millions of dollars as a permanent scale of revenue? The secret is, that we enlist the whole manufacturing interest in favor of high duties from a conviction that in paying one dollar to the Government, we pay five or six times as much to the manufacturer in the enhanced price of his goods.

I find, by the commercial returns, that the imports of protected articles, (by which I mean goods from abroad, similar to such as are manufactured in this country,) amount to about \$50,000,000. Which pay a duty of 40 per cent. under the present bill giving to the present Government, \$20,000,000. The amount of similar articles manufactured in this country by the census returns, was, in 1840, above \$395,000,000—suppose them now \$400,000,000.

A discrimination of 40 per cent. in favor of the home-made products, is equal to a bounty to the home manufacturer of \$400,000,000. This distributed among 798,545 persons being the whole number engaged in manufactures—is \$211 of bounty to each manufacturer.

It may be said, in reply to this astounding statement, that on many articles duties have no effect in enhancing price. If so, why is the duty levied? I often hear that many articles of home manufacture require no duty because of their cheapness. In framing this bill, however, the Committee of Ways and Means found no such article. We hear of the cheapness of nails, lead, and coarse cottons, yet no articles are better protected in this bill. If any gentleman knows of an article which requires no protection, let him rise in his place and point them out, that we may have no instance of gratuitous taxation.

But it may be asked, if the manufacturers receive such bounties from other branches, why are they not more prosperous? It has been asked, during this debate, why are many kinds of manufactures and particularly the iron forges of Pennsylvania suspended and idle? My friend from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Snyder,) in reply to this question, has put another which is equally pertinent. He asked why, when one bank in the city of Philadelphia suspended specie payment, every other bank in the Union followed the example on the very day the news was received? Sir, we may look for fictitious distress, whenever we legislate for the benefit of special and private interests. It is true, that the general distress, which pervades all other interests, may, to a very small extent, have reached the manufacturers. Consumption has declined on account of that general pecuniary distress; and the demand for manufactured goods has, of course, lessened; but never has the Chinese policy of excluding foreign goods been more fully consummated; and never have the manufacturers had more complete possession of what they desired—the home market. Home production has more than overtaken home consumption; and while the fabrics are accumulating on their hands without a purchaser, instead of looking abroad for new markets, by lessening the burthens on foreign trade, the manufacturers bring forward a bill under the pressure of which that trade must be crushed. Instead of stimulating consumption by removing old burthens from the shoulders of the people, every article, of necessity, which they consume, comes to them enhanced by a duty of 40 per cent. The disease is the Plethora of redundant production. The remedy, instead of affording relief, adds to the Congestion of the patient.

Dut, sir, how is it that the manufacturers have so clearly obtained the object of all their desires—the ascendancy in the home market? I answer, by a return from unbound to a partially sound system. I have in my possession authentic documents, to prove that their prosperity was never so great as for the last nine years, under a gradual reduction of duties by the Compromise Act. Not a whisper of complaint was heard from them during this time, nor a cry of protection, until recently, when, in answer to a clamor gotten up by bankers and politicians, they cry out furiously for protection; at a time, too, when importations have almost ceased, and they have quiet possession of the home market. To prove the increased ability of the manufacturers, not only to maintain the home market, but to compete in foreign countries, I publish the following table of exports of manufactured goods, by which it will be seen that during the nine years of compromise, under a reducing scale of duties, those exports have been more than doubled.

Table with 4 columns: Year, Amount, Year, Amount. Title: Amount of Manufactures exported in each year: showing an increased ability to compete with foreign Manufacturers even abroad.

A similar table of the Imports of foreign manufactures for the same year, would show that they have progressively declined under a reducing scale of tariff duties, aided, no doubt, by a reducing, and sounder currency.

If any further proof is required to establish the greater prosperity of the manufacturing than the agricultural interests, the following facts drawn from the census tables are conclusive:

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in 1840, was 3,717,756. The value of agricultural products, \$794,453,071 00. Products of the labor of each individual employed in agriculture, 213 71. The number of persons engaged in manufacturing products, \$395,832,615 00. Products of labor of each individual, 500 14. Showing, conclusively, Mr. Chairman, that while the manufacturers are asking the agriculturists to be taxed for their benefit, the labor of one manufacturer is worth \$72 and 75 cents more than two farmers. (Here a gentleman from Pennsylvania, asked Mr. L., if he had made any allowance for the cost of material, and price of machinery.) Mr. L. remarked, that he would answer the question by giving another table, which would clinch the nail on those points.

By the census tables the same year, the amount of capital employed in agriculture, was \$1,500,000,000 00. The product of the capital so employed independent of labor, was 794,453,071 00. Being a product of each hundred dollars of agricultural capital, of 52 22.

The amount of capital engaged in manufactures, was 267,726,579 00. The product of capital employed independent of labor, was 305,882,615 00. Being a product of each hundred dollars of manufacturing capital, of 147 86.

The result of both these tables is, that a laborer engaged in agriculture with a capital of \$500, the product of his year's labor and capital, would be \$474 81.

A laborer engaged in manufactures with a capital of \$500, the product of his year's labor and capital, would be \$1239 44.

Deduct from this the product of agricultural labor and capital, above, 474 81.

It shows a difference in favor of the manufacturing labor and capital, over agricultural, \$764 63.

Now, Mr. Chairman, CAPITAL & LABOR are the only elements of profit, and from a comparison of both these elements, drawn from a source which cannot be questioned, the result is, that ONE MAN with a capital of five hundred dollars performing manufacturing labor, makes \$299 82 cis. more than two MEN with a capital of one thousand dollars, performing agricultural labor.

And yet, sir, in the face of all these facts, we are again called upon by this bill, not merely to increase, but to perpetuate this inequality. Where is this system to stop? Are these heavy exactions to last forever? When in fact will manufacturers stand alone, and chew their own food? When will they realize the promise so long given, to cheapen goods even below the foreign market? Certainly not under a continuation of high duties, for the avowed object of duties, is to prevent manufactures from reaching their cheapest point. We have submitted to this system for more than 26 years, and yet the manufacturers are as intent on imposing duties, as they were in 1816—and infinitely more insolent in demanding them. Then they came cap in hand and asked as a favor, what they now claim as a right. Then they promised, if protected while they, they would be able to furnish goods cheaper than they could be imported from abroad. Now after 26 years of protection, without showing that a single article has reached the point when it can dispense with the further aid of high duties we are called upon by the imposition of still higher duties, to give a new lease to the life of this wicked policy.

For this table I am indebted to the Tariff speech of Hon. J. C. Calhoun. "It is greatly above the product in the south, and shows that our labor, under its burthen, is less productive than a greater labor in any part of the U. States." (Continued.)

REST AND MILDEW ON WHEAT.—The report on rust and mildew on wheat by a committee at the late quarterly meeting of the New Jersey Agricultural Society, ascribes these serious evils to loss of sap, through the splitting of the straw, under a hot sun, immediately after a shower or heavy fog. Two crops were carefully examined—one immediately after a sudden drenching shower, and the other after a fog and in both cases the straw was found bursting under a hot sun with a snapping noise, in short splits of a fourth of an inch long, and the sap exuding in every direction. A day or two after the whole field was darkened with rust, in both cases, and the wheat of very little value.

It does not appear that these evils occur while the wheat is growing, but only at a late and critical period of ripening. In one field there were some trees which sheltered the grain from the intense rays of the sun; and in those spots it was uninjured. The committee concluded that there is no sure practicable means of security. An honest man's face is a letter of recommendation written by God himself.

advanced stage of our manufactures, it would be cheaper to burn them than to protect them, and give over all hope of competing with English manufactures.

But, sir, the foreign trade upon which it is proposed to levy these heavy contributions is already depressed under twenty five per cent. duty, beyond all former example. The country is overstocked with goods, many of which have been imported, having been reshipped to other ports—because of the inability of our people to buy or consume. Our citizens in many places deeply in debt, their agricultural produce reduced in price beyond any former period, and still reducing—their currency reduced in some places to the specie standard, and in other places by a depreciated paper circulation, greatly below it. In stead of sending State stocks abroad to be sold, and the proceeds to return to us in foreign goods, a large portion of the produce sent abroad is applied to the payment of interest on the State debts already contracted. From these causes importations have well nigh ceased under our present comparatively low scale of duties. How then are we to withstand the heavy burdens of this bill?

Sir the party in power have fixed the scale of expenditure at twenty-seven millions of dollars, and in adjusting their scale of revenue to meet it, they propose a collection of thirty-two millions of gross revenue on less than eight millions of imports. This, sir, is subjecting our foreign commerce to a fearful test; but, if it sinks under the burden, the system of imports must sink with it. If it is a question of existence to the one it is equally so to the other. Our commerce however trodden under foot, may rise again with a return of low duties, but their import system once down, is down forever. Like the country from which we borrow all its folly, and but little of its wisdom—we shall be driven by our financial necessities to a property tax, for the support of the Government. Labor, with its weary limbs, its empty stomach and ragged exterior, will throw off the heavy load with which it has been bowed to the earth for years; and manufacturers, hitherto protected, will learn practically, for the first time, the difference between paying taxes, and receiving bounties. Come when it may, I welcome the retributive justice of the result, though our foreign commerce may be swept from the ocean, & not a bale of Southern cotton shall leave our ports.

Mr. Chairman, I have spoken freely of the extravagance of the WHIG party, but perhaps, I should have said of the Tariff party.—It is true; that with the exception of a dozen Southern Whigs, the Whig party is essentially the tariff party, but extravagance attaches to them not in their character of Whigs, but of Tariff men. With them taxation is a blessing, and the ability to carry on the Government without the collection of a dollar of revenue, would be considered as the greatest political evil. The criterion with them of a good Government is the largest amount of duties which are imposed on the people. To be sincere in their faith, the greatest political service they can render, is to empty the public coffers, that the people may be again taxed to replenish them.

Sir, this anomaly of political opinion throws a flood of light on the disputed questions of past extravagance. An anti-tariff man may be inconsistent enough with his opinions, to be extravagant—a tariff man to be consistent must be extravagant. How else are we to account for the fact that a party who condemned the extravagance of the last administration, are now willing to assume twenty-seven millions as a permanent standard of net revenue. What else but the almost universal sentiment of the party, that taxation is a blessing, can justify so high a scale of expenditure at a time when by the appreciation of money, alone, the expenditures ought to have been reduced fifty per cent.

But, sir, where is the justice of levying the whole revenue upon one class of exchanges to the exclusion of all others? Are the products of my labor, when converted by a lawful trade into foreign goods, less an object of Government favor, than if they were manufactured in the country? Are they not as legitimately the fruits of my own American labor. Shall the Government denounce the one as "foreign labor," and denationalize it by heavy duties, solely for the purpose bountying the other? Is not such a war on my labor a war on me, and while living under a Government which is supported almost exclusively by my labor, am I not treated more as an alien enemy, than a lawful citizen entitled to the protection of a Government which I support by my labor in peace, and my blood in war?

But sir, we are told, that although the duties are levied on my exchanges, they are at last paid by the consumer. This is not more true of a duty on imports than a duty on exports and supposing I can without any duty, exchange one hundred bales of my cotton for 100 bales of English broadcloth, I should like to know the difference between taking 40 per cent. of my cotton in going out, or 40 per cent. of my cloth in coming into the country. In either event, I could add 40 per cent. to the price of my cloth, I should shift the loss on the consumer. This I could do; if I had not competitors in the home market, but encountering there the untaxed products of the home manufacturer, I am compelled to accommodate my prices to his. Whether I shift the whole or any part of the loss depends on whether, at his prices, I can receive for my cloth the full price it cost me including the duty.

We are told, sir, we can avoid this tax by importing money, instead of broad cloth. If, instead of buying our broad cloth abroad in exchange for our cotton, we bring home the price of the cotton in money, and go into the home market to buy our cloth, we shall find the money, buys less of the home-made cloth to an extent generally about equivalent to the duty.

But, sir, if all duties fall on the consumers, why do the manufacturers object to an excise of 40 per cent. upon their home made products. They meet us as competitors in the home market, and ought to be as able to shift their burthens on the consumer as we are. The fact that they cannot, shows,

CONGRESS.

The Senate passed today, as a separate bill, the land distribution part of the tariff bill which the President vetoed. It will be seen from this, as much as the Federal party hate vetoes, that they direct more of their legislation to procure them than any thing else. This bill has precisely the same scope as the clauses of the two tariff acts which called out the two vetoes. It is to repeal the clause in the distribution act, which the friends of Mr. Clay inserted as the condition in which their great distribution measure was carried, viz: that it should cease, and the land proceeds given to the treasury, when it becomes necessary to levy a higher duty on imports than 20 per cent. ad valorem. They will, before the close of this session, have extorted three vetoes, or crush three attempts to violate their own solemn compact. How provoking, that Captain Tyler will not allow them to complete, by another statute, the perfidy of violating the recorded covenant; by which alone they obtained for Mr. Clay's scheme making a new disposition of the public lands, the vote of Congress! They are resolved, by the effrontery of their repeatedly foiled attempts, to convince the world that they are hardy enough to defy all the obligations of good faith, and all respect for decent appearances in regard to public pledges to carry a point of partisan policy. They are determined to show that they are ready to sacrifice everything to Mr. CLAY.

The Federal majority pressed through the Senate statute against the States, disfranchising such as shall not obey the mandamus act, ordering the State Legislatures to make congressional districts to suit the views of the majority in Congress. This majority has the right, under the Constitution, to lay off the States in congressional districts; but it has no right to make the Legislatures of the independent State Governments do this work for them. Nevertheless the Senate has passed the bill from the House, depriving of their seats the members of such States as shall not yield obedience. The Senate amended the bill so as to exempt such States as Georgia, Missouri, & Louisiana from the penalty because their Legislatures did not sit in time to obey the law, fastening it on New Hampshire where the act was repudiated; and the House has rejected this amendment. If the Senate recede, it can only be to make sure of another veto; for it is impossible they can expect so monstrous a law to receive the Executive approval. It passed, that it will meet with anything but contempt from each House of the Congress, which will surely not suffer its constitutional right of judging of its members. The amendments to the tariff bill, introduced by the Senate, were adopted in the House without a division. The resolution for adjournment sine die, made by the Senate fixing Wednesday, noon, as the hour, was acceded to in the House.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate & House of Representatives adjourned today about half past 2 o'clock. The inclusion of the session was in keeping with the character of the Congress. In the House there was a quorum scarcely at any period during the sitting; and, under these circumstances, immense sums were voted away, in absolute defiance of the Constitution. We would signalize one instance, to exemplify the reckless proceedings of this fraction of a House. On mature deliberation, the House had reduced the appropriation for the judicial expenses one hundred thousand dollars. This settlement of a full House, which had long since been carried to the account of the promised retrenchment of Whiggery, was reversed, in the twinkling of an eye, to day. One hundred thousand dollars additional for the judiciary was incorporated in a bill making an appropriation to perfect a treaty with the Wyandots; & to these unlettered savages our enlightened judges are indebted for the great addition made to their means of dispensing justice through our land. There was really no legally constituted House to vote the money to the Indians or the judges; but it is certain that a vast sum was carried off in their names. We doubt much whether the faults that invaded the Roman empire, and the city's ransom weighed out, the Senate house, ransomed away as much as these Wyandots in their breechcloths, and our gentlemen of the long robe. It is questionable, however, whether the barbarians of the Far West will ever know what an exploit they have achieved, or whether their fortunes or our jurisprudence will be advanced by the appropriation. A joint resolution was hurled through, under the same circumstances, making an appropriation of six thousand dollars to defray the expenses incurred in behalf of certain prisoners who joined the Texans in the Santa Fe expedition. Mr. Adams objected, that constitutionally, money could only be appropriated by bill. The Speaker would not listen to his objection, but hurried on, in putting the question. Mr. Adams then objected that it was a money appropriation, and that it could not pass without being submitted to the Committee of the Whole; and, by the time he had shown this to be a flagrant disregard of the rule for making an appropriation of money, he was told the thing was done, and his admonition came too late.

This is but a sample of the way in which the Rump Parliament, after the longest session ever known in this country, closed its career of the last nine months. In ninety days it will be back again—the distant members having barely time to go to their homes, rest, and return again, to earn their mileage. The intervals between the adjournment of the Senate, after Harrison's inauguration, and the extra session, and between the extra session and that just terminated, were only sufficient to enable this Congress of Whiggery to run home, as it does now to kiss their wives and children, and get back to Washington. Whiggery (or Cooney, as some call it) may then be said to have made the most of its term of office—unless, indeed, they had spent

the whole time in travelling to and fro. In this case the profit to themselves would have been vastly increased; and their expenses much less, and the advantage of the nation incalculably promoted.

Yet so unappreciable was the appetite of this Rump Parliament of Whiggery to bless the nation with its legislation, that, after the hour of adjournment (2 o'clock) had arrived, no less than four of its prominent men rose in their places, and gave notice that they would, at the next session, have prepared for the country vast systems, sufficient each to swallow up all existing legislation. Mr. Cushing gave notice that he would have in readiness a plan of currency and fiscal agency, to remedy all defects in these great essentials. Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson followed, in the midst of confusion, and promised (as we understand) to have perfected for adoption his scheme to turn the public domain into scrip, pay the State debts, and fill the national coffers. Mr. Pope of Kentucky pledged himself to bring forward his project to turn the public lands into bank stock—make universal paper currency—and pay the debts of the States, so far as contracted for internal improvements. Mr. Arnold of Tennessee proclaimed, amidst a shout of laughter, that he would introduce his five hundred and odd, (or, probably, five hundred and odd bills), for consideration at the next session. From this it will be seen that, such as Whiggery has done for the country, much remains to be done; and that there will be no lack of great measures for the promotion of the public welfare.

In the Senate, Mr. Bayard of Delaware undertook the same sort of provisions in advance for the work of next session. He gave notice that he would bring in a resolution to expunge the expunging resolution, and restore the censure on President Jackson for the removal of the deposits from the Bank of the United States. As a stockholder and attorney in that bank—one of its pall-bearers in the funeral procession of its last will and testament of the rotten establishment—this design of offering up the reputation of President Jackson, as a sacrifice at its shrine, well becomes him; and the time he has chosen for it will suit well with the character of the mover and of the party who are to effect it. The American people will, by that time, have put its mark of reprobation on the whole of them at the polls. The Senators who will be called upon to put this stigma on General Jackson will themselves be stigmatized by the Legislatures they will assume to represent—be denounced, by resolution, as violating the trusts reposed in them, and doing outrage to the feelings of the States on whose warrant they pretend they act.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Despatches arrived.—The last Savannah Republican has had an interview with John S. Dorsey, Esq., bearer of despatches from Mexico to our government, who arrived in this city via Key West and Pensacola, having left Vera Cruz on the 17th ult. The Despatches, we learn, are of a very important character in relation to our difficulties with Mexico. When Mr. D. left, great excitement prevailed towards the government of the U.S. A proclamation was issued the day before his departure, of a most violent and inflammatory character, calling upon the citizens to unite and resist the aggressions of the United States; denouncing our citizens as thieves, robbers, and scoundrels, who are desirous to overthrow their religion, plunder their churches, and prostitute their wives and daughters. The Army of the Mexican Government amounts to fifty thousand effective men, and was daily receiving additions from the various sections of the surrounding country. Upwards of 20,000 men had been ordered to the frontier of Texas, for the purpose of conquering it. Her Navy had also undergone considerable increase, the Government having purchased two war steamers of England for the purpose of co-operation with the army.

General Lombocider, of the Mexican Army, has been ordered by Santa Anna to repair to the frontier of Texas. Several of the officers had been put in prison on account of their refusing to accompany him on this expedition. The Attorney General, H. S. Legare, gives his opinion, that the President has a right to enforce the compromise tariff of 1833, without further legislation by Congress.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The grand result is a Democratic majority of 12 in the Senate, and 20 in the House—making 32 on joint ballot, being a gain of 70 members from last Legislature.

BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER.—Some of the Federal papers have hoisted the name of John Davis of Massachusetts as a candidate for Vice President—honest John Davis, as they call him.—Honest! say you! He who gave three cheers in the town of Worcester, he heard that the British had taken Washington City. His instrument he with which to subvert the institutions of the country. Worthy associate for those who wish to destroy our form of Government.

THE SILVER HOOK.—Doctor Franklin, observing one day a hearty young fellow, whom he knew to be an extraordinary black snuff, sitting on a wharf, bobbing for little mudcats and ocls, he called to him—'Ah, Tom, what a pity it is you cannot fish with a silver hook?' Some days after this, the Doctor was passing that way, and saw Tom at the end of the wharf again, with his long pole bending over the flood.—'What, Tom!' cried the Doctor, 'have you got the silver hook?' 'Heaven bless you, Doctor,' cried the blacksmith, 'I am hardly able to fish with an iron hook.' 'Poh! Poh!' replied the Doctor, 'go home to your anvil, and you will make silver enough in one day to buy more and better fish than you can catch there in a month.'

The demand which is now made for gold and silver, in the payment of Executions, is the result of imprudent legislation, aided by the exertions of interested men. A few years ago, the Br. Bank in this city endeavored to collect a large portion of its debts, and a meeting was instantly gotten up to clamor down the Directory. The plan succeeded; the Legislature granted another extension, and the consequence is, that the people's property is likely to be sold for what it will bring.

It is public opinion, in this country, which regulates almost every thing. It forces Banks to suspend collections, and by that means depreciates their paper, and then, in turn, condemns the same institutions, because their paper is depreciated. When we ask, will the people learn wisdom? Mont. Adv.

The Macon (Georgia) Messenger of the 28th ult. states that the Monroe Railroad Company have consummated a contract with a company of gentlemen of that place, and Columbus, to complete the road from Griffin to the junction of the State road. They are to lay the superstructure, iron, &c. and are expected to commence immediate operations. That link being completed, the State road finished the fifty-two miles contracted for and the Central road to Macon—all portions now under contract—ensures the early completion of a continuous Railroad from Savannah, via Macon, Forsyth, Griffin, and Marietta, to two miles beyond the Etowah, in Cass county, near the centre of the Cherokee country, a distance of three hundred and fifty-two miles.

'He is a copon of your own catching,' said a mountain democrat to a whig who was abusing President Tyler, 'you may skin him as you please.'

BRIEF NOTES OF OLD-TIM PHREY'S.

Our frail bodies are tottering habitations, every beat of the heart is a rap at the door to tell us of our danger. Do you want to know the man against whom you have most reason to guard yourself, your looking glass will give you a very fair likeness of his face. Whether we go backwards or forwards, to the right hand, or left; every step we take is a step towards the grave. When I put my finger on my pulse, it tells me at the same moment, that I am a living and a dying man. True wisdom is to know what is best without knowing, and to do what is best without doing.

When the infidel would persuade you to abandon your bible, tell him you will do so when he brings you a better book. A man should always look upwards for comfort, for when the heaven above our heads is dark, the earth under our feet is sure to be darker.

When we start back with unusual surprise at the wickedness of others, may it not be a proof that we are not sufficiently acquainted with our own hearts? If death be solemn with the hope of eternal joy, how terrible must it be with the fear of eternal woe! That friend that lightly flatters thee is an enemy, the enemy that justly reproves thee is a friend. As the lark sings at the dawn of day, and the nightingale at even, so should we show forth the loving kindness of the Lord every morning, and his faithfulness every night. He who neglects religion, prepares for himself a bitter draught, and a meal of wormwood; and a nightcap of thorns, and a bed of briars, a life of vexation, and a death of sorrow.

Pride is an unchristian quality yet how many who call themselves Christians are proud! Humility is a Christian grace yet how few who call themselves Christians are truly humble! Timothy Meadows.—This is the time when you should be pushing ahead, with steamboat speed, to get your grounds ready for sowing timothy seed; and let us whisper in your ear that, in preparing a field for timothy, you cannot make the fifth too fine, as nothing requires it more, or will better pay for labor thus bestowed. Besides, good ploughing & thorough harrowing and rolling, unless your land is strong and rich, recollect that manure is essential to ensure a good crop of timothy; and bear also in mind that you are putting down a crop that may last for seven years. The usual method of putting in timothy is to break it in. We like not the practice. It is much better to use a light harrow. The seed is much more regularly set, and certainly covered. But, use what you may, use a roller to finish with. In seeding don't spare your seed. A peck to the acre is the usual quantity, tho' we should prefer a peck and a half. With the latter quantity, you will be sure to fill your ground with timothy plants instead of leaving room for weeds, and cleanly meadows will be the consequence. When a man can, at trifling extra expense, insure such a result, interest as well as duty points out his course too forcibly to need any enforcement from us. The cleaner the hay is from weeds, the more valuable it is, the better price it will bring.

A SENTIMENT OF FRANKLIN.

Agriculture the most honorable of all employments, being the most independent. The farmer has no need of popular favor, of the great, the success of his crops depending only on the blessing of God upon his honest industry.

CEDAR FOR BEE-HIVES.—It is very well known by those who have tried it that the chips and sawdust from the red cedar, or by some called Savin, when put into a drawer, expel all the moth kind, and that they will not enter into a drawer made from the wood of that tree; and in such a drawer is a safe place to keep articles made of fur during warm weather. Now, it strikes me that a beehive made of that wood or even if the board on which the hive is placed was made of it, would prevent the bee-moth, destroying the bees.

WOMEN AT A PREMIUM.

The Congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2,082 acres of land to every woman who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, who was such at the time of its declaration of independence.

FEEDING POULTRY.

Professor Gregory of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes, 'as I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained, that if you mix their food a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay, ceteris paribus, twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects their food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat off the walls, would lay no eggs at all, with the best will in the world.'

A NOBLE ACT.

It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon, that the effect of the last freshet which devastated a portion of the Roanoke county, in North Carolina, was to raise the price of corn from two to ten dollars per barrel. A wealthy planter, in that region, finding that the owners of corn were taking such advantage of the general distress, promptly ordered three thousand barrels of his corn to be sent to Halifax, and sold at the prices which had prevailed before the rise of the waters. Such a man deserves to be wealthy, for he makes the right use of his riches.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

There will be a Protracted Meeting held in the Baptist Church in this place, commencing on Friday before the 3d Sabbath in October next, attended by Rev. S. G. Jenkins and Samuel Henderson.

Sheriff Sales.

By virtue of one of the writs issued from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Nathaniel Hillin has in and to the W. 1 of the N. E. 1 of Sec. 21, township 14, R. 8 East in the Coosa Land district, levied on to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of the Branch Bank at Montgomery. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

By virtue of two writs, one from the circuit court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Nunneley has in and to Lot No. 18, in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville containing upwards of two acres, together with the buildings on the same, levied on to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of the Branch Bank of Montgomery. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

By virtue of one execution issued from the circuit court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Wm. Page has in and to the S. E. q. of Sec. 3, township 13, R. 8, in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of the Branch Bank at Montgomery. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

By virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest and claim that James N. Hayden has in and to Houses and Lot No. 41, in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, levied on to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of the Branch Bank of Montgomery. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

By virtue of two executions from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James Baugh has in and to the N. W. q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 18, fl. township 15—also N. E. q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 18, fl. township 15—also E. half of N. W. q. of Sec. 19, township 15—also N. E. q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 19, township 15—Range 6 east, in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on to satisfy said executions, one in favor of D. A. Comstock vs. R. R. Chilton and James Baugh and one in favor of Robbins Painter & Co. vs. R. R. Chilton, S. R. Price & James Baugh. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

By virtue of two executions from the circuit court and one from the county court of Benton county, against Palatiah Chilton, A. R. Chilton and H. L. Givens, P. Chilton et al. and J. A. McCampbell & P. Chilton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the south half of the south west quarter of the north east half of the south west quarter—the south west fourth of the south west quarter—the north east fourth of the South east fourth—the south west fourth of the north east fourth—the south east quarter of the north east quarter—the south east fourth of the north west quarter; all the above being in section twenty-one, township fifteen, Range six east—also the north west quarter of section 22 of township 15, Range six east, containing ten acres more or less, lying west of clear creek—also the north west fourth of the north west fourth of section 28, fl. township 15, Range six east—the south half of the south east quarter of section No. 6 fl. township 14, Range six east; all the above lands in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said executions, two in favor of C. Morgan & Son and one in favor of Halsey Uter & Co. R. S. PORTER, Shff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

COCK OF THE ROCK.

This celebrated old Horse, (full brother in blood to American Eclipse,) is now making his fall season at A. Yoe's near Alexandria, Benton County, at the reduced rates of twenty dollars. R. D. ROWLAND, AUGUSTUS YOE. Sept. 14, 1842—5t.

HEAD QUARTERS 72ND REG. ALA. MIL.

JACKSONVILLE ALA., SEPT. 12, 1842. To all whom it may concern. THE following Staff appointments, have been made for said Regiment: D. P. Forney, Adjutant. S. J. T. Whaley, Quarter Master. John Foster, Pay Master. Benj. M. Pope, Sergeant Major. John Ryan, Q. Master Sergeant. Geo. R. Grant M. D., Surgeon. J. C. Clark M. D., Surgeon's Mate. Noah Burrows, Drum Major. Willie Glover, Fife Major. Who are to be obeyed, and respected according to their rank. JNO. D. HOKE, Col. Com'd't.

Attention 72nd Regiment!

THE Officers and Privates of the 72nd Regiment, are required to appear at Jacksonville on Friday the 7th of October next, armed and equipped as the last directors, to muster and be reviewed by the President General. On the day previous, the officers, commissioned and non-commissioned will appear, armed with guns, for drill. On the day of review the companies will meet early, and the line be formed at 11 o'clock. Commandants of companies are required to have the returns of the strength and condition of their respective companies ready by the day of drill including a copy of the roll. By order of the Col. Commandant, D. P. FORNEY, Adj't. Sept. 14, 1842—3t.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 8th Div. A. M. Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842. THE Major General commanding the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, viz: A. S. Huxy, of Chambers, Adjutant General; ALFRED MOORE, of Benton, Inspector General—each with the rank of Colonel; J. MURPHY, of Randolph, Qr. M. Gen.; Wm. J. MACLIN, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN, of Benton, Aids-de-Camp—each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. FELIX G. MCCONNELL, Major Gen., Com. 8th Division A. M.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of two executions from the Circuit Court of Benton county, one in favor of Arnold & Crew, use of Wright and Leggett, and one in favor of Harris Donn, 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 October next, the Northwest q. of S. 14, T. 15, Range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on as the property of Walden & Green and Walden & Booser, to satisfy said executions. R. S. PORTER, Shff. By W. J. WILLIS, D. S. Sept. 7, 1842—3t—\$2 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. 3, 1841—4t.

EXCHANGE TABLE.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for Mechanics Bank, Agency Bank of Brunswick, Bank of Augusta, Augusta Insurance & Banking Company, Branch Georgia Rail Road, Branch State of Georgia, SAVANNAH NOTES, State Bank, Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Planters' Bank, Central Railroad Bank.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for State Bank Branch, Macon, Other Branches State Bank, Commercial Bank Macon, Brunswick Bank, Millville Bank, Georgia Rail Road Bank, Athens, City Council of Augusta, Backsville Bank, Branch Macon and Pine Bluff, St. Mary's Bank, Branch Central R. R. Bank, Macon, Insurance Bk. of Columbus, Macon, Phoenix Bank, late Farmers' Bank of Chattahoochee, Central Bank, City Council of Columbus, Macon, and Allied City, Exchange Bank of Brunswick, Monroe Railroad Bank, Bank of Darien and Branches, Chattahoochee R. R. & Banking Co., Western Bank of Georgia, Bank of Columbus, Planters & Mechanics Bank Columbus, Hawkinsville banks.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES, Charleston Bank, Bank of Hamburg, Country banks, ALABAMA NOTES, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, On Charleston, On Savannah.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for Wetumpka Prices Current, CORRECTED WEEKLY, Cotton, Bagging, Dundee, Ky, Bale rope, northern, Ky, Bacon, Hams, sides, shoulders, Butter, Goshen country, Coffee, Rio, green Havanna, Java, Cheese, Iron, sheet, hoop, Plough moulds, Steel, German, American blist, English, cast, Nails, cast, wrought, Rice, sugar, loaf, lump, N. O., Porto Rico, Spirits, brandy cog., Sherry, Am., rum, N. E., Lafayette, St. Croix, Jamaica, Gin, Holland, American, whiskey rec., com., brandy, peach, apple, Wines, Madeira, Teneffre, Sherry, sweet Malaga, Port, Lisbon, Claret, Champagne, Muscat, Cordials assorted, champagne cider, Porter, London, American, Soap, yellow, white, Glass, 8 & 10, 10 & 12, Oils, lamp, train, linseed, White lead No. 1, No. 2, Putty, Cheating tobacco, Spice, Pepper, Saltpetre, Borax, crude, refined, Indigo, n. c., Spanish, Ginger, ground, race, Salts, Epsom, Glaub, Saleratus, Pearl, Ash, Chocolate, Beeswax, Tallow, Castings, Powder, Shot, Lead, bar, pig, Spirits turpentine, Northern hay, Fodder, Meal, bush, sack.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY, TAKEN up and posted by Benjamin F. Cook, living in Lookout Valley, one bright sorrel mare, flax man and tail, a star and snip in her forehead; two small spots on the right jaw, about fourteen hands high, ten or eleven years old, no other marks perceptible, appraised to twenty dollars before N. Countiss J. P., the 30th day of June A. D. 1842. Copy Test, A. W. MAJORS, Clk. Aug. 17, 1842—3t.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER, WILL practice Law in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office in Jacksonville, Ala. May 7th, 1842—4t.

Table with columns for various banks and exchange rates. Includes entries for ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAILS, TO AND FROM JACKSONVILLE, ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, TALLADEGA, HUNTSVILLE, M'DONALD, CLEVELAND, TENN.

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MUSIC MADE EASY.

ed from the best Authors now in gen use, also a variety of Anthems, and original tunes being entirely new & well adapted to the use of Churches and Schools. LE AT THIS OFFICE.

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interview with him. He was quite communicative. I asked him about the gold plates which he professes to have dug up and translated into the Book of Mormon. He said, "Those plates are not now in this country; they were exhibited to a few at first, for the sake of obtaining their testimony—no others have ever seen them, and they will never be exhibited again." He showed me some specimens of hieroglyphics; such as he says were on the plates. I told him I had heard some pretty bad stories about him and the Mormons, and had come to see if they were true. "Well, you have come to the right place," he replied. "Am you not a clergyman?" he says. "Yes, a Unitarian clergyman." "Well, I should like to sit down and have a long talk with you." "So should I with you, Mr. Smith." "What is the fundamental doctrine of your faith?" "The unity of God—one God in one person." "We don't agree with you. We believe in three Gods. There are three persons—all equal in power and glory, but they are not one God." I suppose, from what I heard, that Smith makes it a point not to agree with any one in regard to his religious opinions, and adapts himself to the person with whom he happens to be talking for the time being. He was about going to ride in his carriage, which stood waiting at the door, and I was about coming away from the town, so that I saw him only about ten minutes.

As I came out of his house, I saw two cannon mounted in the yard of this Prophet. Can this be a prophet of God, that I who must have cannon for his guard, and must convert all his followers into soldiers, and excite in them a warlike spirit? It is certainly strange that this man, of ordinary abilities, should exert such an influence as he does, and that converts are flocking into the miscalled Zion by hundreds. But so it is. The simple religion of Jesus is not sufficient, but men must have something outward and visible, and with this show they are satisfied. I know not how this great body of men are to subsist in this city. An acre of ground to a family gives not much for support. —*Lowell Courier.*

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1842

We have been shown a letter from Mr. J. Cochran to a friend in this place, which explains the cause of his absence longer than was anticipated. Soon after leaving here he was taken violently ill, and remained so for some time. At the time of writing the letter he was convalescent, and though very feeble, entertained hopes of being able to reach here in time to attend to any business he may have Court.

The yellow fever has made its appearance at Mobile. At the latest dates from New Orleans the epidemic was on the increase. The number of deaths from yellow fever, for the week ending 10th September, 44.

HEALTH OF JACKSONVILLE.—This place has always been considered very healthy from the time of its first settlement; but the past Summer and present Fall it has been remarkably so. We cannot now call to mind but a single case of sickness, except some incident to childhood, for the time mentioned above. In this respect, it has not a parallel perhaps in any village of equal size in the Union. Truly, as a people we ought to be very thankful for this greatest of earthly blessings.

We see from a Kentucky Whig paper, that great preparations are making, through their medium of Clay Clubs, &c. to circulate immense quantities of the lives of H. Clay. We wonder if they will not profit by former experience and have one life for the North, another for the West, and another for the South. Heretofore a notable candidate of theirs was stated, and we believe upon good authority, to have had several different lives published, all prepared expressly to suit so many different classes of politicians. But all jesting aside, the friends of Mr. Clay are undoubtedly pursuing the wrong track. He is already too well known to the American people. His friends would be more profitably employed in endeavoring to draw a veil over his public acts, especially since the time of his leaving the Republican party.

We have read the letter of John H. Pleasants, former editor of the Richmond Whig, disclosing a plan entered into by himself and others to abduct or kidnap Mr. Van Buren, in case he should have been elected, and carry him by force to one of the upper districts in North Carolina, and there keep him concealed, until a new election was demanded and obtained. It appears from his own statement, (which he says he makes to prevent distortion and exaggeration,) and which of course is sufficiently favorable to himself and confidants,) that three things were to precede the execution of the plot, 1st. "The election of Mr. Van Buren; 2nd. That he could not have been returned without the vote of Virginia; 3rd. Proof, carrying positive and undoubted certainty with it, to these self-constituted judges, that his majority in Virginia was fraudulent." The plot was to have been executed by 20 men, who could depend on each other; ten of whom were to convey Mr. Van Buren by stratagem or force on board a steam boat, from Washington to Albemarle Sound, then

to be met by ten others who were to convey him to the designated place, to remain sequestered until the objects above stated could be accomplished.

The first notice we saw of this fanatical and treasonable plot, we were inclined to think it a fabrication; but strange as may appear, it is even so. Of course the whig party as a body are not answerable for the treasonable designs of these madcaps; but when they reflect upon these disclosures, taken in connexion with the revolutionary threats made previous to the election, by Wm. C. Preston of S. C., J. C. Graves, S. L. South and others; and the enormous selection frauds practiced by their leaders previous to, and at the election of 1840, it ought certainly to humble the pride of their pretension to the "guardianship of public liberty," "all the decency" &c. We have no doubt, however, that many Whigs, in fact all who are solicitous for the honor of their country, now sincerely wish that the memory of many of the disgraceful scenes which took place during the "sharp edge" campaign were buried in oblivion's deepest grave.

For the Republican.
I find by looking over the Jacksonville paper that there are men in this community of deep research and much talk; now that the political whirlwind of this Summer's squinox has blown over, I propose the following question: If the Moon should be removed out of her orbit so as to be beyond the attraction of the Earth or Sun, what effect would it produce on the Earth in its revolution round the Sun? No Jesr.

Things I like to see and hear.
I like to see a man (who can read) take a seat in the most public part of town on Sunday morning, and keep it for several hours instead of going to church or reading.

I like to see a man neglect his own business to find out others.

I like to see a man all day in a Grocery, while his family or creditors are suffering for want of his work at home.

I like to see a man spend his last dollar for rum, when he has no meat or bread at home.

I like to see a man (or woman) walk out and in at church several times during preaching, to show their new shoes and hear them crack.

I like to see a man go to sleep at church and snore so loud as to stop the preacher.

I like to see a man borrow all the newspapers he can, and not return them.

If a man wants to read a newspaper, I do like to see him enclose the subscription price in his order to the publisher.

I like to see a woman so well educated that she can't talk plain.

I like to see a woman, but not at home.

I like to see a man run his horse full speed through a company of ladies on horse back; it shows his gallantry.

I like to hear a man, who sits in the streets from the first of January to the last of December, finding fault, giving precepts of industry and economy to his neighbors for their indolence and poverty.

I like to see a man who has no visible means, neither puts his hand to any sort of business, living higher, finer, and better than any of his industrious neighbors.

I like to hear a man profane the Lord's name, particularly on the Sabbath, it shows his good breeding.

I like to see a woman whip her child at church.

I like to see a merchant sell an article to some of the white fingered gentry for 75 cts. (on a credit of 12 months) and charge an honest simple laborer \$1.00 cash down for the same article; it shows his honesty and philanthropic principles.

White Plains, September, 1-12.

Mrs. LETITIA TYLER (wife of the President of these United States) expired, at 8 o'clock, on the evening of Saturday last. She had been, for some years past, a patient sufferer under paralysis—preserving, in the midst of the afflictions it brought, the amity of manners, gentleness of temper, and anxious liberal benevolence, which distinguished her early life. Years before Mr. TYLER reached the exalted station, in which every individual attribute bounsmore largely than in humbler life, we had, from a lady of Richmond, a sketch of Mrs. TYLER's character, which impressed us with the idea that Mr. TYLER had been still more fortunate in his domestic than in his public life. She was represented as one of the most benign and amiable of human beings; and as possessing—with all the endearing qualities of a wife, mother, and friend—a fine understanding. Her good influence was felt throughout the whole circle in which she moved.

The funeral service is to be performed over her remains at the President's mansion, this evening. They will be removed to-morrow, for interment at Williamsburg, Virginia.—*Globe, Sep. 12.*

(From the New York Morning Post.)
CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

HENRY CLAY.—We intend to utter a few brief criticisms of the characters of the various candidates for the Presidency.

We begin with Henry Clay, because he has a right to the first place by prescription. He is the oldest man, the oldest politician, and the oldest candidate of all of them. He has already been defeated four times, and it is due to his age, to pay our respects to him first.

Mr. Clay is nevertheless a man of brilliant faculties. As a prompt, adroit and effective debater, as a bold, daring, impressive leader; as an advocate at the bar, or a champion on the stump, he has few if any equals. Add to this, that he possesses some noble traits of the heart. He is warm in his affections, sincerely attached to his friends, utterly free from base or treacherous qualities, and independent in his judgments. We are not surprised that his friends love him with a love so strong as to bind them to the certain prospect of defeat. We can easily understand how there should exist a strong personal attachment for the man. He is frank, genial, hearty, doing what he does with spirit, and often rightly, but always with freedom. Yet Mr. Clay's great weakness is the very strength of his emotions. He is apt to be governed rather by passion than by reason or instinct. His impetuosity of feeling too frequently carries him beyond all the bounds of justice and prudence. For this cause his mind, though bright and comprehensive, is not accurate. He deceives himself—it deceives others. He mistakes feelings for facts—it interprets sympathies into arguments. His conclusions are never logical—his generalizations are partial and defective. His speech is a profusion of contradictions. Without thoroughly rooted and consistent principles, he has spoken from the transient aspects of his case. He has taken up expedients for motives, which, having shifted with the changes of the season, have brought him into perpetual conflict with himself. To refute his arguments, you have only to compare them with some later speech. His general object—the good of some special interest—has been the same; but his modes of sustaining it, have been as various as the changes of time and place.

Mr. Clay can never be the President of the United States. If there were no old settlements of distrust—if he were less haughty and known as a politician, he could still not succeed. The simple reason is, that neither his aspirations nor his exertions are in accordance with the spirit of the American people. His tendencies of mind are to the exclusive and partial. The spirit of his countrymen and of the age is to the universal. Mr. Clay stumbles for restrictions; but all the movements of society, all the tendencies of the masses, all the aspirations of the masses, all the grasping of statesmanlike and scholarly intellect, all the sympathies of literature, are towards an increased enlargement and freedom of action.—The fetters that have bound, as well the opinions as the industry of mankind, are giving way; an era of nobler and more liberal sentiments is approaching; the powers of Government are being turned, less to the aggrandizement of parties and leaders, and more to the good of the multitude; a kinder and juster relationship of reciprocal good will is springing up among the nations; and with the new order of things, there must arise a new race of politicians.

It is because he is behind his day, that Henry Clay will fail. His narrow theories of banking, of tariffs, and of internal improvement, have been exploded by the enlightened reason of the age. Against the accumulated, heap-up miseries of the old world, raise a solemn and monitory voice. The multitudes, poor, wretched and dejected—ignorant and debased, by the oppressions of long ages, warn us against the close and cruel policy through which they have suffered. The young men of the nation, those who give the steady direction and increasing strength to public opinion, have become ashamed of the antiquated nonsense. They have the defiance of it to drawing and driving things, and the decayed politicians. For its most illustrious champion, their best feeling is one of sorrow and regret—sorrow that he should be so much in error—regret that he should waste so much splendid ability in its enforcement.

Not Mr. Clay, you can never be President. Your day is past. You have outlived your time. Could we see you, as you once were, the uncompromising friend of the whole people, we could esteem and love you still. But alas you have been misled by the meteors of a false ambition. In your anxiety to distance your competitors in the race of glory, you deserted the cardinal doctrines of democratic faith, strict construction, and equal rights; you wandered away into the devious paths of intrigue and policy; you lost the freshness of your mind and the sensibility of your conscience. What have you gained? A few devoted friends it is true, clinging to you, but do you have thrown away the golden prize of an unobscured career. Had you been true, you might have attained the most honorable position among your fellows—the ornament of your country, the peculiar pride of its annals—while having been false, you find yourself broken, disappointed, enfeebled, the mere wreck of what you were, and a thing to sigh over when we think of what you might have been.

JOHN TYLER.—We do not regard the present incumbent of the Executive chair as a man of the highest capacity. Yet we look upon him as a sincere well meaning man. It is the combination of the two qualities, or rather, of the want of profound knowledge and the possession of an upright will, which has led him into all his errors. The purpose to do right, without the sagacity to choose the right, is almost as often the source of error as an outward and depravity of heart.

No man ever had a finer opportunity for the manifestation of the noblest traits of heroism than Mr. Tyler when first made President. It was in his power to have made himself, not only the most noted man of his day, but the most deservedly popular man. Had he at once given a bold and decidedly democratic tendency to his administration, he would have been hailed as a strong, noble, self-dependent benefactor of his country. But he partly missed the opportunity. He was wavering, undecided, confused. He was neither one thing nor the other, neither Whig nor Democrat, neither conservative nor reformer, but strove to occupy a sort of impossible middle ground.

Behold Mr. Tyler's short-comings, in regard to Democracy.

1. In consenting to accept a nomination from the Whig party, at the last Presidential election, he exposed himself to strong objections. That campaign, on the Whig side, was one of such obvious and outrageous fraud, that whoever consented to take part in it in the least degree, brought suspicion on his self-respect and integrity.

2. Mr. Tyler urged and gave his consent to a scheme of distribution, which contains one of the most flagrant and dangerous principles with which the Democracy have to contend. We scarcely regard the Whig plans for a tariff and a national bank, as more flagitious than their plans for disposing of the public lands.

3. Mr. Tyler signed a bill repealing the law of an Independent Treasury—a leading, distinctive, life or death measure, with the Democrats—a touchstone of political orthodoxy, vitally important to the salvation of the country, the beginning of a broad and beneficent system of reform. For this it will always be a hard matter to forgive him. It is true, that it was apparently condoned by the votes of the people, but only apparently, for the question was not distinctly brought in issue, and the whole election was fraudulent.

These are our objections to the President. Let us next see what he has done of another sort.

He has twice put his negative upon bills creating National Banks, and twice put his negative upon bills imposing protective tariffs. In every instance, the act was one requiring a high degree of firmness. Mr. Tyler throughout behaved himself nobly. The results of his decision are most important. He has saved the nation from a mass of suffering, corruption and debt. The first project for a bank alone would have taken near twenty millions from the treasury, and been fastened upon us for almost a quarter of a century. The tariff bill would have laid the foundation for a gigantic and frightful scheme of assumption. It is an immeasurable good, therefore, that Mr. Tyler has accomplished by rolling back from us an immeasurable evil.

Can he be treated with any other than a friendly and liberal feeling? Should he be balked in this disposition to give the Government a Democratic direction? For our own part, we incline to yield him full and hearty praise, not to excite any false hopes for the future, but to testify our gratitude for the good things of the past.

We should be ashamed of ourselves, indeed, if we could allow any individual and party preferences, to blind our eyes to the excellencies of another—even if he were a rival. Our confidence in the people is such that we know that they will choose for their representative the man who most completely embodies their principles. No other ought to be selected, and if he be left to the unbiased wish of the mass, no other will be selected. They want a man of lofty ability and character; a man of foresight, energy and genius; whose sympathies are with the many, and who looks forward to a better social state; a bold, original, impulsive, indomitable man, who will carry out the principles of the Sub-Treasury; who will bring the currency back to its constitutional basis; who will place our foreign relations on a footing of as far as practicable, unfeigned freedom; who will cast a penetrating eye into all the departments of the Government, and at once reform their abuses; who will reduce the expenditures down to 17,000,000; who will not use his patronage to influence the expression of opinion; who will trim the power of Federal Government to the narrowest limits, consistent with its efficiency; and who hates with a perfect hatred, every doctrine or scheme, which tends to the centralization of authority. Such is the man for the people; and if Mr. Tyler conceives himself to be such a man, then he may count upon the support of the people. If he does not, let us say to him, there is such a man, who like a lion, is just rousing himself for the fight.

In our next number, probably, or Friday, we shall give our notions of Mr. Calhoun.

We have uttered our preference for Mr. Calhoun, of South Carolina. Let us as briefly as we can, give the reasons which have governed our minds in making a choice.

1st. We think that the principles of Mr. Calhoun are more in accordance with the feelings of the mass of the democratic party, than those of any other man. All are, no doubt, faithful and consistent democrats, but

2. Mr. Calhoun has greater talent for administration than any other statesman that we can call to mind. His intellect is peculiarly penetrating, systematic and energetic. When he was at the head of the War Department, the rapidity and ease with which he reformed the abuses that inevitably grew up among so many agents and clerks, was an occasion of surprise and admiration to all who understood the working of government machinery. Place him in the Presidential chair, and he would instantly reform all the departments.

3. Mr. Calhoun possesses those qualities of originality, boldness, and firm adherence to principle, which always attract the sympathies of the multitude. Like General Jackson, he is straight forward and honest. The people may easily know him. His principles are above board. He does not suffer himself to be swayed by personal motives; but having a distinct idea and plan of government, he carries them out with inflexible purpose. A deep, strong, abiding enthusiasm, is the feeling with which he is everywhere regarded by his friends.

4. We believe that Mr. Calhoun, is at this moment, the most popular candidate. At the South, there can be no doubt, that he is not merely the chief favorite of the people, but they have no other favor. With the working class of the North, too, he is an object of the strongest admiration. His name cannot be mentioned in a public meeting without exciting a spontaneous outburst of cheers. They admire his genius; they like his frank and manly bearing; they feel a common attachment to his principles; and they esteem him for his unsullied and generous character.

NULLIFICATION vs. DEMOCRACY.
We sincerely hope that in canvassing the claims of Mr. Calhoun for the Presidency, the question of nullification may be kept out of view by the democratic press. We express this hope, not because we are opposed to the position taken by him on that question, far to our mind he has advanced the principles of Democracy as defined by Jefferson and Madison; but because public opinion is not yet ready to do him justice. He is yet arrayed as an advocate of state rights, against the old man at the Hermitage; each of them are bright stars in the constellation of Democracy, and the discussion of a question in which they stood forward as the champions of opposite creeds, can be productive of no good to our party.

Let opposite opinions expressed by them in past days sleep in oblivion, until the potent voice of time shall pronounce their verdict.

Mr. Calhoun has not stood alone on this subject, nor should he be held up as its particular advocate; he was but the means by which the political doctrine, of the Democracy of the nation—had their voice not been suppressed by overshadowing personal popularity—was promulgated. Virginia, Kentucky, and at a later date Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio, have all occupied similar positions. And names high in authority can also be mentioned, as preceding Mr. Calhoun in asserting the primary rights of the States—among them is Martin Van Buren.

If the democratic press, opposed to Mr. Calhoun as less available, than Mr. Van Buren, Buchanan, or any other of our leading men who may have been named, are determined to canvass his acts, let them do him justice. He has already been grossly misrepresented in Alabama on the Tariff question; and let not his opinions on state rights, be dealt with in the same manner.

Alabama Beacon.

INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
At the late dinner given in New York to Lord Ashburton, previous to his departure for England, when the health of the President was proposed as the Chief Magistrate of our Republic, it was drunk in solemn silence, which, under such circumstances, was a direct and gross insult, not to John Tyler, but to the United States. It is said, that Lord Ashburton and the British officers rose to their feet, expecting that the usual honors would be paid to the head of each nation at a mixed festival of the citizens of both; but after waiting in vain for such a testimonial of respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, to be given by its own citizens, they seated themselves again in utter astonishment.

When the health of Victoria, however, was given, it was drunk with the usual honors of three cheers, and one cheer more, and to crown the insult, the band struck up "Rule, Britannia, Britannia rules the waves," &c.

Such a gross insult to the whole country has produced considerable excitement in New York, and a meeting is to be held, to express the public indignation at such conduct.—*Mont. Adv.*

The immense load of debt which now weighs down the country, and presses equally upon States and corporations, is the work of foreigners, operating with this paper system. The stock-jobbing capitalists of England were eager to obtain mortgages upon this country, in the shape of State loans; for such investments would give high interest, and would be secured by a pledge of every workingman's hand or labor. To empty the States into debt, a career of extravagance was necessary; and this was produced by an expansion of banks. The monster, controlled in England, exerted all its numerous influences to begin this game; and all the rest followed with their aid. The consequences we see in two hundred millions of debt, and the mortgage of the whole country; and the foreigners, who do so magnificent a conspiracy to make tributaries, denounce our dishonesty; they have overshot their mark, and upon us more debt than we can pay. The dishonesty is imputed to the conspirators, and not to the And the foreigners, to relieve them, would create another great instrument of expansion, and under its influence, mortgages to us for whatever of

our property remains unencumbered; and this is to be accomplished by a new Presidential election. Let us look out, and trust no politicians who contend for the paper system. Our duty is first to ourselves.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE ORIGIN OF THE COMPROMISE ACT.—Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, not long since, said: "The Senator from Kentucky says I voted for the compromise act with great reluctance. Sir, said Mr. Calhoun, addressing the Chairman, (Mr. Mangum), with the exception of the late Senator from Kentucky Mr. Clay, and myself, no man knows the history of that act better than you do. It was first broached by myself, in a conversation with Mr. Clay, on the Avenue, between this and the depot. At this conversation, sir, were present."

Phila. Evening Journal.

COTTON CROP.—In this part of the State it is now conceded that the Cotton crop will be at least an average one; and in quality far superior to any raised for several years previous. In addition, prices are on the rise in the New Orleans market, with the prospect of an active demand. Large quantities of specie have already reached that city, and its daily accumulation gives assurance that ample means will be found there for investment in the immense produce of the West and South-west. Since the explosion of the Banks in New Orleans, the currency of that city has consisted almost entirely of gold and silver; and all sales of produce are made at present for specie or its equivalent.—This healthy reform at the fountain head will be sensibly felt throughout the whole West in a very short time, from the vast amount of specie that must necessarily flow up the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, branching off in every direction. The days of depreciated paper seem to have terminated in every State except Alabama; and even here, if we may judge from the character of our Legislature soon to assemble, a most salutary improvement in our currency will be effected before the beginning of another year.

Huntsville Democrat.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A gentleman direct from Bloomfield, informed us last evening of one of the most shocking atrocities in the annals of crime, perpetrated in that vicinity on yesterday morning.

A mulatto slave belonging to Mr. Jacob Pence, of the neighborhood, and who had been a runaway for a week or two, went early in the morning, between daylight and sunrise, to the house of an old widow lady named McKay, living about two miles from the village, on the road leading to this city, with her grandson, a youth about 16 or 17 years old, and a servant girl, and butchered the lady and the young man in the most savage manner, splitting their heads open with an axe, and otherwise horribly mangled their bodies. Still not glutted with his bloody deed, the monster set fire to the house, and threw the servant girl into the hottest of the flames. She, however, succeeded in escaping though very severely burnt; but before the neighbors could collect in sufficient force to arrest the fire, the dwelling was reduced to ashes, a few articles of furniture only being saved. In the struggle for their lives, the old lady and her grandson made their way into the yard, where the horrid butchery was consummated; and when our informant passed, their mangled bodies were then lying a most shocking and appalling spectacle. Many of the neighbors, attracted by the fire, soon collected to the spot, and found the mulatto just making off from the scene of his atrocities. Several went in pursuit; and when overtaken, he turned upon them with the most desperate demonstrations. One of the gentlemen, having a small shot gun, fired upon the villain when within a few feet of him, rushing back at him with the most violent daring. The charge was lodged in his breast; but being very light, wounded him but slightly. He succeeded in escaping from them; but the number of his pursuers increasing, he was taken in a few hours, resisting to the last with the utmost desperation. It is impossible to describe the excitement that prevailed among those who had assembled from the surrounding neighborhood in great number; and it was feared their exasperated feelings would not permit them to await the sentence of the law upon the demon who committed the savage deed. When taken, the mulatto confessed all, but, in the confusion and excitement of the crowd, our informant did not learn what motive he assigned for the act. Such a daring and atrocious outrage could only have been prompted by that hellish madness with which the devil sometimes fills the human heart.

Louisville Sun of the 3rd inst.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Paris Globe furnishes the following Neapolitan romance: "The Countess Muffio was left a rich and beautiful widow, at the age of 22. Innumerable suitors came; but the Duke de Hermitage was the only one whose sighs were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a fete, the young Countess took the fancy of consulting a fortune-teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and with a troubled countenance and tremulous voice, said, "Lady, you are at the gates of the temple of happiness; but you will never enter, and will die in despair." The lady was deeply affected by this prediction; and all the affectionate soothing of her lover were scarcely adequate to restore her mind to tranquility. Time and passion, however, had obliterated the impression, when the Duke de Hermitage went on a visit to Rome, and the Countess retired to a convent, anxiously waiting his return. Days, weeks and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him the following cruel epistle. "Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our child-

our property remains unencumbered; and this is to be accomplished by a new Presidential election. Let us look out, and trust no politicians who contend for the paper system. Our duty is first to ourselves.

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THE ORIGIN OF THE COMPROMISE ACT.—Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate, not long since, said: "The Senator from Kentucky says I voted for the compromise act with great reluctance. Sir, said Mr. Calhoun, addressing the Chairman, (Mr. Mangum), with the exception of the late Senator from Kentucky Mr. Clay, and myself, no man knows the history of that act better than you do. It was first broached by myself, in a conversation with Mr. Clay, on the Avenue, between this and the depot. At this conversation, sir, were present."

Phila. Evening Journal.

COTTON CROP.—In this part of the State it is now conceded that the Cotton crop will be at least an average one; and in quality far superior to any raised for several years previous. In addition, prices are on the rise in the New Orleans market, with the prospect of an active demand. Large quantities of specie have already reached that city, and its daily accumulation gives assurance that ample means will be found there for investment in the immense produce of the West and South-west. Since the explosion of the Banks in New Orleans, the currency of that city has consisted almost entirely of gold and silver; and all sales of produce are made at present for specie or its equivalent.—This healthy reform at the fountain head will be sensibly felt throughout the whole West in a very short time, from the vast amount of specie that must necessarily flow up the Mississippi and its numerous tributaries, branching off in every direction. The days of depreciated paper seem to have terminated in every State except Alabama; and even here, if we may judge from the character of our Legislature soon to assemble, a most salutary improvement in our currency will be effected before the beginning of another year.

Huntsville Democrat.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—A gentleman direct from Bloomfield, informed us last evening of one of the most shocking atrocities in the annals of crime, perpetrated in that vicinity on yesterday morning.

A mulatto slave belonging to Mr. Jacob Pence, of the neighborhood, and who had been a runaway for a week or two, went early in the morning, between daylight and sunrise, to the house of an old widow lady named McKay, living about two miles from the village, on the road leading to this city, with her grandson, a youth about 16 or 17 years old, and a servant girl, and butchered the lady and the young man in the most savage manner, splitting their heads open with an axe, and otherwise horribly mangled their bodies. Still not glutted with his bloody deed, the monster set fire to the house, and threw the servant girl into the hottest of the flames. She, however, succeeded in escaping though very severely burnt; but before the neighbors could collect in sufficient force to arrest the fire, the dwelling was reduced to ashes, a few articles of furniture only being saved. In the struggle for their lives, the old lady and her grandson made their way into the yard, where the horrid butchery was consummated; and when our informant passed, their mangled bodies were then lying a most shocking and appalling spectacle. Many of the neighbors, attracted by the fire, soon collected to the spot, and found the mulatto just making off from the scene of his atrocities. Several went in pursuit; and when overtaken, he turned upon them with the most desperate demonstrations. One of the gentlemen, having a small shot gun, fired upon the villain when within a few feet of him, rushing back at him with the most violent daring. The charge was lodged in his breast; but being very light, wounded him but slightly. He succeeded in escaping from them; but the number of his pursuers increasing, he was taken in a few hours, resisting to the last with the utmost desperation. It is impossible to describe the excitement that prevailed among those who had assembled from the surrounding neighborhood in great number; and it was feared their exasperated feelings would not permit them to await the sentence of the law upon the demon who committed the savage deed. When taken, the mulatto confessed all, but, in the confusion and excitement of the crowd, our informant did not learn what motive he assigned for the act. Such a daring and atrocious outrage could only have been prompted by that hellish madness with which the devil sometimes fills the human heart.

Louisville Sun of the 3rd inst.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Paris Globe furnishes the following Neapolitan romance: "The Countess Muffio was left a rich and beautiful widow, at the age of 22. Innumerable suitors came; but the Duke de Hermitage was the only one whose sighs were reciprocated. Their union was agreed upon, and deferred only till the term of widowhood had expired. One day, at a fete, the young Countess took the fancy of consulting a fortune-teller, who was there for the entertainment of the guests. He, as usual, examined the lines of her hand, and with a troubled countenance and tremulous voice, said, "Lady, you are at the gates of the temple of happiness; but you will never enter, and will die in despair." The lady was deeply affected by this prediction; and all the affectionate soothing of her lover were scarcely adequate to restore her mind to tranquility. Time and passion, however, had obliterated the impression, when the Duke de Hermitage went on a visit to Rome, and the Countess retired to a convent, anxiously waiting his return. Days, weeks and months elapsed without the reappearance of her betrothed. At last came from him the following cruel epistle. "Madame! we deceived ourselves in believing that we were destined for each other. To-morrow I shall be married to the Princess Maria Doria. Let us forget our child-

our property remains unencumbered; and this is to be accomplished by a new Presidential election. Let us look out, and trust no politicians who contend for the paper system. Our duty is first to ourselves.

Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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POETRY.

I AM WITH THEE. BY MRS. C. H. ESTLING. I am with thee—tho' no longer Stand we by each other's side, For the love that time makes stronger, Absence never can divide.

Tho' no more thy mild eyes meet me With an upspringing look to mine, Yet my heart goes forth to greet thee, With its life-pulse wholly thine.

Even tho' our mingling voices Fall not on each other's ear, Yet each throbbing breast rejoices, When fond Memory whispers near.

Spirits seem to hover o'er me, That have journeyed on with thee, Spreading out in light before me; Vision'd joys that used to be.

They have bent above thy slumbers, And in whispers, low and deep, With a voice of music's numbers Filled with home, thy dreams of sleep.

We have placed those spirits round us, By our trusting faith of years, Till in Adamant they bound us, Each to each, thro' hopes and fears.

Two hearts so knit together, So enwoven as our own, Still, in bright, or stormy weather, Love, triumphant, holds his throne.

I am with thee—with thee ever, Mountains vainly—vainly rise, Bounding seas have failed to sever One of young affection's ties.

No—the close knit chain but lengthens, Distance may divide—not part, And its links, 'Till only strong-thems— I am with thee—heart in heart.

A HYMN OF THE SEA.

BY W. C. BRYANT. The sea is mighty, but a mightier sways His restless billows. Thou, whose hands have scoured His boundless gulfs, and built his shores thy breath,

That moved in the beginning o'er his face, Moves o'er it evermore. The obedient waves, To its strong motion, roll and rise and fall. Still from that realm of rain thy cloud goes up— As, at the first, to water the great earth, And keep her valleys green. A hundred realms

Watch thy broad shadow warping on the wind, And in the dropping shower, with gladness, hear Thy promise of the harvest. I look forth, O'er the boundless blue, where joyously, The bright crests of fimmurable waves Glance to the sun at once, as when the hands Of a great multitude are upward flung In acclamation. I behold the ships, Gliding from cape to cape, from isle to isle, Or stemming towards far lands, or hastening home

From the old world. It is thy friendly breeze That bears them, with the riches of the land, And treasure of dear lives, till, in the port, The shouting seamen climb and furl the sail. But who shall bid thy tempest? who shall face

The blast that wakes the fury of the sea? Oh! God! thy justice makes the world turn pale, When on the armed fleet, that royally Beats down the surges, carrying war to smite Some city, or invade some thoughtless realm, Descends the vast tornado. The vast hulks Are whirled like chaff upon the waves; the sails Fly, rent like webs of gossamer; the masts Are snapp'd assunder, downward from the decks— Downward are slung—into the fathomless gulf,

Their cruel engines and their hosts array'd In trappings of the battle field, are whelm'd By whirlpool, or dashed dead upon the rocks. Then stand the nations still with awe and pause A moment from the bloody work of war. These restless surges cut away the shore Of earth's old continents, the fertile plain. Wetters in shallows, headlands crumble down, And the tide drifts the seasons in the streets Of the drown'd city. Thou, meanwhile, afar

In the green chambers of the middle sea, Where broadest spread the waters, and the line Sinks deepest, while no eye beholds thy work— Creator! thou dost teach the coral worm To lay his mighty reef. From age to age He builds beneath the water, till, at last, His bulwarks overtop the brine and check The long wave rolling from the Southern pole.

To break upon Japan. Thou bidst the fire That smoulder under ocean leave on high The new made mountains, and uplift their peaks— A place of refuge for the storm driven bird. The birds and waiting billows plant the rifts With herb and tree, sweet fountains gush, sweet ars Ripple the living lakes, that, fringed with flowers, Are gathering in the hollows. Thou dost look

On thy creation, and pronounce it good, Its valleys, glorious with their summer green, Praise thee in silent beauty; and its woods, Swept by the murmuring winds of ocean, join The murmuring shores in a perpetual hymn.

Songster's Companion, BY REV. D. BRYAN. For Sale at this Office. DELIVERY BONDS For Sheriffs and Constables. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. BLANK ATTACHMENTS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COCK OF THE ROCK.

THIS celebrated old Horse, (full brother in blood to American Eclipse,) is now making his fall season at A. Yoe's, near Alexandria, Benton County, at the reduced rates of twenty dollars.

R. D. ROWLAND, AUGUSTUS YOE. Sept. 14, 1842—5t.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA.

CHANCERY RULES by the Register in Chancery, for the 39th District in the Northern Chancery Division in said state held in

Seaborn Palmer, & Hastings-Palmer. JACKSONVILLE, on Monday the 22d day of August, 1842.

THIS DAY came the complainant by James L. Lewis, his solicitor, and upon his motion and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, that Hastings Palmer one of the Respondents, is not an inhabitant of the State of Alabama. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville in said State, for four successive weeks, notifying the said Hastings Palmer to appear at the next term of this court to be holden at Jacksonville on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday of May next, and plead answer or demurrer to complainant's bill of complaint according to the rules and practice of said court or the same will be taken pro confesso as to the said Hastings Palmer.

The Bill Charges, that Savage gave his note with Graven Wilson and Lot Whitlock his securities, to Seaborn Palmer for the sum of seven hundred and nine dollars, and to Hastings Palmer for ninety-one dollars, for a negro man named Peter—that the price was exorbitant and the notes obtained through artifice, fraud, and combination between said Seaborn and Hastings, and that it was the express understanding at the time said notes were given, that the current paper money of this State should be received in payment;—that said Seaborn brought suit on the large note, and induced Savage to make no defence at law by promising indulgence, and that current paper money of this State would be received in payment—that judgment was obtained, execution issued and a specific demand, contrary to contract. Complainant prays injunction as to execution, curtailment as to the amount of the judgment, and general relief.

J. L. LEWIS, Sol. for Com. A true copy from the minutes. Test: Wm. H. ESTLING, Register. Aug. 21, 1842—4t—\$12 50.

DIVISION ORDERS.

Head Quarters, 5th Div. 1. M. T. Talladega, Ala. Aug. 12, 1842.

THE Major General commanding the 8th Division, Alabama Militia, announces to his command the following Staff appointments, viz: A. S. HUXY, of Chambers, Adjutant General; ALBERT MOORE, of Benton, Inspector General—each with the rank of Colonel; J. McGRY, of Randolph, Qr. M. Gen. Wm. J. MACLIX, of Talladega, and W. B. MARTIN, of Benton, Aids-de-Camp—each with the rank of Lt. Col. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

FEELIX G. McCONNELL, Major Gen. Com. 8th Division A. M.

School Wanted!

TWO females, well qualified to teach all the branches of an English education in a female school, wish to engage their services for that purpose. Further enquiries will be answered and other information given, upon application by letter or otherwise at this Office.

Sept. 7, 1842—4t.

LAW NOTICES.

Law Notice. Wm. H. ESTLING, will continue to practice Law in the several courts holden in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, (excepting the Chancery Court at Jacksonville.) His office is on the south east side of the square in the second story of S. P. Hudson & Co's. Store house, where he may at all times be consulted, unless when absent on business.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. May 10, 1842—4t.

J. COCHRAN & A. J. WALKER, will practice Law in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and in the Supreme Court at Tuscaloosa—Office Jacksonville, Ala. May 7th, 1842—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

J. A. McAMPBELL, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama.

WILL practice Law in the counties composing the ninth Judicial Circuit, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

June 1, 1842—5m.

LAW NOTICE.

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

LAW NOTICE.

Samuel E. Rice, AND Thomas D. Clark, HAVE formed a copartnership in the practice of Law, under the firm name of RICE & CLARKE.

They will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery Courts in the 9th Judicial Circuit, and the Supreme Court of the State.

They will also attend the District Court of the United States at Huntsville, for the purpose of perfecting all cases under the BANKRUPT LAW, which may be committed to their care. *The engagement of either one of the partners, in any business, will secure the services of both.

Office of RICE at Jacksonville, Ala. Office of CLARKE at Talladega, Ala. June 29, 1842—4t.

R. G. EARLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS located permanently at JACKSONVILLE, Ala. and will practice in the Courts of the 9th Judicial Circuit, to-wit: St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, Randolph and Talladega. June 22, 1842—4t.

LAW NOTICE.

THOMAS A. WALKER, AND THOMAS GRAY GARRETT, 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.

Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Montgomery county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Nathaniel Hillin has in and to the W. 1 of the N. E. 4 of Sec. 25, township 14, R. 8 East in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said fi fa. in favor of the Branch Bank at Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of two fi fas. one from the circuit court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next; all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Nunnley has in and to Lot No. 18, in the new plan of the town of Jacksonville containing upwards of two acres, together with the buildings on the same; levied on to satisfy said fi fas. in favor of the Branch Bank of Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of one execution issued from the circuit court of Montgomery county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest and claim that Wm. Page has in and to the S. E. q. of Sec. 3, township 13, R. 8, said fi fa. in favor of the Branch Bank at Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of one execution from the circuit court of Montgomery county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, all the right, title, interest and claim that James N. Hayden has in and to Houses and Lot No. 81 in the old plan of the town of Jacksonville, levied on to satisfy said fi fa. in favor of the Branch Bank of Montgomery.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$3 00.

BY virtue of two executions from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed I will sell to the highest bidder all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that James Baugh has in and to the N W q. of S. P. of Sec. 18, township 15—also N E q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 18, township 15—also E half of N E q. of Sec. 19, township 15—also W half of N E q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 19, township 15—also N E q. of S. E. q. of Sec. 19, township 15—levied on to satisfy said executions, one in favor of D A Constock vs. R. P. Chilton and James Baugh and one in favor of Robinson, Painter & Co. vs. R. R. Chilton, S. R. Price & James Baugh.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

BY virtue of two executions from the circuit court and one from the county court of Benton county, against Palatiah Chilton, A. R. Chilton and H. L. Greens, P. Chilton et al. and J. A. McCampbell & P. Chilton, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the west half of the south west quarter—the south east half of the south west quarter—the north east fourth of the south west fourth—the south west fourth of the north east fourth—the south east quarter of the north west quarter—the south east fourth of the north west quarter—the north west quarter in section twenty one, township fifteen, Range six east—also the north west quarter of section 22 of township 15, Range six east, containing ten acres more or less, lying west of the north west fourth of Sec. 23, R. township 15, Range six east—also the south half of the south east quarter of section No. 6 of township 14, range six east; all the above lands in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said executions, two in favor of G. Morgan & Son and one in favor of Halsey Uter & Co.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. Aug. 31, 1842—5t—\$6 00.

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, cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in October next, the Northwest q. of S. 14, T. 13, range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on as the property of W. Alden & Green and Walden & Boezers to satisfy said executions.

R. S. PORTER, Sheriff. By W. J. WILLIS, D. S. Sep. 7, 1842—5t—\$2 00.

For Sale.

A FIRST rate two horse Barouche, 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 see the article or obtain further information can do so by calling at this Office.

March 2, 1842.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trading for a certain promissory note given by the undersigned, payable in Alabama money to Selby Steed, or bearer, for \$400 dated 15th April, 1842, and due 25th December next. As the property for which said note was given has proved unsound, consequently I am determined not to pay it.

R. D. ROWLAND. Sep. 21, 1842—4t.

Company Orders.

THE privates of the Jacksonville Regt are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House on Friday the 7th of October next, armed and equip'd as the law directs, in order for parade by 11 o'clock. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers the day previous, for drill.

By order of the Captain. AARON CANTRELL, Ord. Serg'l.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Jefferson Falkner, Joseph Benton and Francis M. Perryman, in the practice of the law, is this day dissolved. Jefferson Falkner and the undersigned will continue their joint services in all business heretofore confided to them, and each is authorized to make settlement for the firm.

Sep. 15, 1842. JOSEPH BENTON.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

THIS day came Thomas J. Rogers, Executor of the last will and testament of John Jacobs, dec'd, made his report of all the assets and liabilities of said estate that has come to his hands; and it appearing from said report that the liabilities of said estate greatly exceed the assets, the said estate is declared insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring all those interested in said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans' Court, at the Court House in the town of Lebanon, on the first Monday in April, 1842, to show cause if any they have, why the accounts and reports should not be audited and allowed, &c.

Copy Test: A. W. MAJORS, CLK. C. C. Sep. 7, 1842—6t—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, August 8th, 1842.

THIS day came into Court Moses Dean, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Mayes, dec'd, and reports himself ready for final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the third Monday in September next be set apart for final settlement of said estate. It is further ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed in this State for four weeks successively, requiring all persons interested in the settlement of said estate to be and appear at the Orphans' Court to be held at the court house in the town of Ashville, on the third Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why final settlement of said estate should not then be made.

Copy Test: JOSUAH W. HOOPER, CLK. C. C. Aug. 24, 1842—6t—\$5 00.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, August 9, 1842.

THIS day came Abner Taylor, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, dec'd, and filed his Petition for the sale of the Real Estate of said dec'd, for division and it appearing from said petition Eliza Taylor, widow of said dec'd, and Catharine Taylor and Francis Taylor, minor heirs at law of the said John F. Taylor, dec'd, and that said widow and minor heirs are non residents of the State of Alabama.

It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, once a week for forty days, requiring the said Eliza Taylor, widow of the said dec'd, Catharine Taylor and Francis Taylor, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville on Friday the 22d day of September next, to show cause if any they can, why the said real estate of John F. Taylor, dec'd, should not be sold for division.

Copy from the minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, CLK. C. C. Aug. 10, 1842—6t.

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.

It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper printed in this State, once a week for six weeks, requiring all persons interested, and they are hereby required to be and appear before said court, held at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon in said County, on the fourth Monday in September next, to show cause if any they have why said will should not be recorded.

POLYDOR NAYLOR, Judge C. C. July 15, 1842—6t—\$7 00.

The State of Alabama, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, September 5, 1842.

WHEREAS, Hiram Wilcox, Administrator of the estate of John Smith, dec'd, has heretofore reported said estate insolvent, and whereas, the said administrator has not returned to this court any lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging to the estate of the said intestate. It is therefore ordered by the Court that time be allowed the creditors until the first Friday in May 1843, 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 will meet at the Court House in the Town of Jefferson in said County on the first Friday in May next, (1843) to attend the creditors for receiving and examining their claims against said estate.

Copy from the Minutes: TEST: JOHN S. WILSON, CLK. C. C. Sep. 21, 1842—6t—\$7 00.

DeKalb Sheriff's sale.

BY virtue of a fi fa. to me directed from the Circuit Court of said County, I will expose to sale before the Court house door in the town of Lebanon, to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in October next in township Nine, of Range Seven, East, in the Coosa Land District all the right, title and interest, claim and demand that the Lemoine Payne has to the same. Levied on as the property of said Payne to satisfy said fi fa. in my hands in favor of Tesse R. Thompson.

R. MURPHY, Sheriff. Lebanon, August 11th 1842—4t—\$2 50.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted the undersigned, by the Judge of the County Court of Cherokee County Alabama, on the 2nd day of September, 1842 on the Estate of John Lewis deceased. We hereby notify all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted to said Estate will make immediate payment.

W. M. LOWRY, } Admins. N. HARRIS, } J. C. HARRIS, } Sep. 7 1842—3t—\$2.

For Sale.

A first rate harness horse and Buggy. Any person wishing to purchase, is assured that both can be bought for less than one would have brought 12 months since. Enquire at this Office. Aug. 17, 1842.

State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

Special Orphans' Court, April 6th, 1842.

Those who have suffered, and are weary of suffering, will find Spencer's Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects.

In Dyspepsia they stand unrivalled. Many have been cured in a few weeks, after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years. In habitual CONSTIPATION, they are decidedly superior to any vegetable pill ever yet discovered, and besides this, they are recommended by the most eminent and leading members of the medical faculty.—these pills have been pronounced by eminent physicians, and all who have used them, superior to any pill that was ever brought before the public, and one 25 cent box will establish their surprising virtues, and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual. The proprietor does not recommend these pills as a specific or cure for all diseases, but he particularly recommends them to be the safest and best medicine that can be taken in the prevention and cure of Biliousness, Fever, and Ague, enlargement of the Spleen, Jaundice, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Cholera, Female Disturbance, Heartburn, Nausea, Furred tongue, Obstructions of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Dropsy, Flatulence, Habitual Constiveness, Loss of Appetite, Bloating or sallow Complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or aperient medicine is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility. They contain not a particle of mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and opposite disease.

TESTIMONIALS. Baltimore, Sept. 1, 1841. I have used Mr. Spencer's pills in my practice for the last six months, in several cases of Dyspepsia, sick headache, Bilious Fever, and other diseases, produced by an inactive state of the Liver, and I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in all these cases, and I consider them a safe and mild aperient, and the best article of the kind I have ever used.

N. H. EDWARDS, M. D. Frederick Co. Md. Aug. 27, 1841. Dear Sir—You will please send me another supply of Pills soon as possible, for I am entirely out. Your Pills are taking the lead of every thing in this section of the country. I know it is a common fault of those who sell patent medicines, to say too much in their favor; but in regard to your pills, I think they deserve far more praise than you seem disposed to give them. I know of several in this vicinity who have been cured of different diseases, such as Dyspepsia, sick Headache, Constiveness, and derangement of the biliary organs by the use of your pills. Don't fail to send me a supply at once.

Yours, very respectfully, P. C. DWIGHT.

Montgomery Co. Md. Aug. 16, 1841. Dear Sir—I have made frequent use of your pills in the incipient stage of Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the Bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic diseases of the Liver, sick Headache, general debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

H. M. WILLIAMS, M. D. Columbia Co. N. Y., Sept. 12, 1841. Dear Sir—I take much pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of your pills in removing bile from the stomach, and in all complaints emanating from that source. I would also say that their mildness and certainty of action, render them a safe and effective purgative, for weakly individuals; and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the applications of colomel or blue pill. On the whole I consider your Vegetable Pills a valuable discovery.

Very respectfully, R. E. TOMPKINS, M. D. Price 25 cents per box, with full directions.

These truly valuable Pills are for sale in Jacksonville by Hoke & Abernathy, and Forney.—They are also for sale at White Plains, by J. J. & S. Simmons, at the Beiling Spring, by Benjamin Mattison; at the Beiling Spring, by J. J. Caver; at Killy Springs, by Curry & Groce; at Talladega Court House, by W. B. & J. S. Hart; in Galesville, by Doctor George W. Lawrence; at Terrapin Creek by Seaborn Williams; and on inquiry can be had in almost every town in the State.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Reader! when you get the Chills and Fever again, will you suffer yourself imposed upon by being in these hard times, One Dollar a box of medicine to cure you, or will you get Ague and anti-Fever Pills for only one Dollar, that have never failed to cure the Chills and Fever in a single instance. Remember this new and better medicine—

DR. HULL'S Vegetable Fever and Ague and anti-FEVER PILLS.

These Pills being purely Vegetable, are of great value to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, and are a valuable remedy for Fevers of every description. The proprietor claims that he prepared this medicine with such healthy, salutary and invigorating properties, that it is not surpassed by any other combination of medicine in the U. S. as a fever and ague and anti-fever remedy.

Dr. Hull wishes it distinctly understood that he has not designed this medicine to act upon the bowels, but that he prepared it to cure diseases by acting upon the liver, and correcting the bile, so that they possess the admirable power of curing disease without having any sensible effect upon the system, except that the patient suddenly finds himself getting well without having any other operation than the stomach. They cure the chills and fever at once by acting upon the liver, invigorating the stomach, opening the bowels, increasing the appetite, and in giving strength to the general system.

In cases of general weakness and nervous debility, the patient should take three or four doses of the pills a day, until the strength is recovered; the pills will impart strength, tone, vigor and health to the system; restore the appetite; enliven the spirits and hasten convalescence better than any medicine that can be taken. To those who are obliged to travel in warm and unhealthy regions, and who are subject to periodical attacks of fever and ague, bilious fever, a few doses of the pills taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons without the least fear of danger, in the doses already stated.

WORKS! WORKS!! HULL'S WORM LOZENGES.

IMPROVED in more than 1500 cases to the only certain worm destroying medicine now in use, and are the greatest ever made for dispelling the various kinds of worms that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. Many diseases arise from worms, and occasioning and intense suffering and even death, without their ever being suspected; and are often detected for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that children will take them as readily as a common permanganate Lozenge.

READ THE FOLLOWING LETTERS.

New York, Sept. 13, 1841. Dear Doctor—According to your request, we have used your Lozenges in several cases of worms and found them uniformly successful. We have no difficulty in getting children to take them, as they are perfectly pleasant. We have also used your Lozenges very successfully in several cases of worms. This new condition however labored in vain; the intelligent people of the west know how to maintain their rights and independence and to repel oppression; although failed in the beginning every western state is about to establish State Banks. Mr. Clay's presses in Ky. begin now to feel how vain are all their efforts to resist the termination of the free people of the west; the Louisville (Ky.) Herald says, from the indications around us, there is every probability that banks will be established in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri & efforts will be made in Ky. to charter not only a State Bank with 5 or 6 branches but several independent banks. Not only did the party who prostrated the U. S. Bank encourage the creation of State Banks, but encouraged them to issue out money to the people; to prove this I will quote from the circulars of the Sec. of the Treasury to the State Banks with which the public money was deposited. To the Girard Bank he says: "the deposits of the public money will enable you to afford facilities to commerce and to extend your accommodations to individuals; and as the duties which are payable to the government arise from the business and enterprise of the merchants engaged in foreign trade, it is but reasonable that they should be preferred in the additional accommodations which the public deposits will enable you to give." To other banks he says: "the deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations as will prove acceptable to the people." Thus it is plain that the destruction of the U. S. bank was a measure of Pres. Jackson's administration and that the same administration encouraged the creation of State banks which sprung like mushrooms and that they were encouraged to discount liberally, and this was the means by which the country was flooded with paper money; the currency was increased 94 per cent. by this means in the space of two years during the administration of Gen. Jackson, and it was this expansion of billious fever, a few doses of the pills taken daily, will most certainly prevent an attack, and keep them in health and safety.

They can be taken by very young, weak and delicate persons without the least fear of danger, in the doses already stated.