

JUNE

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 7.—No. 23.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1843.

Whole No. 335.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$2 50 in advance, or \$5 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.
Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.
Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.
All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.
Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.
Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.
For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.
Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.
Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

MR. VAN BUREN'S REPLY
TO THE
Democratic State Convention of Indiana
KINDERHOOK, Feb. 15th, 1843.
GENTLEMEN—I have had the honor to receive your letter, written in behalf of the Indiana Democratic State Convention, and asking my views and opinions in relation—1st, to the chartering of a National Bank, or any other national institution, by whatever name it may be called, authorized to issue bills of credit for banking purposes or to regulate exchanges, and of the constitutionality and expediency of such an institution; 2d, to the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of this Union; 3d, to a Protective Tariff; 4th, to an amendment of the Constitution still further limiting the Veto Power; and inquiring, in conclusion, whether I will abide the decision of a National Convention of the Democratic Party, in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and whether I will give my support and influence to the election of the nominee of said convention, if not myself nominated by it.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
It affords me much pleasure to respond to the Democratic Convention; and I have only to regret that the number and importance of the subjects embraced in their interrogatories, and the necessity of some explanations to do justice to the views I entertain in regard to them, will unavoidably extend my reply to a much greater length than I could have desired.
I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank in any form, or under any disguise, both on constitutional grounds and grounds of expediency. The power to create such an institution has not been given to Congress by the Constitution, neither is it necessary to the exercise of any of the powers which are granted; and if exercised, it would be, as it always has been, highly injurious to the public welfare. These opinions, alike adverse to the constitutionality and expediency of a National Bank, have been frequently and extensively laid before the people, and sometimes on occasions of deep interest.—They were expressed in my letter to the citizens assembled at Shocco Springs, in North Carolina, when my name was before the public for the Vice Presidency; repeated in 1836, when standing in a similar relation to the office of President of the United States, in a letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, which was widely disseminated; and reiterated in my first message to Congress, at the extra session in 1837, when the attention of the whole country was again drawn to the subject by the failure of the deposit banks to fulfill their engagements with the Government. The opinions & principles avowed on these various occasions have undergone no other change than that of additional conviction of their truth, derived from events that have since occurred.
I might not here, content with this explicit avowal, and proceed to reply to your other interrogatories, were it not that this appears to me a proper occasion to advert to the deplorable calamities inflicted on the people by the conduct and final catastrophe of the late bank, through the perversion of its means and the abuse of its power. It is true that this institution is now no more. It has sunk under the weight of its own enormities, and had left nothing behind but the wrecks of its career. But the interests, pecuniary and political, the parents who first gave it birth and the nurses by whom it was fostered, still survive, with the same means of producing another offspring, and the same disposition to employ them, whenever a favorable opportunity presents itself. The question of a National Bank is still before the people, and will continue to be, so long as avarice and ambition see in it the means of gratifying the love of money and the love of power. It is one of the great leading measures of a party which will never be extinct in this country. It is essential to the acquisition, as well as the preservation of its power, and will never be relinquished while there exists a hope of

its attainment. The only security against its revival, is in the public opinion, and even that has more than once been found to be an insufficient barrier. For this reason, I conceive it proper that every occasion should be taken to recal to the public recollection, by way of a warning example, what otherwise it might be better for the honor of our country to bury in oblivion.
The mischiefs inflicted on individuals by the abuse of the powers of this potent institution, have been so general as to impress the public mind with a sufficiently clear perception of their magnitude; but the extent of its power can only be justly appreciated by those who administered the government during the period of its hostility. The agency which the unparalleled abuse of this power, exclusively conferred for the public good, had in producing those enhancements in the business concerns of the country, as well as the pecuniary affairs of the State and General Governments, it is believed, is not so clearly and generally understood. But even if it were, it cannot be too often or too deeply impressed on the mind and memory of the people of the United States. The promptings of political ambition; the passion for money, the embittered feelings of party strife; the apprehension of disgrace; the fear of punishment; the artifice of long practised deception, and strong bond of a community in frauds, have all exerted their influence in hiding from the public view the seductive practices of the bank. But the people will never rest satisfied, I trust, until they know what has become of the almost countless millions of which the States and individuals have been defrauded by a long continued series of mismanagement and corruption. The truth will yet be known, and the purposes of justice at length accomplished.
The two great measures by which the late Bank of the United States operated most fatally upon the prosperity and happiness of the people, were first, a wanton contraction of its loans; and next, a sudden and reckless expansion, both having the same object in view—namely, that of wresting a charter from a reluctant people. It cannot be forgotten that President Jackson, in the exercise of a power delegated by the constitution, refused his assent to a bill renewing the charter of a Bank of the United States, and returned it to Congress, where it failed of the constitutional majority. For this he was assailed by every species of denunciation by the adherents of the bank, which triumphantly sustained by the people, who re-elected him by a great majority. That the bank refused to submit to the decisive expression of the public opinion, and a determination to exert it to the utmost. Accordingly it renewed the contest on the recurrence of the first preliminary step taken by President Jackson for carrying into effect the decision solemnly ratified by the people. This was the removal of the public money from the custody of an institution in which, if it had been suffered to remain, it is now morally certain the Government would have shared the fate of the desolate widows and orphans, who are now lawless their confidence, in poverty and distress.
The bank determined to coerce the government into an abandonment of this necessary measure of precaution, by a sudden curtailment of discounts, which would be severely felt, and the odium of which, it employed all its arts and influence to throw upon Gen. Jackson. In the short space of fourteen months, it withdrew from the exigencies of trade eighteen millions of dollars, and this contraction was followed by that of the State banks, either from necessity or a common sympathy, on the part of some at least, in a common cause. The result of this combined action, was a rapid decrease of accommodation to the trade and business of the country, amounting to at least sixty million of dollars.
It must be obvious that the sudden abstraction of such an enormous sum from the general fund of business, would be severely felt by those who traded in whole or in part on borrowed capital, and through them, in a lesser degree, by other classes of the community. These partial inconveniences were magnified into universal distress and wide spread ruin, by newspapers and public speakers, either under the direct influence of the bank, by the strong bond of dependence, or who were united with that institution in a system of action calculated to subvert the purposes of both parties. Speeches in Congress, presenting aggravated pictures of public distress, inflammatory proceedings of public meetings, memorials, relief committees, and an infinite variety of other appliances which a great moneyed institution, given with ample means of corruption, and unscrupulous in employing them, could command, were brought into requisition in order to create a panic among the people, and overawe the inflexible and just man who then administered the government.
These measures of the bank proved, however, unavailing in shaking the firmness of Gen. Jackson, or in deceiving the people, whose own experience taught them, that though there might be some partial inconvenience, and some reduction of prices, there was nothing like general public distress. Years of successful industry and well regulated enterprise, had laid the solid basis of a prosperity not to be shaken by the abstraction of a portion of that capital,

of which very few of them had shared the benefits. They saw, too, the motives for all these exaggerated pictures of public suffering, these inflammatory appeals to the most sordid passion—they knew there were a deep laid, widely extended plan of deception, and became indignant at the attempt to cheat them into the abandonment of their principles, by an appeal to those interests, which they felt had not been seriously affected, or if so, not by the measures of the government, but of the bank alone.
The bank, perceiving that an appeal to the apprehensions and sufferings of the people had failed in producing that recollection in public opinion so confidently anticipated, changed its course to a direction precisely opposite, and unhappily for the people, and fatal in its consequences. It resorted to an expansion of its loans, and notwithstanding the necessity of precaution to wind up its affairs, which had been made a pretext for sudden curtailment, still extended, and had become every day more pressing. It suddenly opened the flood gates of accommodation, with a view of corrupting those whom it could not coerce of deceiving. In the space of eight months, it extended its loans to the amount of *nineteen and a half million of dollars*, and the State Banks, as they had followed its lead into contraction, now followed it in expanding.
This sudden influx of paper money produced its inevitable consequences. There was no employment for it in the ordinary channels of business, nor in the usual prudent, restrained sphere of well directed enterprise. It accordingly expanded itself into every species of extravagance, every variety of visionary and desperate undertaking, and every scheme which men without property, but who could borrow at will, could devise for wasting money in the shortest possible time, in the most unprofitable manner. New banks sprung from the bowels of the old, and the same real or imaginary capital transfigured from one corporate body to another, until, in less than two years bank capital increased from about two hundred to two hundred fifty millions, their circulation from ninety-five to one hundred and forty millions, and their loans and discounts from three hundred and twenty-four to four hundred and fifty-seven millions. To this, if we add the vast amount of credit acquired abroad by foreign loans, and by lavish accommodations of foreign dealers to our merchants, we may form an estimate of the extent to which this unparalleled expansion of credit and currency was carried, and the deplorable consequences which would necessarily follow its sudden downfall, which no legislation, no public prosperity, could ever bar or prevent.
The final result of this extraordinary delusion, which may be distinctly traced to the operations of the Bank of the United States; and its successor in Pennsylvania, are known to all. There is not a citizen of the United States, be he rich or be he poor, who has not felt the blight of this all-pervading influence, in some way or other, in his habits, his morals, or his property. In the brief period of three years it beggared hundreds of thousands of citizens, impoverished States, well high bankrupted the Government, inflicted deep, if not indelible stains, not only on our national character, but on our republican institutions, and rendered all the blessings of unexampled abundance incapable of administering either to private happiness or public prosperity. In short, it has become one of those wide spread, universal calamities, which have been hitherto only looked for to the direct dispensation of Providence.
The greater portion, if not the entire mass of evil resulting from the sudden contraction and subsequent expansion of currency and credit, is distinctly chargeable to the desperate and unscrupulous officers of the Bank of the United States, a man or a set of men, who first, by inflicting upon them pecuniary distress, and next, the still greater evils of redundant means, which could not be beneficially employed. Had it proceeded to wind up its affairs, with that steady purpose, united with that salutary delay, of which the history of the first bank furnished an instructive example, its final extinction would have led to no greater distress, or inconvenience, than accompanied and followed the dissolution of that body. But its managers, before and behind the curtain, chose to act otherwise. They combined political and pecuniary elements together; they kept the whole country in a state of feverish agitation, which has not yet subsided; they administered additional fuel to the fire of party contention; deranged the entire system of trade and commerce; corrupted political services which they did not dare to specify; defrauded widows and orphans, and stockholders, foreign as well as domestic; bankrupted individuals, destroyed the credit of the States, and after a series of injuries, under which the whole Union is still smarting, finally sunk beneath the weight of their own transgressions, leaving a blot on the history of the country which can never be wiped away.
Though all but omnipotent for evil, it sufficiently demonstrated that it wanted either the will or the power to do good. It neither regulated the currency by restraining the issues of the State banks, nor the exchanges by accommodating them to the course of trade. On the contrary, in the

various stages of its progress and decline, it set the example in suspension of specie payments; and to the last moment of its existence, was the great enemy of, and obstacle to, resumption. The only mode by which it ever sought to regulate exchange, so far as any information extends, was by an arbitrary rule of the bank, instead of leaving it to the natural laws of trade, which is the best of all regulations, because it regulates itself. Such is the case at this moment. There is no United States Bank in existence, and no legislation on the subject; yet the rates of exchange between the different portions of the United States, being thus left entirely to the operation of natural and inevitable causes, are now far more uniform any period in which the bank exercised its despotic power of regulation. Whenever diversity exists, beyond the mere cost and risk of transporting specie, arises from a difference in the currency, and cannot be justly ascribed to the want of a regulator of exchanges.
My views on the subject of exchanges, and of the propriety, necessity or expediency of any interference of government in their regulation, were communicated to Congress in 1827. To repeat them here would lengthen this communication, which from a desire to answer your questions fully, frankly, and explicitly, will, I fear, be extended to the verge of tediousness. I must, therefore, respectfully refer you to that document. You will there see a clear, broad distinction between that species of exchanges aptly denominated "kiting," which was little better than an instrument of fraud, and bills drawn for the transfer of actual funds from one place to another. I endeavored also to satisfy Congress of what is now so apparent, that the exchanges would here, as they do in other countries, regulate themselves, if Congress would leave them as they are left elsewhere, to the management of private enterprise. It is doubtless within your recollection what a tempest of denunciation I received from those who thought proper to overlook these considerations. The opinions then advanced would, it is quite certain, be received with more favor now; and I have only to add that they have undergone no other change, than that of additional conviction arising from a additional experience of their truth.
The tremendous power of a bank for evil, when impelled by avarice and ambition, self preservation or vengeance, has been seen. It is a maxim in every government constituted on free principles, to withhold all power from officers which is not indispensable to the preservation and defence of the rights of person and property. And this maxim is founded on the experience of mankind, which has taught them, by a long series of sufferings, that not only is power much more liable to abuse than to beneficial exercise; but that with the most intentions it can do far less good, than it can perpetrate mischief when perverted to evil. The people of the United States have repudiated despotic or discretionary power, in all their political institutions, because of its propensity to abuse. Yet they have been, and are, my words, will be again and again, called upon to create a despotic irresponsible monarch power, stronger than their government, because it is expected to do what the government cannot of itself perform. I hope and trust that such appeals will never again be successful, and that the good people of the United States will always bear in mind, that an institution which can do what its advocates affirm this can, must, if subservient to the government, give it a vast accession of power dangerous to the rights of the States, and which, if from any cause it should become hostile, can either subject that government to its will, or like the defunct institution of which I have spoken, involve the country in confusion & difficulty, its government in perpetual struggles, and its people in an interminable series of panic and dismay. Nothing but an ever watchful vigilance on the part of the people, will prevent a recurrence of these evils. The enemy is not dead, nor does he sleep. The scoundrels in the ranks of the opponents of the democracy, turns almost exclusively on the question of a National Bank, and the complete triumph of Federalism will be the precursor of such an institution.
In expressing my opposition to all the schemes which have been submitted to Congress at its last sessions, for managing the fiscal concerns of the country, involving as they all do, a union of bank and State, I do not speak the sentiments of a vast majority of my fellow citizens, as evinced in the votes of their representatives, and in the almost universal condemnation they have apparently received at the hands of the people themselves.
The manufacture of paper money has been attempted in every form; it has been tried by individuals, been transferred to corporations by the States, then to corporations by Congress, engaged in by the States themselves, and has signally failed in all. It has in general proved, not the handmaid of honest industry and well regulated enterprise, but the pampered nurse of speculation, idleness and fraud. It has corrupted men of the highest standing; almost destroyed the confidence of mankind in each other; and darkens our criminal calendar with names that might otherwise have conferred honor and benefit on the country. There is strong ground for believing that such a system must have some innate incurable defect, of which no legislation can

divest it, and against which no human wisdom can guard, or human integrity sustain itself.
The history of the past, however, leaves little room for doubt that paper money in some form will, notwithstanding, continue to constitute a part of the circulating medium of the country. But my most sincere and ardent wish is, that its issue by the Federal Government, may in all future time be prevented. The lights of experience have in vain been diffused; the lessons, of repeated and wide spread ruin have been unavailing if there be any who yet can bring themselves to believe that the government of the United States, which possesses nothing but what it receives from the people, can afford to be extravagant in more than what it has thus received. If it contracts loans, the people must pay them; and if it issues paper money, it must be redeemed by the people. How then can relief to the people be derived from incurring obligations which they themselves must redeem? But in addition to this deception, I might almost say, fraud on the people, there is a decisive objection to the issue of paper currency by governments, upon whatever principle it may be founded. The experience of all nations, where this expedient has been adopted, demonstrates that this is a prerogative which will always be abused. It gives almost unlimited facilities for raising money, and has every where led to extravagant expenditures, public debt, and heavy burthens, always increasing and never diminished. Where extravagant appropriations can be met by a mere vote of Congress, and without an immediate resort to the pockets of the people, there will be found no sufficient check to boundless prodigality, except when the government finally loses credit by pushing it to excess. It is then that it reacts upon the people; for this great resource being exhausted, the whole superstructure of credit falls on their hands, and they must bear it as they can.
The history of the old continental money issued under exigencies that could alone justify such a measure, is one case in point—the present condition of many of the States is another, and both together furnish ample illustration. In addition to this facility in supplying immediate demands, paper money, being the cheapest of all manufactures, can be made at will, as occasion requires. It is not the product of labor, like the precious metals, but of the mere will, and may be increased to any extent that human credulity will tolerate. Hence the right of government to coin money out of silver and gold is the only prerogative referring to that subject which can be safely exercised, because these metals cannot be increased or diminished, like paper issues, by a mere act of Legislation.
To ensure economy in public expenditures it is indispensable that those by whom they are authorized should have some difficulty, and even serious responsibility in obtaining the means of defraying them. In no other way can extravagance be prevented, since it is the nature of man to spend that heedlessly which he acquires without effort, and to think little of that which costs little trouble to gain.
I have dwelt more at length on this part of your enquiry which relates to a National Bank, than I might otherwise have done, from a belief that you look upon it as one of the most vital consequences to the public welfare. In this I entirely coincide with you. Such being the case, it seems due to you as well as to myself to say, that in referring to the public declarations I have heretofore made on this subject, I have been in no degree influenced by any feelings of dissatisfaction at the reputation of these enquiries on the present occasion. So far from this, I most highly applaud the enlightened patriotism of the Democracy of Indiana in seizing an occasion so appropriate as that of an approaching Presidential election, to require new securities that the principles they themselves cherish, should be carried out to their fullest extent and more especially on this all important question.
I am not one of those who tell us that the long cherished project of re-establishing a National Bank is ever will be abandoned by that party which always has been still is, and ever will be, the advocate and support of such an institution. It may be dormant for a season, from a conviction of its being inexpedient to revive it; but he must be blind to all indications of the future, who sees that even at the very period when the old bank was infesting the very air we breathed with its corruptions, and when public indignation was most heavily weighing on its long series of delinquencies—at that very moment, a successful effort was made in both houses of Congress to create a similar institution, should nevertheless, nullify this caution to sleep with the delusive idea that the project will ever be abandoned. Most assuredly, nothing but the stern vigilance of the democracy will guard it against an institution; which may thus be prostituted to the ruin of individuals, the disgrace of the country, and which while so limited in its power to do good, is so potent for the perpetration of evil.
(Continued.)

on advertisements, cut from the Gazette, of Dry Goods, Lard Oil, Garden Seeds, Fruit Trees, Hardware, &c. of which he and his neighbors were in want. He expended upwards of \$1000 in cash among the advertisers before he left the city. So much for advertising.
LETTER TO MR. LEWIS.
HAYNEVILLE, May 10, 1843.
Hon. Dixon H. Lewis—
Dear Sir—At a meeting of a portion of your constituents, held at Hayneville, on the 9th inst., it was resolved to tender you a public dinner, to be given at Hayneville, on the 31st inst., or such other day as you may suggest. The undersigned were appointed a Committee to convey this sentiment to you, & to solicit your compliance, with the desire of your fellow citizens to meet you on such an occasion. Be pleased to interpret this tribute of compliment as the only expression we can now employ of our high appreciation of your public services, and a warm affection for your personal character. We hope for the first Monday in August next, to make a more effective demonstration of our regard. You will of course be apprized that this measure originates with your more immediate political friends—but besides the opportunity thus afforded of manifesting our respect for yourself, we are deeply interested that our fellow citizens generally, should hear a calm review of the political questions which now engaged public attention, from one who has so long been our common representative. It is not necessary to say to you, whose hopes you are sure concur with our own—how anxious are our wishes to be informed of, and to promote the prospects of Mr. Calhoun as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States—or how general that sentiment is with the Democracy of this county, and even with many who in the last Presidential election, were arrayed with our opponents. We regard Mr. Calhoun as pre-eminently the champion of the principles of free trade, and of equal laws. A man so pure in his personal character, that he evokes a sentiment of chivalrous devotion in his friends. So unsullied in his political character—so comprehensive in his patriotism, that while the South delights to claim him for her own, the North is not less proud to claim the privilege of his services. His views on the Constitution are so sound, and his administration so just, so honest, and so free from the restraint of licentiousness and so different of power, that we may confidently look under his administration for a return of the Government, to that severe Republican simplicity, which characterized its early existence, and to the final consummation of all Democratic government. Equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none. Your position, we hope, will enable you to confirm and strengthen our expectations of the probable success of Mr. Calhoun, and at the same time to indicate that course of policy on the part of his friends, which will best comport with our sincere desire to promote his election, and at the same time to secure the ascendancy of those great principles of public liberty, with which his whole life has been identified. We beg leave to assure you of the satisfaction we feel in being the organ of communicating to you the proceedings of our fellow citizens, and of the personal & political regard with which we are your friends, and cordial servants.
J. L. F. CUTRELL,
R. P. McCORD,
NATHAN COOK,
ALFRED HARRISON,
JOHN P. COOK,
JIM BEACE,
THOS. C. EVANS,
J. W. RYAN,
O. L. DERRICK,
PATRICK LITTLE,
JOHN P. STRIBBY,
MORGAN SMITH,
I. B. STONE,
JOHN DANIELS,
C. L. WOODBERRY,
A. V. S. OTT,
T. M. WILLIAMS,
Committee.
MR. LEWIS'S REPLY.
LOWESBOROUGH, May 12, 1843.
Gentlemen—Your favor of the tenth inst., has been duly received, & in a course of a long career of public service, few testimonials of popular regard have given me more satisfaction, than the hearty approbation both political and personal, so fully expressed for me in your letter, by those who, as country men and neighbors, have known me so long and so intimately. Public honors, however gratifying are at least, poor substitutes for that private regard and esteem which in the more endeared relations of social life, furnishes the only permanent source of social happiness.
The tender you have made of your support on the first Monday in August next, evinces that you consider me the Democratic candidate for Congress in this District. Information from other parts of the District, apprise me that I am so considered in those parts. On this point I have been willing to acquiesce in the will of a majority of the Democratic party throughout the District, and have uniformly so answered all inquiries on the subject. I have particularly felt it to be my duty in the new cast of the Districts, not to forestall a full and free expression of preference in favour of the

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—The Cincinnati Gazette gives the following potent instance of the direct benefits of advertising: "An old subscriber to the Gazette, who lives in the Green River county, Ky., called in to pay his subscription. Amongst his memoranda, he had one with half a doz-

just claims of any other individual whom the partiality of friends might suggest as the candidate. I hold that all offices are trusts freely conferred by the People upon such Agents as they may prefer to execute their will, and that no length or value of service, constitutes any claim for such trusts, except as such service increases the confidence of the People in the individual rendering it. To the larger portion of the District, I have never occupied the relation of an immediate and exclusive Representative, and for the reason, being the more desirous to claim nothing as the former Representative of a portion of it, I have to this time silently awaited the indications of public sentiment as to the choice of a candidate. So far as these indications have come to my knowledge either in the shape of individual preference or in the resolves of public meetings, they justify me in the inference, that at a period so near to the election, and in the absence of any opposing movement to bring forward any other name before a District Convention, in allowing my name to be used as a candidate, I am only acquiescing in the will of the Democracy of the District. Should, however, any portion of the District express its dissatisfaction, I hold myself ready to make any sacrifice to the harmony of the party which may be required by my hands, either by withdrawing my name or submitting the matter to a District Convention.

I regret that I feel compelled to decline your invitation to a Public Dinner with which you propose to honor me on the 31st of this month. As a candidate, I prefer meeting my constituents in that character alone, freely subjecting my whole conduct to their approval or condemnation, rather than through the partiality of friends, to be honored with a public demonstration for the very service upon which the People will be called to pass their judgment at the approaching election. My position during the canvass, will throw me much among the people of this as well as the other counties, and I prefer meeting them in their several neighborhoods with more of leisure for a free interchange of opinion, and in a less formal way than I should be able to do at a public dinner in Hayneville. Many of my oldest and most valued friends who have for seventeen years honored me with their steady confidence and support, I can scarcely hope to see except at or near their homes.

You are right, Gentlemen, in anticipating that my preferences are for John C. Calhoun for the Presidency. No previous occasion having called for a public avowal of this preference, I avail myself of the opportunity which your mention of the subject requires, to make known my views on a question which may more or less enter into the election, and which in the absence of any authorized statement of those views on my part, might become the means of dividing our friends in a manner seriously to affect the result of the approaching canvass. My preferences for Mr. Calhoun are founded on the conviction, that he is the most efficient and available representative of Democratic principles in the approaching contest for the Presidency—that he stands an equal chance with any other candidate to receive the nomination of a National Convention, and that if nominated he can unite in his support more of the elements of opposition to a National Bank, a Protective Tariff a Bankrupt Law, a distribution or an Assumption Law and to all other measures of Federal Whig policy—than any other man that can be nominated.

That in every part of the country, but particularly in the South—thousands who in the last election swelled the ranks of our adversaries were opposed to the above mentioned measures of the Whig party, there is now no reason to doubt. Of the Southern Whigs, not a few are opposed to a United S. Bank, while many are daily becoming more & more distrustful of the whole paper system. A still larger No., are opposed to a Bankrupt Law & to the distribution Act; & in spite of their unnatural and corrupting party association with the Federal Whig party of the North, a majority of them are at this time opposed to a high Protective Tariff. With so many elements of Democratic principles in their party composition, it is difficult to imagine the bitterness and violence of that personal dislike to an individual, which at the last election threw such numbers of them in opposition to the Democratic candidate, and which, if the same candidate is again presented to them, may again produce a similar result. In the meantime the indications are every where abundant and I am happy to find them no where more so than in Alabama, that if Mr. Calhoun is the candidate, the more Democratic and Free Trade portion of our late opponents will sustain him, in opposition to a Whig candidate, who, on account of the devotion of that party to Monopoly and Privilege, must from inexorable necessity, be a high Tariff man. Nor is it to be disguised, that our hopes of success in the approaching contest must depend on accessions to our cause from the ranks of our former opponents. To effect this, I know no candidate more efficient than Mr. Calhoun, nor no issue so likely to rally the whole anti-monopoly spirit of the country, as the great Democratic doctrine of equality of Rights and Freedom of Trade. In fact, this is the only issue which now divides the two parties which the People have not already settled. The Bank, Bankrupt Law, and Act of Disfranchisement of the Extra-Session have each received the irrevocable seal of popular condemnation in the late elections, and under a candidate uniting the entire Free Trade throughout the Union, the contest would strike the last shackle from the limbs of a free people, in the shape of a Protective Tariff.

But gentlemen, in expressing my preference so fully for Mr. Calhoun. I feel that I should perform but imperfectly my duty to myself, to you, and to the common party to which we belong, not to say, that I am at a times ready to yield my individual wishes to the ascertained choice of a majority of the Democratic party. To the distinguished gentlemen most likely to divide with Mr. Calhoun the preferences of the party

I have once given my, warm cordial and active support, under circumstances involving a most painful separation from many of my then political friends and a majority of my constituents. With less of confidence in his ultimate success than I might perhaps feel in supporting another candidate but with scarcely less zeal, if the will of the Democratic party shall fix upon him as the candidate, I shall at once yield him my active and unhesitating support.

I have, gentlemen, said this much on the Presidency because to have said any thing, I could not in candor have said less, and to have said nothing, would have subjected me to the danger of misapprehension on the part of some, who, knowing my friendship for Mr. Calhoun, might have attributed my silence to a determination to come under no party pledges; and any suppression of the extent of preferences into an intention to submit them to no party restraint. Nor have I attempted to give prominence to the subject as a topic of discussion during the approaching canvass, but on the contrary by a candid statement of views, which I hoped would be satisfactory even to those who differed with them, I have endeavored to sink the question, so far as our friends were concerned at least until the election was over. No friend of the Democratic party in the approaching election, can wish to see a subject agitated which, in the fierce conflict of opinion, may terminate in that division of feeling, which is perhaps the strongest hope of the common enemy.

Nor can the cause of Mr. Van Buren or Mr. Calhoun be promoted by such means. On the contrary, they are both already sufficiently prominent to have their respective claims attentively, and I hope, fairly considered by the National Convention, and the danger to both is, that their very prominence may arouse a coalition between the friends of each, which may prove fatal to both, by causing their respective friends to prefer the success of any other candidate to that of their rival antagonist. The success of either depends on uniting, to a great extent the respective friends of both, and this alone should teach us a lesson of moderation: As the friend of Mr. Calhoun I feel that his prospects of success are too brilliant to be sacrificed to a spirit of intolerance growing out of party divisions, while as a democrat I feel much more the necessity of preventing the ascendancy of a party whose whole system of public policy is but a series of invasions through Banks, Tariffs, and other unequal laws, of the private rights of the citizen and the freedom of trade—injurious, as I believe, to all sections, but peculiarly disastrous to the South.

In taking leave of this question I desire to say that I carry into the canvass not even my above avowed preferences; much less a spirit of championship for one candidate over another. As the candidate of the whole Democracy, my object is not to form or to assist in the forming of any public opinion on the subject, but to defend the great principles of the Democratic party, whenever and by whomsoever assailed, and to do so as promptly if assailed in the person of one candidate as of another.

With renewed assurances of my heart felt thanks for the kind and generous estimate which you and those you represent have placed on my public conduct, I am, gentlemen, truly your obedient servant.
DIXON H. LEWIS.
To Messrs. J. L. F. COTTELL, and others, Committee.

From the Ohio Statesman.
CAN THIS BE TRUE?
We cut the following from the National Intelligencer:

"THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—We learn from the Army and Navy Chronicle that advices have been received from the Sandwich Islands as late as the 8th of March. On the 25th of February, in consequence of demands by the British officers, which the King could not or would not comply with, the islands were conditionally ceded to Queen Victoria. Possession was taken of them the same day by Lord George Paulet, commanding H. P. M. ship Carysfort, and the British flag hoisted under salutes from the fort and ships."
It thus proves to be true, the next intelligence we have from England will be, that this "horse leech's daughter" has taken possession of the Oregon, and raised the cross of St. George upon a territory that is as much ours as is the land lying within the bounds of Iowa, or any State of this Union! What will John Bull do next? But why ask the question? If Daniel Webster would give up 250 miles of the territory of Maine, and an African squadron of 80 guns, at the instance of Lord Ashburton and the British Government, without a shadow of resistance—a territory which Lord Brougham and Queen Victoria's ministers have since admitted she had no more claim to than she had to the same amount of the lands of this or any other State—why might it not be expected that Oregon would be surrendered with equal willingness? If Webster has many more treaties to make with the British ministers, (and it is rumored that he is to be sent on a special embassy to the court of St. James, to settle this very Oregon question,) we may thank our stars if the whole Union is not surrendered up to the kindly keeping and motherly care of Queen Victoria.

A new kind of Onion has recently been introduced into this country. It possesses the singular property of producing from one onion, six or seven in a clump, underground similar to potatoes. It partakes of the mildness of the onion of Portugal grows very large, and is easily cultivated.

"Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant. "What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant. "The clear quail; all made by my wife from a dairy and forty cows; only two churnings." "But what makes it of so many colors?" said the buyer. "Hear that now! I guess you wouldn't ask the question if you'd seen my cows for they are a sight speckleder than the butter is!"

Cincinnati.—The Assessors of Cincinnati have recently taken a census of that city, and its population amounts to nearly 72,000—in 1840 it was 52,000.—During the last year 1500 buildings of various kinds have been erected. At this time there are fifty two steamboats building.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, June 14, 1843.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

Subject to the decision of a National Convention.

Democratic Banner.
"Free trade—low duties—no debts—separation from banks—economy—republicanism—and strict adherence to the Constitution. Victory, in such a cause, is certain and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will perpetuate the Liberty and Prosperity of the Country."—[JOHN C. CALHOUN.]

We are unable to answer the question whether Maj. Reid is or is not a candidate for Representative. We have heard the question asked repeatedly of late and answer both ways. We presume he will satisfy the public on this head in a short time.

In to-day's paper we commence the publication of Mr. Van Buren's answer to the committee of the Indiana State Convention. In consequence of the great length of Mr. Van Buren's reply, (being more than twice the length of all the others, heretofore published,) we shall be necessarily compelled to continue it in several numbers of our paper, and accordingly give this week that portion relating exclusively to the United States Bank; in the next we shall give that portion containing his views on the Tariff and distribution of public lands, and in the third, the part relating to the veto power and the National Convention. The continuation of the life of Mr. Calhoun will be omitted during the publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter, after which, lest it should prove too tedious to our readers, we shall be confined to short extracts from the most interesting part to the close.

MR. GRANT:
In the Republican of last week, over the signature of very many voters, I have a call in connexion with Col. Martin, to announce myself a Candidate for representative in the next Legislature. The same paper announces Col. Martin a candidate, also Major Mathew Allen, whom with John Foster, Esp. some time since announced, and other gentlemen spoken of and called upon, who are or probably will be candidates, will I have no doubt, present to the people a choice from which they will make a selection, to whom they will be willing to confide their interests, in the next Legislature.

This being the only call amongst others made upon me, that seemed to require a definite reply, I listen, to do so. To be honored with the confidence of my fellow citizens in so important a trust, as a representative in the legislature, is a compliment for which I should never be able to pay with gratitude, much less with all the zeal and ability I could employ in the discharge of the trusts imposed.

For me to resist the solicitations, to become a candidate, of so many worthy citizens is a difficult task. Yet I must respectfully ask leave to decline entering the canvass. Business of the greatest importance to me, and none but myself to attend to it, together with some affliction, would prevent me, bestowing that time and attention to the canvass, that my friends would have a right to expect, and without which, I could have but little hopes of success.

For the highly complimentary remarks of very many voters, in relation to my faithfulness as a public servant &c., they will please accept my most grateful acknowledgments; I shall ever cherish them as of greater value to me, than any thing else they could have bestowed. That whilst I feel conscious of having faithfully discharged the trust confided to me in the last legislature, agreeably to my best judgment, I have not the vanity to expect that all my acts will be fully satisfactory to all; yet I am satisfied that where some may be condemned, many more will be found to approve.

MILES W. ABERNATHY.
June 10th, 1843.

DEKALB COUNTY, ALABAMA.
May 20th 1843.

S. C. NEWMAN Esq.
Sir—Having the utmost confidence in your views on State Policy, &c. we respectfully solicit you to let your name be run for a seat in the representative branch of our next state Legislature; as we feel assured that you will be strongly supported from the lower end of our country. If you will permit your name to be run, please inform us of the fact, through the Jacksonville Republican, and also give us your views on State policy, &c.
Very Respectfully,
YOUR FRIENDS.

Why we support Mr. Calhoun's claims.
—We prefer Mr. Calhoun, not from any personal or sectional attachment, but from the conviction that he is the strongest and most available candidate, the Democratic party can bring into the field—we prefer him, because he is not the candidate of a section, or of cliques, interests, spoil hunters, stock brokers, domestic or foreign, but the candidate and statesman of the whole American people—again, we prefer him because, from his youth up, he has been characterized by the exemplary fulfillment of every social and domestic duty—that he has honor, and is emphatically the poor's friend—he has employed his leisure, not as a strolling mountebank, puffing himself and dispensing political poisons; but in those studies and pursuits that purify and elevate man's nature, form the wise

and consummate practical statesman, and which have enabled him (J. C. Calhoun), to become the unconquerable defender of the rights, liberties, and interests of his countrymen, and the avowed friend of their institutions. Finally, we prefer him because from his long and successful career in the various branches of our government have lapsed or been precipitated by selfishness, ignorance and corruption, and to secure peace, and to restore the union and prosperity of his countrymen.

It must not be inferred from the justice we have attempted to render Mr. Calhoun, that we are insensible or forgetful of the exalted merits of numerous individuals, who, in the soul trying period of 1840 and 41, 42, either as speakers or writers, battled gloriously for their country. They have deserved its enduring gratitude and admiration—they have ours, and the unthought homage of our hearts.

American Democrat.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION
Held at the counties of Benton, Talladega, Chambers, Tallapoosa and Randolph, convened in the court house in McDonough on Monday the 5th of June at 12 o'clock, and organized by calling Mr. Williams to the chair, and appointing Mr. Rice, Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved to raise a committee of one from each county to draft rules for the regulation of the convention, which was carried, and Messrs. Crook, Bulger, Smith, E. C. Walker and Towles were appointed.

As great inequality existed in the number of Delegates from the different counties, Mr. Falkner moved that the same committee determine the number of votes to which each county shall be entitled, and other preliminary questions.

The convention then took a recess for one hour, after which they convened according to adjournment.

Col. Crook from the committee reported that the officers of the convention should be President and Secretary chosen by a majority of the convention, and that in determining all preliminary questions Benton county shall be entitled to eight votes, Talladega six, Chambers six, Randolph four and Tallapoosa four which was received.

The following gentlemen then enrolled their names as delegates, viz from the county of Benton, J. C. Francis, John M. Cook, Wm. Scott, N. H. Miller, Frederick Ross, John Brock, and Washington Williams.

From Talladega, Constant Dodson, E. C. Walker, and John W. Rice.
From Chambers, Lotis Field, Taliver Towles, Miles Moore, Wm. Fannin Burres Hambrick and Green W. Carlisle.
From Randolph, Henry Walker, Wm. S. Walker, Jephia V. Smith and Jefferson Falkner.
From Tallapoosa, Michael Bulger, W. R. Barry.

In cases where the delegation was not full, those present were permitted to give the vote of those absent, so that each county had its full vote.

On motion the convention went into the election of officers, when Washington Williams was chosen President and John W. Rice Secretary.

Col. Bulger moved that the same ratio of representation be adopted in the election of a candidate for Congress and other questions that was fixed on by the committee for determining preliminaries which was adopted.

On motion of Col. Crook, the convention proceeded to nominate a Democratic candidate for the seventh District, to the twenty eighth Congress which after several ballots resulted in the choice of Gen. Felix G. McConnell, of Talladega, John J. Steiner being the next highest candidate.

Messrs. Falkner, Brook and Dodson were appointed to inform the nominee of his election, which he accepted in person and expressed his grateful acknowledgments to the convention in a short energetic and appropriate address.

Col. Hoke also addressed the convention with graceful and dignified resignation; submitted to the decision, although against him and pledged himself to continue his support, by all proper means, of the democratic cause.

Col. Crook moved that the proceedings of this convention be signed by the officers and published in all the democratic papers in the district, which was adopted.

The convention having accomplished the object for which it was assembled, voted thanks to the President and Secretary for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their respective functions and adjourned sine die.

WASHINGTON WILLIAMS, President.
J. W. RICE, Secretary.

NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.—This gentleman died at his residence, in New Haven, on Sunday evening. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His birthplace was West Hartford, Conn. He graduated at Yale college in 1778; during 1777 he was attached to the "Alarm" list, who might be called off at any moment to serve against Burgoyne. In 1781 he was admitted to the bar in Connecticut, but he was subsequently employed in the business of instructions, and his first publications were such works as would remedy the defects in the school books used. For many subsequent years he was occasionally engaged as a political writer, and in 1793 he commenced a daily paper in this city, which is now called the Commercial Advertiser and New York Spectator. His Dictionary of the English Language is, however, the great work of his life, and that upon which his reputation is chiefly founded. This

work was undertaken amid peculiar difficulty, prosecuted with severe labor, and completed with high success. On Monday of last week he was slightly unwell his disorder soon took the form of pleurisy, and he gradually sunk under the attack, till at the time above mentioned, in the full possession of his reason, he died with entire composure.

THE ROMANCE OF GARDENING.

Gardening, as well as literature, has its "curiosities," and a volume might be filled with them. How wonderful for instance, the sensitive plant, which shrinks from the hand of man; the ice plant, that almost cools one by looking at it; the pitcher-plant, with its welcome draught; the hair-trigger of the stylium; and, most singular of all, the carnivorous "Venus flytrap." (*Dionaea muscipula*) "Only think of a vegetable being carnivorous," which is said to bait its pickles with something which attracts the flies, upon whom it then closes, and whose decay is supposed to afford food for the plant. Disease is turned into beauty in the common and crested moss-rose; and, a lusus nature reproduced in the hen and chickens daisy. There are phosphorescent plants, the fire flies and the glow worms of the vegetable kingdom. There are the microscopic lichens and mosses; and there is the *Rafflesia*, *Arnoldi*—each of its petals is a foot long its nectary a foot in diameter, and deep enough to contain three gallons; and weighing fifteen pounds. What mimicry is there, in the orchids, and the hare's foot fern, and the Tartarian lamb, (*Polygodium Baryortezii*)! What shall we say of *Gerardia* the barnacle tree, wherein do grow certain shells of a white color tending to russet, wherein are contained little living creatures which the shells in time of maturity do open and out of them do grow those little living things, which falling into the water to be come fowls, which we call barnacles! What monsters (such, at least, they are called by botanists) is art produced in doubling flowers; in dwarfing, and hybridizing? "Painting the lily" for there are pink (3) lilies of the valley, and pink violets, and yellow roses, and the blue hydrangeas, and my are now seeking that "philosopher's stone of gardening," the blue dahlia—useless search if it be true that there is no instance of a yellow and blue variety in the same species. Foreigners turn to good account this foolish rage of ours for every thing new, novel and monstrous and unnatural more worthy of Jap in China than of England, by imposing credulous seeds and cutting of yellow moss roses, as scarlet Laburnums, and fragrant dazmies, and such like.

Strange things, too, have been attempted in garden ornaments. We have spoken of water works, like the Copper tree at Catsworth to branch the water; and the Chinese have in the middle of their lawns covered with some water-weed that looks like grass; so that a stranger is plunged in over head and ears while he thinks he is setting his foot upon the soil. In the gardens at Saxe-Gotha is a ruined castle, which was built complete, and then ruined, except by a few sharp rounds of artillery. Stanislaus in the grounds of Lazanki, had a broad walk banked by pedestals, upon which living figures, dressed or undressed "after the manner of ancients," were placed on great occasions. The floating gardens, or chinampas, of Mexico, are mentioned both by Clavigero and Humboldt. They are formed in wicker-works, and when a proper wish for a little change or to rid himself of a troublesome neighbor, he has only to set his pad a work, or lug out his towing rope, and betake himself to some more agreeable part of the lake. We wonder that the barbaric magnificence which piled up mummies, miles and miles of mummies, and stone Hegees, never he thought of imitating these practical chinampas.

It was one of Napoleon's battle scenes, to cover the gardens which were turned into battle grounds during the Revolution, though the agent family complains that the Directory never paid him for the seed! One of the most successful pieces of magnificent gardening was the new conservatory at Chatsworth, with a carriage drive through the centre, infinitely more perfect, though we suppose not so extensive as the covered winter garden at Peterkin's palace of Taurida near St. Petersburg, which was described as a semi-circular conservatory attached to the hall of the palace, wherein the walks wander amidst flowery hedges and fruit-bearing shrubs, winding over little hills—in fact, a complete garden, artificially heated, and adorned with the usual embellishments of busts and vases. When this mighty man in his travels died, if only for a day his travelling pavilion was erected, and surrounded by a garden of Anglias, composed of trees and shrubs, and divided by gravel walks, and ornamented with seats and statues, all carried forward with the cavalcade.

We ought in fairness to our readers, to add that Sir John Carr, notorious by another less honorable pronomen, is the authority for this; though indeed, his statement is authenticated by Mr. Loudon, (*Encyc. Gard.* sec. 483.) We have heard of this effect of life being given to any avenue, by planting the more distant trees nearer and nearer together; but, among gardening crochets, we have never yet seen a children's garden as we think it might be made—beds, seats, arbors, moss-house, all in miniature, with dwarf shrubs and fairy roses, and other flowers of only the smallest kinds; or it might be laid out on turf, to suit the intellectual spirit of the age, like a map of two hemispheres.

[Quarterly Review for July.]

It was a wise speech of Charles the fifth to the Duke of Venice, who, when he had showed him the glory of his princely palace and earthly grandeur; instead of admiring it, only returned him this grave and serious memento—"Hec sunt que faciunt invitos mores." These are the things which make us unwilling to die." It is a double death to him who is alive to the world to part with it.

CULTIVATING GROUND WITHOUT MANURE.

The London Gardener's Chronicle, conducted by Professor Lindley, brings to notice in the following article, the recent discovery in Germany of a plan of superseeded manure in cultivation.

Communication on the art of cultivating the Ground without manure. By F. H. Bicks, Frankfurt on the Maine, 1843 p. 31.
WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE.—While our agriculturalists are eagerly discussing the comparative advantages of particular soils, and studying the theory of manures as propounded by Sprengel and Liebig, a countryman of these distinguished philosophers comes forward to proclaim that their labors are vain; for, if we are to believe him, he has discovered the art of growing luxuriant crops on the poorest land, and without any manure whatsoever, and the cost of the process is so trifling, that, for the acre

of wheat or maize, it does not exceed five pence sterling; and for rape, cabbage, &c. amounts to only about half that sum. At first we were disposed to consider such extraordinary pretensions as an effusion of quackery, and entitled to little or no credit; but our incredulity has been somewhat shaken by the numerous and respectable attestations which the author has appended to his pamphlet and which tend to prove that his method has been practised with success during the last twelve years, in various parts of Germany and New Holland. Thus the certificates from Vienna, dated 1829 and 1830, declare that Mr. Bick's process, which would seem to consist in some preparation of the seed, "renders all dung unnecessary, is applicable to the poorest soils, and to all sorts of plants, & imparts to them a wonderful degree of vegetation and fullness;" and they give the results of the experiments in the imperial garden of the Chateau; from which it appears that Wheat raised from seed sown by Mr. B. had larger ears and more grains than that produced from unprepared seed; that the barley showed ears with four rows, and a larger number of grains; while that from unprepared seed had only two rows, and a larger proportion of grains on each stalk; & the Indian corn exhibited a larger number of much stronger and thicker head.

At Beddingen, again, some plants of the sunflower, treated according to Mr. B.'s method, grew to the height of ten to eleven feet with woody stems of eight and a half to twelve inches in circumference. Ten or twelve potato plants, of a large yellow sort called Marburger, yielded each, on the average, thirty good sized tubers, with stem and branches seven feet long, and maize, which grew partly singly and partly in rows had from two to five, and in some instances as many as eight and nine heads. These crops were obtained in the garden of Count Isenburg, and we are further assured by the certificate, to which are attached the signatures of two burgomasters, the court gardener, a grand ducal councillor, and other official persons, that they were raised in ground but partially dressed, and in midst of tall weeds! The trials of this method in Holland, made in the summer of 1834, were attended with results not less astonishing: prepared wheat and rye, though sown thick, gave from 55 to 60, and even 80 stalks from one grain, and a plant of barley bore 8 large ears. Buckwheat rose to 4 1/2 feet; flax had 4 and 5 stems from one seed; and Indian corn grew from 9 to 10 feet in height, with 4 to 5 heads from a single corn. The green crops were equally luxuriant.

Liebig's Agricultural Chemistry teaches us that ammonia is the great stimulant to the growth of plants. At one of the late agricultural meetings in London, Dr. T. C. Jackson suggested that seeds might be created with a gummy substance, and then rolled in guano, enough of which would adhere, to produce all the effects ascribed to those long-prepared seeds—the new plan being secret.

A CHEAP PAINT.

Take one bushel of unslacked lime, and slack it with cold water; when well slacked, add to it 20 lbs of Spanish whiting, 17 lbs. of salt, and 12 lbs. of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire sieve and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, where it is exposed to the weather. Coat it with a white wash, color, three wood. It may be laid on with a whitewash brush. Each coat must have sufficient to dry before the next is applied. For painting inside walls, take, as before, one bushel of slacked lime, 2 lbs. of sugar, 3 lbs. of salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush. It is well calculated to preserve brick walls; and is far preferable to oil paint. This paint will preserve rough boards much longer than they would be from dressing them and covering them with oil paint. You can make any color you please. For straw color, use yellow ochre instead of whiting, for lemon color, ochre and chrome yellow; for lead and slate color, lampblack; for blue, indigo; for green, chrome green. These different kinds of paints will not cost one fourth as much as oil paints, including the putting on.

Southern Planter.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—Dr. Jackson in a late lecture before the Farmer's meeting, in Boston, adverted to a statement made by Johnson in his lectures on the application of chemistry and geology to agriculture, that deserves attention, viz that a strong luxuriant crop draws to itself the carbonic acid of the atmosphere; so that he who manures highly, draws to his field the carbonic acid from his neighbor's poor field; making good the scripture, that to him that hath, shall be given, and he shall have abundance.

NEW METHOD OF GROWING ASPARAGUS.—The Editor of the Horticultural Magazine, recommends a trial of the following method of growing asparagus, which is practiced at Nice, and of which a high account is given in the London Gardener's Chronicle. Take a quart wine bottle; invert it over the head of a stalk of asparagus just rising from the ground, and secure it by three sticks so that it cannot be knocked over. If left in this state, the asparagus will grow up into the interior of the bottle and being stimulated by the unusual heat and moisture it is then exposed to, will speedily fill it. As soon as this has taken place, the bottle must be broken, and the asparagus removed, when it will be found to have formed a thick head of tender delicate shoots, all eatable, and as compact as a cauliflower. [American Farmer.]

Clay arrested by Calhoun and the Constitution.—When Mr. Calhoun was at Norfolk on his way home from the last session of congress, an incident occurred which some may regard as an auspicious omen. We give the occurrence as related to us by a gentleman of this city, on the authority of an officer of the navy who was present, and at the time promised to send us an account—which however has not come to hand yet. Mr. Calhoun was invited and handsomely entertained on board the *Constitution*; and while that gallant vessel was saluting him, the wads shot away a part of the rigging of a sloop which was sailing by and brought her to, under the stern of Old Iron Sides. On hailing her with offers of assistance to repair the untoward damages—she re-plied

out much to the amusement of those in the frigate to be "The Henry Clay." It is not the first time that "Old Table Rock," as some body in Georgia has nicknamed the east iron tribune of the people, has had to do with disabling the high reaching Buckingham of the west, by discharges from the batteries of the constitution, but may we not hope that under the peculiar circumstances, the above related incident may prefigure the results of the canvass of 1844?

There will be an **Examination** of the Students of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, commencing on Thursday the 29th of June & continuing for two days. Patrons & the public generally are respectfully invited to be present. N. B. The second session will commence after a vacation of two weeks.

DIED—At White Plains, on Thursday the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES MARTIN, son of C. G. & Abiah Crozier; aged two months and five days.

"I take these little lambs with me, And lay them in my breast, Protection they shall find in me, In me be ever blessed."

We are authorized to announce the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for representative to Congress from this District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Chambers.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWYER, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for reelection to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce M. SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES LEA as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce W. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAN, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce HIRAM LITTLE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN FOSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce W. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RAMEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

NOTION. TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, a negro boy who calls his name SAM. He is about 22 or 23 years old, black complexion, five feet five or six inches high, and stout build, with several scars on his breast. He says he belongs to John Cunningham, of Greensborough, Green County, Georgia. The owner of the boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. June 9, 1843.—5t.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by John Honeycutt, a cream colored mare Mule, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars, M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. June 12th, 1843.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY. } Special Orphans' Court 17th May, 1843. JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bolton, Deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final Settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

STOP THE THIEF. STOLEN from the Subscriber on the night of the 22d instant, a bright bay Mare, about six years old, five feet two inches high, with white on one of her hind feet, a small star in her forehead, her tail is long dock, and not bushy. She moves well under the saddle; paces and walks well. Any person detecting the thief and returning the mare, to the subscriber living nine miles south west of La Fayette, Chambers County, Ala., will be liberally rewarded. CLEMENT FORBES. May 27, 1843.

The Columbus (Ga) Enquirer, Jacksonville Republican and Wetumpka Times, will give the above three insertions monthly, and forward their accounts to this office.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by John Honeycutt, a cream colored mare Mule, 7 or 8 years old, 14 hands high, with a dark stripe across the shoulder—appraised to fifty dollars, M. M. HOUSTON, Clk. June 12th, 1843.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY. } Special Orphans' Court 17th May, 1843. JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bolton, Deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final Settlement of said Estate. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not be made.

Chancery Rules BY the Register for the 39th District in the Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama held at Jacksonville on Monday 29th May, A. D. 1843. Jesse Duren. THIS day came the complainant by his Solicitor, and upon his motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an affidavit on file, in this cause, that Jesse Duren, the Defendant to the bill is over the age of twenty-one years and resides without the limits of the State of Alabama, and in Lowndes county, State of Mississippi. It is ordered by the Register, 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 Jesse Duren to appear before the Register of said Court at his office in Jacksonville within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him. A true copy from the minutes: W. H. ESTILL, Register, &c.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by David E. Gresham, living at McD mald, one sorrel mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, one hind foot white, a blaze in her face, some collar marks, and appraised to thirty dollars this 21st of April, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnet, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McD mald, one sorrel mare, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnet, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McD mald, one sorrel mare, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } ST. CLAIR COUNTY. } Special Orphans' Court 17th May, 1843. WHEREAS Nancy Lovell, the Administrator of the Estate of George W. Lovell, Deceased, having filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following real Estate, (to-wit:) the South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, and East 1/2 of South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Tuscaloosa Land District. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the said real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphans' Court to be held at the place of holding the same on the first Monday in July next; then and there to show cause if any they have why the sale of said real Estate should not be ordered.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

The State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY. } Orphan's Court, June 5th, 1843. PETER LARRISON, Administrator of Samuel Lively, deceased, having reported said estate insolvent. It is ordered that the creditors of said estate in the Jacksonville Republican, and requiring the creditors of said estate to present their claims to E. T. Smith, Judge of the County Court, on the first Friday in January next, at the Office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, at which time and place the claims against said estate will be allowed or allowance. A true copy from the Minutes: M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk. June 7, 1843.

Notice. In pursuance to an order of the Orphans' Court of Cherokee County, made on the first Friday in June inst., I shall sell in the first Monday in July next at the Court House door in the Town of Cedar Bluff, at public outcry, a certain tract of land lying in Cherokee County, known as the remaining portion of the North East part and fraction A, of Section No. twenty eight, in Township ten, of Range No. nine, containing 50 acres more or less, the real Estate of John H. Garrett (deceased.) credit until the 25 December next—with bond and Security.

BENJ. D. COOK, Adm'r. Cedar Bluff Ala. June 7th, 1843.—1t.—\$2.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by David E. Gresham, living at McD mald, one sorrel mare, eight or nine years old, fourteen hands high, one hind foot white, a blaze in her face, some collar marks, and appraised to thirty dollars this 21st of April, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by hisdept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnet, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McD mald, one sorrel mare, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnet, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McD mald, one sorrel mare, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } RANDOLPH COUNTY. } TAKEN UP and posted by Albert McBurnet, living on Little Tallapoosa, four miles from McD mald, one sorrel mare, seven or eight years old, 13 or fourteen hands high, left hind foot white and a blaze in his face, some marks of gear, and appraised to thirty dollars, this 3rd day of May, 1843. W. M. BUCHANAN, C. C. C. by his dept. W. B. CAMPBELL.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

State of Alabama, } DEKALB COUNTY. } Special Orphan's Court, 22nd May, 1843. UPON the petition of Jesse Cunningham, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of John Withrow, late of DeKalb County, deceased, praying the sale of the real estate of said Withrow, (and shewing to the satisfaction of the Court that the personal assets of said estate are insufficient to meet the debts and engagements of said deceased) consisting of the South East quarter, of Section Eleven, of Township Seven, of Range Eight East, in the Coosa land District in the County aforesaid, and it further appearing to the Court that Robert Withrow, one of the Heirs of said deceased, is a non-resident citizen of this State but resides in Arkansas. It is ordered and decreed by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a public paper printed in the Town of Jacksonville in said State of Alabama, for the next six weeks requiring all Heirs and creditors of said estate to be and appear before the Judge of the Orphans Court, at the Court House in the Town of Lebanon, in the County of DeKalb on the first Monday in July next, to shew cause why they should not be granted.

Randolph Sheriff's sales. BY virtue of one Execution issued from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and Four orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, and to me directed I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash before the Court House door in the Town of McDonald, on the first Monday in July next, all the right, title, interest, claim and demand that Daniel Hopkins has in and to the following tract or parcel of land, (to-wit:) The North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section Twenty one, Township Twenty, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of Daniel Hopkins by said County said execution and order of sale in favour of S. J. Dukes, Robert Black, Ira Culbreth and J. B. Willingham, ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1 1843.—4t.—\$5.

Also at the same time & place The North half of the North East fourth of Section ten, Township seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of Howard M. Putnam and Simeon of Putnam, to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, one in favor of John B. Armstrong and one in favor of Daniel Barnwell. R. CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place The South East fourth of the South West fourth of Section fifteen of Township nineteen, of Range 9, also the South West fourth of the South West fourth of Section thirteen, Township nineteen, of Range nine East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of N. Hanners, to satisfy three orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of William Price. ROBERT CASKEY Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place I will sell Daniel Hopkins' interest in the following land, (to-wit) Section sixteen, Township nineteen, Range Eleven, also the South East fourth of the North East fourth, also the North west fourth of the North west fourth of Section Two, Township Nineteen, of Range eleven, also the North East fourth of the North west fourth of Section twenty one, Township nineteen, of Range eleven East, in the Coosa land District—levied on as the property of Daniel Hopkins to satisfy one order of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of John D. Bowen, vs. R. R. Singleton D Hopkins, James Howlin and John S. Taylor. ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place The East half of the North East fourth of Section three, Township Seventeen, of Range ten East, in the Coosa land District levied on as the property of Jiles J. Adams to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County in favor of Charles Phillips. ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place I will sell William Parker's interest in Section sixteen, Township nineteen, Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District, levied on as the property of the said Parker to satisfy two orders of sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County, one in favor of Bowen and Williams for the use of Jacob Peeler and one in favor of Jacob Peeler. ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Also at the same time & place The North west Fourth of the South East fourth and the North East fourth of the South East fourth of Section two, Township seventeen, of Range eleven, also the South west fourth of Section one, Township Seventeen, of Range Eleven East, in the Coosa land District—levied on as the property of James S. Porter to satisfy an execution from the County Court of Randolph County for cost and one order of Sale from the Circuit Court of Randolph County one in favor of John Miller and one in favor of Martin & Foster for the use of &c. ROBERT CASKEY, Sh'ff. June 1, 1843.—4t.—\$2 50.

Dentistry. DR. C. C. PORTER, member of the Medical Board at Jacksonville, as Surgeon Dentist, offers his professional services to the citizens of Benton County, and the public generally. Address—Jacksonville, or White Plains Alabama.

REFERENCES OF BENTON COUNTY. Dr. Pelham, Col. Clark, James Crook, OF JACKSONVILLE. Drs. Clark & Francis, Dr. Grant, E. L. Woodward, James Crow, M. M. Houston, OF WHITE PLAINS. Dr. Williamson, A. T. Crozier, J. L. Simmons, OF ARBICOCHER GOLD MINES. Maj. Terry, Col. McGehee, Jos. Baird, Jan. 18, 1843.—4m.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of William Keener, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me. ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r. Ex officio of Wm. Keener, dec'd. May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Tax Sale. On the first Monday in August next I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, in the N. W. qr. of Section 7, Township 15, Range seven—sold as the property of Joseph Bradford for taxes due and remaining unpaid. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. May 24, 1843.

Tax SALES. On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No 12, containing 3/4 of an acre more or less, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Thomas street—owner unknown—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 3, quantity and owner unknown, bounded on the south by Haman Alley, west by broad street, and east by McGehee street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the years 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7th, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 71 and 72, quantity and owner unknown, bounded north by Ladiga street, east by Gayle street and south by Drayton street—levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lots No. 108, 109, 110, and 111, bounded on the east by broad street—levied on as the property of Towns of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres, bounded on the north by W. B. Martin's Lot and on the west by the Male Academy Lot—levied on as the property of Sparks of Georgia, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year, 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot supposed to contain two acres more or less, adjoining Male Academy and Sparks' Lot—levied on as the property of Lucky of Georgia for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot, No. not known at present, occupied by John Black, and formerly owned by H. H. Boggs—levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot lying north of the Methodist Church Lot—levied on as the property of C. A. Green of Mississippi, for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, Lot No. 12 containing 3/4 of an acre, bounded north by Ladiga street, and east by Thomas street supposed to belong to Watson and Hilderburn levied on for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one Lot containing 40 acres, lying near the foot of the mountain one mile east of Jacksonville on the Rabbit town road—levied on as the property of Watson and Hilderburn for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, the east half of Section 31, township 13, Range 6, supposed to belong to Taylor of Georgia levied for taxes due and remained unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

On the first Monday in August next, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, before the Court House door in the town of Jacksonville, one half Section of Land, bounded south by the land of Jordan, and east by Littles, supposed to belong to Blythe or Criswell—levied for taxes due and remaining unpaid for the year 1842. L. D. JONES, Tax Collector, B. C. June 7, 1842.—6t.—\$3 50.

DISSOLUTION. THE Partnership of William P. Chilton & Company, is dissolved by limitation, and by session of business of many days. April 26, 1843.—4t.

Law Notice. JOSEPH BENTON AND JAMES W. GUINN having formed a copartnership in the practice of the Law under the firm name of Benton & Guinn, will attend the Circuit, County and Chancery courts in the adjoining counties, also the Supreme court of the State. All business confided to them, will meet with prompt attention, and the engagement of one of them will secure the services of both. Benton's office, at McDonald, Ala. Guinn's office, three miles N. E. of Sawyer's Ferry, on the Big Tallapoosa River, at Camp's old stand, on the road leading to Jacksonville and Talladega.

State of Alabama, } BENTON COUNTY. } Orphan's Court, in Vacation, May 8th, 1843. THIS day came Sterling R. Price, Administrator of the Estate of William Asbell, deceased, and presented his accounts and vouchers for final settlement, which are audited and reported for allowance. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all person interested therein that a final settlement of said estate will be made at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator, unless objected to. A true copy from the minutes. M. M. HOUSTON, Clk'r. May 10th, 1843.—6t.—\$7.

Law Notice. THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law under the firm name of BOWEN & HAMILTON, and will practice in the Circuit, County and Chancery courts of Randolph and the surrounding counties. Their office is in McDonald Randolph county, where one of them may at all times be found. Prompt attention will be given to any business confided to them. JOHN D. BOWEN, A. J. HAMILTON, McDonald, May 8th, 1843.

CHANCERY COURT, For the 38th District, At Cedar Bluff, Ala. MAY RULES, 1843. Samuel D. J. Moore, vs. George M. Crouch and Durell Mangrum.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Register from the affidavit of the complainant in this cause, that Durell Mangrum, one of the defendants is a non-resident of the State. It is therefore ordered by said Register, on motion of complainant that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four successive weeks requiring the defendant to be and appear before the Register of said court at his office in Cedar Bluff within sixty days from the making of this order, and plead, answer or demur to said Bill or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him. Attest: WM. L. CAIN, Register, &c.

THE Bill charges in substance, that A. D. 1839, complainant made his certain promissory note, payable to Durell Mangrum, for five hundred dollars, due two years after the date thereof, which note was assigned to one Robert Bell, and by the said Bell was represented to be lost; that the said note is now in suit in the circuit court of Cherokee county for the use of one George M. Crouch; the Bill further charges that the said note was given for the interest of one Page Harris as Legatee of one Caleb Woodley, deceased, and which said Mangrum had purchased of said Harris. The agreement was that this complainant was to pay one David J. White of Cherokee county, eight hundred dollars, and retain two hundred for his own services; the balance over, out of the said Legacy was to go into the hands of this complainant, and was to satisfy the said note of five hundred dollars. The Bill further charges that the said Mangrum and Bell made false and wilful misrepresentations as to the value of the Estate, and of Page Harris' interest therein; thereby corruptly and fraudulently obtaining the said note. The bill further charges absolute fraud, failure of consideration, and prays that the said Bell, Crouch and Mangrum the defendants be perpetually enjoined from all further proceedings at law in relation to the said note, and for General Relief. May 24, 1843.—4t.—\$15.

A. J. WALKER, Attorney at Law, Jacksonville, Ala. WILL attend promptly and faithfully to any professional business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Benton, Talladega, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and DeKalb. Office S. E. corner of the square. P. S. A. J. W. will also close the business of the late firm of Cochran & Walker, now dissolved by limitation. May 31, 1843.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingle, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me. ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r. Ex officio of John Ingle, dec'd. May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingle, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me. ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r. Ex officio of John Ingle, dec'd. May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Judge of the county court of DeKalb County, Alabama, on the Estate of John Ingle, deceased, all those having claims against said decedent's Estate, are requested to present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred by the Statute in such case made and provided. All those indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment to me. ROBERT MURPHY, Adm'r. Ex officio of John Ingle, dec'd. May 3, 1843.—6t.—\$3 50.

Administrator's Notice.</

Jacksonville Republican

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 7.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1843.

Whole No. 336.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

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

Terms of Advertising

Advertisements of 12 lines, or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

For announcing candidates for office \$3 00 to be paid in advance.

Cash will invariably be required for all job-work on delivery, and also for blanks, except in cases where we have standing accounts with County Officers.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Interest will be charged on newspaper and advertising accounts from the time they become due until paid.

For inserting Circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Communications to insure an early insertion should be handed in as early as Saturday previous to the day of publication.

Postage MUST be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

MR. VAN BUREN'S LETTER.

(Continued.)

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The tenacity with which our opponents adhere to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, in the present condition of the treasury, is a political anomaly, which it is not a little difficult to explain, or to reconcile, with a fair understanding of, or a proper regard for the true interests of the country. If any apology for it can be made, it is to be traced to that unwillingness to abandon, in the face of their opponents, a position which has been assumed with confidence and support by earnestness—an indisposition from which but few political associates are altogether exempt. Whatever may have been expected from this measure by its authors, however plausible its story may have been, at a period when the country was threatened with the evils incident to an overflowing treasury, subsequent experience has proved the working of our policy to have satisfied every reflecting mind as well of its utter inutilty as a means of relief to the States; as of its destructive tendency to the stability and welfare of the Union. As the matter now stands, and has for years stood, it presents in the former aspect the simple question, whether the people of the States can possibly be benefited by receiving into the State treasury a certain sum of money annually, to be immediately recollected from them, in the shape of taxes upon what they eat, drink and wear, with the addition of the expenses of collection. Every attempt to give the measure any other tenable aspect has proved utterly unavailing. It is certainly paying but a poor compliment to the people, to suppose for a moment that they could be brought, by any pretext, however plausible, to stultify themselves so far as to adopt a proposition so preposterous. Can any intelligent mind hesitate in giving to it a prompt negative? And can any patriotic one fail to regret that the character of our people, for intelligence and sagacity, in the estimation of mankind, should be exposed to hazard by the grave and continued agitation of such a question before them?

It can, after this, and after what I have heretofore said upon the subject, be scarcely necessary to repeat that I am opposed to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States. The best evidence I can give you of my present opinion, in regard to the proper disposition of the public lands, is to refer you to those which were avowed and acted upon by me while in office, and which were very fully stated in my first annual message to Congress, in Dec. 1837.

THE TARIFF.

My views in relation to the protective system were also called for by the Shocco Springs meeting in 1832, and freely given. A conviction that the establishment of commercial regulations with a view to the encouragement of domestic interests, is within the constitutional power of Congress, was on that occasion distinctly avowed. But holding this opinion, I at the same time denied the propriety of exercising this power in a manner calculated to oppress any portion of my fellow-citizens, or to advance interests of one section of the Union at the expense of another. I, on the contrary, affirmed it to be the duty of those who are entrusted with the administration of the Federal Government, to direct its operations in the manner best calculated to distribute as equally as possible its burthens and blessings among the several States and the people thereof. In addition to the declaration of these general views, I suggested more specific rules for the action of the government in this particular, by the observance of which I believed those views could be most likely to be carried into fair effect.

More than ten years have elapsed since that communication was made; and during that entire period, the people of the United States have paid large amounts of duties, av-

owedly imposed for the encouragement and protection of domestic manufactures, with gradual reductions according to the provisions of the compromise act of 1833. The unbiased sentiment of the country, in respect to what is under such circumstances, the proper rule for legislative action upon this subject, has, I think, by the course of events and the progress of opinion, been brought to the conclusion, briefly expressed in one of the resolutions of your convention, viz: "A discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."

But as experience has shown that the terms employed by your convention are not always used in the same sense, it is due as well to subject and the occasion as to myself, that I should give you, without reserve, my own understanding of them.

Adequate revenue, for the support of all governments, must be derived from some source. It has no where been found an easy task to preserve equality in raising it, and at the same time to overcome the general repugnance to the payment of taxes in any shape—a repugnance arising more from an apprehension that their avails will not be wisely applied, than from an unwillingness on the part of the people to sustain their government by the necessary contributions. All must agree that taxes should be imposed with a fair and full reference to the advantages derived, from the existence of good government, by those who pay them. These advantages may, in general terms, be justly described as resulting from ample security in the enjoyment of our personal rights and rights of property, with adequate safeguards against internal commotion and foreign aggression. In respect to the communities of the person, and civil and religious freedom, the interest as well as the immediate advantages of all are equal. Not so with the other privileges secured to us by our free government. The unavoidable disparity in the pecuniary condition of our citizens, makes the degree of benefit they respectively derive, from the maintenance of an efficient government over property, and the rights of property, essentially different. The modes of raising revenue allowed to and adopted by the State governments are generally graduated by this disparity. If the results are not always equitable, the fault, it is believed, will in most cases be found in their action upon the principle, rather than in the principle itself.

The right to raise revenue for its support, is by the constitution, subjected to the exclusive control of the Federal Government. This right, subject to the limitations imposed by the grant, was given to it for that purpose, and has been freely exerted by it, since its establishment. It would afford me much pleasure to be able to say that the exercise of this power has borne as equally upon all classes of the people, as the taxes imposed by the State governments. But this cannot with truth be said. Nor is the inequality, unavoidably resulting from the federal mode of collecting taxes—a new discovery. It was foreseen and objected to when the power was conferred, as an evil inherent to the system, which could not fail to show itself in the operation, and the injustice of which in form of legislation, however it might be made to mitigate, could ever be able to remove. The advocates of the system were notwithstanding, reconciled to it by a belief no doubt sincerely entertained that the inequalities which, it was feared, would result from the collection of duties upon imported articles, would be prevented by the fact that the consumption would be in proportion to means of the consumer. It was upon this ground that the principle was defended. That this expectation has not been realized is undeniably true.

There are but few, if any, who cannot, in their immediate vicinity, point out numerous instances, in which poor men, with more for the support of the Federal Government, than others who are in affluent circumstances, but are either without, or have smaller families; and few, if any, counter-vailing examples are to be found. At the same time, the great body of wealth invested in incorporated or associated companies, and in bonds and notes, entirely escape federal taxation. The mass of the people seem, nevertheless to prefer this mode of collecting the revenue. Paying their taxes in the form of an increased price upon the commodities they buy, their contribution loses, in their estimation, much of the odium that would be attached to it if served from tax by name, as it is in fact. It also wears the appearance of a voluntary contribution, although its payment is for the most part as unavoidable as a compulsory imposition would be. It is supported too by the odium which was attached to the imposition of direct taxes many years since, for purposes which were not approved by the people, and by the fact that in most of the States, taxes are direct, rendering it far that reason, desirable to substitute some other mode of raising revenue for the Federal Government. These and other considerations have given to the impost a preference on the public mind which would render the imposition of direct taxes in time of peace exceedingly odious, and have produced as great a degree of unanimity in favor of a tariff for revenue as can ever be upon a public question. Of the great mass of op-

ponents to a protective tariff, there is not, so far as I know, a single State, or even district that has taken ground against a revenue tariff.

Let us now, for a moment, look at the advantages which the manufacturing interest, above any other, derives from a tariff imposed for revenue only. The first tariff bill, passed in 1789, and all those that followed it between that period and the war, were in fact notwithstanding the recitals in some of them, revenue bills. The average amount of the imposts under them, commencing at 12 per cent, was gradually increased from that to 15, and up to 20 per cent. At the latter average it stood from 1800 to 1808, and until the commencement of preparations for war. Twenty per cent, upon an average, appears, in the judgment of those best acquainted with the subject here and elsewhere, to be the rate best adapted for revenue. It is the amount also to which it was the design of the Compromise Act to reduce the tariff, and one which would certainly not be exceeded except when absolutely necessary for revenue, and likely, from the state of the country, to effect this object. The rate to which all parties appear willing to go, under the existing condition of the treasury, and to continue it until that condition is sufficiently improved to justify a reduction, is, I believe, an average of 25 per cent. To this duty it is to be added the charges upon imported articles arising from the costs of transportation from Europe, consisting of freight, insurance, the expenses of agencies, or profits to successive holders, and cash duties, which are estimated, by those who understand the matter better than I do, at not less than 10 per cent—making, of the average rate of duties 25 per cent, an amount of charges upon imported articles, before they are placed in our market upon a par with similar articles manufactured here, equal to 35 per cent, and if the average duty is 20 per cent, to 30 per cent. If the foreign article is not withoutling, brought in, and a competition entered into with the home manufactures, these duties and charges operate, whilst the competition lasts as a protection to the domestic manufacturer, equal to their sum—giving him by so much the advantage, in the sale of his commodities, over the importer, and if the effect of these charges is to prevent the importation of such articles altogether, they then give him an entire monopoly of the home market. These are the direct advantages which result to the manufacturing interest from the raising of duties by the imposition of duties upon imports, instead of direct taxation.

Let us next consider whether the other great interests of the country derive any, and if any, what direct advantages from this mode of collecting the public revenue. I do not profess to be as well acquainted with the progress and probable result of our fiscal operations, upon trade and labor, as those who, by their pursuits in life, have enjoyed greater advantages for acquiring this kind of information. I give you in answer to your inquiries, the best views that I am able to take of the subject. If unintentional, and as certainly be corrected by those who are better informed. And first, as relates to the agricultural, that greatest of all interests, it is certainly true, that in the formation of our tariff, duties varying in amount are also imposed on the same articles which constitute the staple productions of this country, when imported from this country when imported from abroad; but it is not equally true that the effect of that imposition, in respect to the protection of them, is, for the most part, nominal? When we look at the comparatively small amount of duties received at the treasury upon the importation of the important articles, beef, pork, flour, various kinds of grain, cotton, rice, tobacco, wool &c., &c., contrasted with that collected upon the importation of manufactured articles, we cannot but be sensible that this is so. The farmer and planter, it is true, enjoy, and to a great degree, without competition with foreign producers, our own market for the sales of most of the fruits of their labor; but it is a security derived chiefly, if not altogether, from natural causes, for which nobody pays, and which derives but little aid from legislation. It is, on the contrary, the nature of our climate, the enterprise and industry of our citizens, the character of our soil, and extent of our territory, with other facilities for the easier and cheaper growth of agricultural products here, that the agriculturalist is chiefly indebted for his protection against foreign competition. To foster the interests of commerce and navigation, has been the object of the Federal Government; and much has certainly been done to accomplish it, through the instrumentality of salutary laws and treaty stipulations. Respect has also been very particularly had to these interests, and more our revenue bills, by low duties, or exemption from duties, upon articles necessary and useful to them; but it will not, I believe, be contended, in any quarter, that the prosperity of either of these great interests is essentially advanced by a protective or revenue tariff. That the great body of the mechanics and laborers, in every branch of business, whose welfare should be an object of increasing solicitude on the part of every public man, have been the greatest sufferers by our high protective tariffs, and would continue so to be, if that policy is per-

sisted in, is, to my mind, too clear to require further elucidation.

If these views are correct, and in all essential particulars I cannot doubt their being so, it is apparent that the manufacturing interest derives an advantage from the collection of the revenues of the Federal Government through the custom houses, instead of their being obtained by the mode of taxation adopted by the States, incomparatively greater than any other of the important interests of the country—indeed, than all of them put together. That this advantage consist in a preference in the American market over their foreign competitors, of not less than 30 per cent, when the revenue standard is reduced to an average of 20 per cent, and liable to be increased as before stated. That it is enjoyed by virtue of a tariff, the collection of the duties imposed by which whilst it subjects, all to taxation invariably and almost inevitably bears with unequal severity upon a very large, and unhappily in general, a necessary portion of the people—a protection, the indirect advantages of which to other interests, even under a tariff for protection, are as much the subject of doubt & dispute as those concerned in other pursuits have for a long series of years paid in advance, and received their equivalent in promises, of the performance of which they are not and do not seem likely to be soon satisfied. This advantage to the manufacturer is not, it is true, the object of, but only incidental to, a tariff for revenue. Still it is not, on that account, the less beneficial to him.

The position assumed by your convention, and in which I fully concur, is that the incidental protection thus derived, is all the legislative favor which can at this day be conferred upon the manufacturer without great injustice to other interests. The expediency of the adoption by Congress, at any time, of temporary measures, of retaliation, when likely to be effectual in counteracting foreign legislation injurious to American interests, is a question involving different considerations.

We have it from quarters entitled to respect, that the most considerate of the domestic manufacturers are satisfied with this measure of protection—that tired of having their peculiar interests embarked in political contests, resulting at one time in an excess of duties which tempt to an undue and ruinous increase of capital in their business, and at others, under the deep and excited feelings which perpetual controversy engenders, in sudden and great reductions equally injurious—that, conscious of the extent to which, for more than a quarter of a century, they have engrossed the time and attention of the national legislature, and of the people, and of the millions which have during that time been collected from the latter, avowedly to facilitate and give special advantages to the particular pursuit in which they are engaged, not only to the exclusion of, but at the immediate cost of others—and sensible, as the most observing of our best men must be, that the period has passed away when a tariff designed for protection can be kept up in this country, without doing more injury to every interest, by the convulsions and revolutions which it cannot fail to produce in public opinion, than it can confer benefit on theirs—they secured to them by the legislation of Congress, should be confined to that which is incidentally derived from a revenue tariff. So far as certainty in their condition, a matter of inestimable importance, is concerned, it is the only course by which even an approach to its accomplishment can be hoped for. To all present appearances, the acquiescence in a tariff for revenue, now so general, may, in the absence of special excitement, endure for a period, as long as is commonly embraced in calculations of business. It cannot, however, have escaped the attention of the manufacturers, that although no State or district of country may yet have taken ground against this mode of raising revenue for the support of Government, there are not wanting thousands of vigorous intellects, in every section of our extended country, who, penetrated by a deep sense of the inequality and consequent injustice of its operation, are applying all the energies of their minds for the overthrow of the system itself. They cannot be ignorant, either, of the fact that a prejudice against direct taxation, springing in some degree at least from a supposed abuse of the power in times past, may yield to time and reflection, or may be supplanted by a new and stronger antipathy. And far aversion, than the sight of a great and affluent interest in the country, standing out amid the general gloom, pertinaciously exerting its influence in the councils of the nation, not only to save itself from the misfortunes which had overtaken all other classes, but to secure its own aggrandizement by new and unjust impositions on a community already borne to the earth by the adverse course of events. Individuals and their families may be (and in other countries are) permanently billeted on the public coffers; but all experience has shown that with us at least, it is not in the power of the Government to secure permanent advantages to the business pursuits of one class over those of all others.—The very patronage which is thus unduly received, has a tendency to relax the exertions, and dissipate the prudence of its recipients; and if the spirit of monopoly is not in this way defeated, it is sure to be brought down in the

end by the controlling power of an excited and enlightened public sentiment. I do, therefore, sincerely hope that, the disposition which is attributed to a portion at least of the manufacturing interest, does, in fact exist and that it will soon become general. But whether it be so or not, the principle advanced by your convention is without doubt the true one for our future government.

When the convention speak of a discriminating tariff for revenue, I understand them as referring to discriminations below the maximum rate of duties upon imported articles, not designed to increase the protection already afforded to domestic manufactures, but to carry out views of policy different in their character, and which may properly be embraced in such a measure.

Of the constitutional power to make discriminations, I have no doubt. Equally clear it is that the practice of making them has existed from the commencement of the Government, and constitutes a feature in every principle tariff bill which is to be found upon our statute book. They are indeed indispensable to the successful operation of every revenue bill, whether the design be to guard against smuggling on the one hand, where the nature of the article is such as to afford facilities for that practice, or on the other prevent loss to the treasury by the imposition of duties higher than the value of the article will bear, and thus prohibiting its introduction into the country. It is not at any time deemed necessary, or conducive to the safety of the country, to encourage the manufacture at home of the article necessary to its defence, if nothing can be more proper than to do so by a discrimination in favor of their domestic manufacture inasmuch as the object in view is to promote the safety of all at the expense of all. Discriminations have constantly been made in favor of articles imported for the use of philosophical or literary societies, for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use of seminaries of learning, specimens in natural history, animals imported to breed, &c., &c., &c.—all founded on the same principle, in respect to the universality of the benefits designed to be secured at the common expense. But above all, is the power to make them of inestimable importance, as the only means of relieving the poorer classes from the unequal operation of this mode of collecting the public revenues, and of partially realizing Mr. Jefferson's beautiful idea of a wise and frugal Government—one which shall restrain men from injuring one another, and shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. The form of impost, which ensures incidentally to the advancement of a special interest in which he is not concerned, is in a degree reconciled by the reflection, that if the amount paid was not collected in this form, it would be assessed upon him in another, by which the amount of his contribution, in comparison with those of his less affluent neighbors, would be materially enhanced. But to the poor man, no such consolation is afforded. The system which operates thus favorably to his more fortunate neighbor increases his taxes in an inverse ratio to his ability to pay. Every additional month he is obliged to make for the support of Government. It is only by discriminations in favor of articles necessary to his comfort, that the injustice to which he is exposed can be mitigated. It is therefore a power, the constant and faithful exercise of which, in my judgment, demanded by considerations of justice, humanity and sound policy.

GENERAL JACKSON'S FINE.—The resolutions passed by our last Legislature, declaring that Louisiana would do justice to the greatest of heroes and the purest of men, provided the National Congress failed to perform its duty, were ordered to be transmitted to General Jackson. Our worthy and honored Executive has evinced a great deal of taste in the discharge of that pleasant duty. He has had the resolutions elegantly written upon parchment, and put in a beautiful frame. If there is any thing that can enhance the pleasure which will animate the bosom of the old Chieflain upon the receipt of those resolutions, passed as they were by a Whig Legislature as an act of condemnation of their own senators and representatives in Congress, it will be derived from the manner & form in which our Executive has chosen to forward them. We know that the old hero will appreciate the refined delicacy and just conception that has prompted our Governor to perform his duty in a manner the most grateful to a sensitive and noble mind.

We bespeak for our friend Captain Irwin, of the Steamer Elio Kirkman, the high privilege of conveying this magnificent tribute. He will deliver it at the Hermitage in person.—N. O. Jeffersonian.

Ten convicts lately escaped from the Penitentiary in Georgia. A reward of \$500 is offered for their apprehension, or \$50 for each man.

The Georgia Gold Mines, during the last year, are said to have produced the amount of \$1,000,000.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

By the extract which we publish below, we find that fresh disturbances have taken place in this Island, of a much more serious nature than the one which occurred a short time since near Cardinas. There can be but little doubt that "British Philanthropy" is at work, to create such a state of things in Cuba as will give them a plausible excuse for interference in the domestic affairs of that beautiful Island. Great Britain has long had her eye on Cuba, as the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and, of course, a necessary requisition to her commercial preponderance. It will be necessary for our Government to keep a close eye to her proceedings in that quarter.

LATE FROM HAVANA. NEW ORLEANS, May 22. By the steamship Alabama, Capt. Win- ville, arrived yesterday morning in 66 hours from Havana, one of the editors of this paper came passenger, through which medium we are enabled to lay the following important news before our readers.

On the day previous to the sailing of the Alabama, (Monday last) an express arrived at Havana, bringing the melancholy intelligence of another insurrection among the negroes on the South side of the Island, in the immediate vicinity of St. Jago de Cuba. From accounts, the plot appears to have been much more extensive and deeply organized than the outbreak at Cardinas, some five or six weeks ago, and much more desperate and bloody in its execution. A large number of planters, with their overseers and families, were the hapless victims of the infuriated blacks; considerable property was also destroyed.

So important was the intelligence, from its astounding report of the loss of life and property, as well as the extent of the plot of the insurgents, that the Admiral of the Port, Gen. Ulloa, immediately despatched a man-of-war steamer to the scene of riot, and orders were also given for a frigate, two brig of war, and another steamer to follow with troops, without delay. These vessels were all to sail by Wednesday, Gen. Ulloa going in command of the expedition. By this accounts from Havana, which we shall look for more fully the details of this melancholy incident.—Pittsburg.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS. HASSEE. The following letter, giving us the melancholy news of the almost total destruction of Tallahassee, we find in this week's New Orleans Tropic. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars.

TALLAHASSEE, Florida, } May 25, 1843. Sir—A conflagration commenced in this place, at about 4 o'clock this evening, and at this present time, (9 o'clock) the greater part of the town is in ruins.

Every business house in the place has been destroyed, and with them the post office. I succeeded in saving the contents of the office, but every thing is in such a state of confusion, that it is impossible to assort the mail, which should leave on to-morrow morning. The fire is now apparently arrested, or rather has exhausted itself, by destroying every thing it could reach, and no danger of its spreading further is apprehended.

If suitable accommodations can be obtained, I hope to be able to despatch a mail in the morning.

MILES NASH, P. M.

CASE OF JOHN L. LEWIS. This case came on for trial the week before last in Columbus, Georgia, before Judge Cone, and was finally concluded last week, by the acquittal of the accused. The jury was in about twenty-four hours. Great excitement prevailed after the verdict became known. We have since heard that a meeting of the citizens was held after the trial at which resolutions were passed, expressive of the strongest disapprobation of the verdict and one giving Mr. Lewis notice to leave the city, before the end of some particular space of time specified. The report we heard added, that he had agreed to comply with the requisition.—Montgomery Advertiser.

INAGINATION. That great old writer, Thomas Fuller, relates curious incident, which is truly characteristic, showing how fancy will put life into young limbs, and confirming the old adage that "conceit is as good as a consumption." A gentleman, he says, having led a company of children beyond their usual journey, they began to be weary, and faintly cried to him to carry them—which, because of their multitude, he could not do, but he told them he would provide them with horses to ride on. Then cutting little wands out of the hedge, as nags for them, and larger one for himself, they mounted, and those who could scarcely staid before, now, full of mirth, bounded cheerfully home.

GOSE OVER THE FALLS.—On Friday, 19th inst., a man went over the cataract, on the Canadian side of the Niagara. He was driving a pair of horses and backed into the river to get a load of sand somewhere, nearly opposite Navy Island, when the current bore off the wagon and horses beyond the control of the driver towards the rapids. A person who witnessed the perilous situation, immediately came to their rescue, getting alarmed for his own safety had to change his course and return again. One of the horses extricated himself from the wagon, and swam in safety to the shore, while the driver and his mate were seen to pitch from the shore to another, until they both plunged into the abyss below.

Democratic Banner. Free trade—low duties—no bounties—repeal of the tariff—economy—retrenchment—strict adherence to the Constitution.

To the People of Benton County.

The undersigned, having been appointed a committee for that purpose, do hereby invite the people of Benton County, and particularly the ladies, to partake of a free public dinner to be given by the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity on the fourth day of July next, at Jacksonville; all candidates for Congress in the 7th Congressional District are invited to attend.

- JOHN RAMEY, sen, JAMES BLACK, LAWRENCE BROCK, ROBT. ALEXANDER, A. C. ROBINSON, ALFRED MOORE, FIELDING SNOW, JOHN H. WHITE, WM. H. ESTILL, E. T. SMITH.

June 20th 1843.

The duty devolves upon the people of this state at the next election, not only to elect the usual officers, but to vote for or against two amendments to the State Constitution, proposed by the last legislature, and which, if agreed to by a majority of the people this summer, and ratified by two thirds of each house of the next general assembly, will become a part of our constitution. The first amendment is, to strike out the word fifty in the tenth section of the fifth article, and insert in lieu thereof, one hundred. The part of that section intended to be amended reads as follows: "Their jurisdiction" (the jurisdiction of Justice of peace) in civil cases, shall be limited to cases, in which the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars. The second amendment will increase their jurisdiction to one hundred dollars. The second amendment is in the 12th section of the fifth article, which is in the following words: "Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Courts, and Judges of the Inferior Courts, shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly." So as to read: "Chancellors, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Judges of the Circuit Courts shall be elected by joint vote of both houses of the General Assembly, and Judges of the Inferior Courts shall be elected by the qualified electors of each County." The above are the proposed amendments of the constitution, and we call upon the people to weigh well the votes they may cast upon these amendments—and to remember that they by that fix fundamental principles of government for successive generations. We warn them against hastily and prematurely formed decision, either for or against the proposed amendments.

Just as our paper was going to press, we were presented with a lengthy and urgent petition for Col. J. M. Crook to become a candidate for Representative. Owing to its length and the number of names attached, we are compelled to omit its publication, and substitute for the present, this notice, for the information it contains.

JAMES E. T. SMITH.

Sir—As there exists some misunderstanding in regard to the real original cost, different payments, and remaining balance due by the County House of Benton, for the creation of the Court House of said County, we have thought proper to propound the following questions to you, believing you to be the proper person to see this matter in its true light before the people.

- 1st. What did the Court House contract by the contractors amount to? 2d. What amounts were allowed for extra services to said contractors? 3d. What amount, either in cash or notes, including interest on said notes were presented by the Vendors of the Town lots of Jacksonville to said county? 4th. What payments have been made to said contractors (giving dates) from time to time? 5th. How much do the people of this County owe now for the Court House, after deducting all payments made thereon, and when is it likely to be paid?—The above questions are respectfully submitted, with the sincere desire of obtaining correct information on those subjects.

MANY CITIZENS of Alexandria Bent.

Mr. Brown—You will please publish the following extract from Judge Turnley's

You, fellow citizens, are the arbiters to whom I have submitted my claims, and it is for you to form your own conclusions, in your own way, and make an expression of your preference in any manner you see

proper, and at such time as you choose. Should you see proper to attend to your respective occupations, and form, or express no preference between the candidates, until the first Monday of August next at the ballot box, I have neither the right, nor disposition to complain; on the contrary, should you see proper to convene in primary assemblies, in your respective neighborhoods, bars, or precincts, appoint delegates to meet at your respective Court Houses, with instructions, and those delegates to appoint others to attend a district convention, with instructions, in this, or any other way give a FAIR EXPRESSION OF your preference, if for me, I should be proud of the distinction; if against me, I should prove recreant to my own best interest, and to the interests of the people I profess to support, were I not admonished by the fairly expressed wishes of the party with whom I profess to act, and did I not act in accordance thereto.

Previous to the sitting of the Randolph Convention, Judge Turnley thus discoursed as to his intention to submit to that Convention—Why is it that his name is still at the head of your columns as a candidate for Congress. A fair expression of the preference of the Democratic party has been obtained, and that preference was not for Judge Turnley. Will he prove recreant to his own best interests and to the interests of the principles he professes to support by refusing to be admonished by the fairly expressed wishes of the party, with whom he professes to act, and to act in accordance thereto? We hope not—and we venture to express the opinion that it is through some mistake, that his name has not been withdrawn from your columns.

MR. GRANT:

It will be remembered, that at the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a Memorial and joint Resolutions were adopted, asking of Congress the passage of a law authorizing the Register and Receivers of Land Office, to take from the owners on the public lands, entitled to a right of preemption, in payment of their homes, the bills of the Banks of this State and branches, to an amount equal to the remaining instalment of the 2 per cent. fund due to Alabama—which was passed by Congress, and by means of which, many of our industrious Citizens were able to secure a home, who would, owing to the scarcity of specie and high rates of exchange, otherwise have lost it; and altho' the Journals of the house of Representatives show that Mr. Cooper, of Cherokee, was the author and mover of the measure, yet the tongue of detraction, is busy to rob him of all the credit which is justly his due, and assign the honor to others not entitled. That justice may be done and a faithful public servant may have his due meed of praise—I hope you will give a place in your paper to the following extracts, taken from two papers, the first a whig paper, published at Tuscaloosa, and edited by a gentleman who I am informed was one of the Reporters in the house of Representatives during the last session, and was an eye witness to all that occurred. The other a democratic paper, published at Summerville, Ala. and edited by Judge Rice, who was himself a member of the last Legislature from Morgan County.

In the Monitor of the 8th of March last, the Editor in speaking of Mr. Cooper, says "he is of sagacious temperament, and much native talents, and pursues his course with a strong hand, and never relinquishes his object until he gains it, or is conquered by a force which it would be unwise to resist. In his political skirmishes in the house, he is game to the core, and who can conquer him on subjects that relate to the humbler classes, works hard for victory, or is smothered in the impetuous appeals of the member from Cherokee, to the sympathies of the house in behalf of those, for whose benefit he seeks provisions at their hands. There is no counterfeited goodness of heart in Mr. Cooper; he has himself known adversity, and he wields a man's arm for those among whom his lot is cast. Towards them he feels as a neighbor, and such was the painful anxiety and disappointment he suffered, when his Resolutions presenting the two per cent. fund to be converted into Alabama money the Land Office in this State, to enable settlers on the public lands to enter their homes in that currency, had been defeated by an unpopular substitute—that he obtained a reconsideration of the vote, got rid of the substitute, and by a warm and pathetic description of distresses that would follow the poor settlers if they lost their homes, had his resolutions adopted, and the year now the law of the land."

This was not the only instance in which he battled for the poor. He was uniformly on his side acting in common profession among members, that we should not have named Mr. Cooper's efforts for them, did we not have the most perfect confidence in his sincerity. Equally as complimentary is the following Editorial notice taken of Mr. Cooper by Judge Rice, in the Democratic Star of 12th of May last.

A VOTER OF CHEROKEE.

THOS. B. COOPER, ESQ. Between this gentleman and ourselves there is no political affinity—he belonging to the Whig party in all its length and breadth, and we his adversaries—being Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, King, Benton, Buchanan, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, old Tennessee, all or any of them before the great pacificator, H. Clay.—But sheer justice demands at our hands a passing notice of some of the acts and doings of the member from Cherokee—and particularly in reference to the conspicuous part he took in the last Legislature; to procure the passage of Joint Resolutions, to enable the settlers on public lands to secure their homes.

At an early day in last session, he entered upon this interesting question, with a zeal as commendable and praiseworthy, as the object was desirable and necessary, for, not only his immediate constituents, but a very large and respectable portion of

entorprising and industrious yeomanry of the new counties in the Cherokee purchase. We hesitate not to say that by reason of the untiring efforts of Hon. Thos. B. Cooper, mainly if not entirely, of the success of this measure. In this declaration, we would by no means overlook the laudable zeal of Mr. Hendricks, Mr. Winton, Mr. Launkford, and other gentlemen from the adjacent counties. Yet we think more than all, we voted for this measure ourselves, although our constituents were not interested in it. The justice and reasonableness of the measure addressed itself to our judgment, and the ardent solicitude of this gentleman, (T. B. Cooper,) who portrayed in such patriotic and glowing colors the pecuniary embarrassments of the country, the dangers of his "Cracked headed boys" being driven out of house and home, enlisted our feelings to such a degree that we almost thought ourselves translated to the Cherokee country, feeling a deep devotion for the success of the measure. The tongue of detraction and slander has been busy, as we are told to file from Mr. Cooper, that well earned fame, which he acquired, in his bold and indefatigable exertions to effectuate this benevolent and never to be too much applauded project. It is true, that upon the first introduction of this measure into the House of Representatives, it met with formidable opposition, from many quarters, enough to have deterred most of us from urging it further. But this gentleman was not to be driven from his noble purpose. He reminded us of what Hudibras said of the bear, i. e. Fighting, fell, and falling fought, and when he was down, [or seemed to be down] still beat about. With such zeal and perseverance, the people's rights will not suffer. We can but congratulate the Democracy of Cherokee county, that when, in their liberality, they elected a Whig to represent them, that trust had not been betrayed, we speak more expressly as to the case under consideration. They know best whether he ought to be re-elected. With his promptitude and devotion to the duties of the house, we should have no hesitancy in supporting him, particularly if he were one of us—a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Republican:

Through your paper, I desire to call the particular attention of the editor of the Flag of the Union, to the following extract from the Franklin (Penn) Gazette, as evidence of what the friends of Mr. Colburn mean by a convention fairly constituted.

"We prefer the spring of 1841, to the present year, as the time for the holding of the Convention."

Another thing to be settled is, how shall the convention be constituted? The answer should be—upon the most popular basis. To carry out this principle, the delegates should be chosen, not by a large State Convention, managed and controlled by a few interested leaders, but by the people of the several Congressional districts choosing their own delegates, who shall cast a distinct vote for his constituents. To this there can be no objection, if the object is to have the people fairly represented, as it must be concluded that it is the mode best calculated to gather the popular sentiment. We have a suspicion that those who would oppose this organization, place more reliance upon the intrigue and management of a few leaders, than upon the voluntary and hearty action of the popular masses. It shows a distrust of the people which we do not like. It is anti-democratic, and should and will be disavowed by a patriotic and enlightened party."

As connected with this subject, I would ask the editor of the Flag, whether a general convention either whig or Democratic, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President has ever yet been held, that was so constituted, as fairly to express the will of a majority of the party, when the names of more than one individual was before it? I am quite sure there has not.—These conventions have heretofore, been composed of a mass of delegates, from each State, appointed in almost as many different ways as there are States in the Union. Some have been appointed by state conventions for the most part, gotten up by County leaders, without the knowledge of, perhaps, one tenth part of the people of the County. Others have been appointed by County meetings, held by the more active friends of one candidate only.—And, in some instances, individuals, in attendance merely as spectators, have been invited by the convention to take seats in it, as Representatives of States, having no right in attendance, by which they have been enabled, so far as the nomination is concerned, to turn the scale on the side of their favorite candidate, without either knowing or caring what was the will of the party in their respective States.

Now, I would ask the editor of the Flag, with all his liberality and prejudice towards Mr. Calhoun, if a convention, thus constituted will likely express, with even an approximation to certainty, the will of a majority of the Democratic party of the Union? Nay we go further, and ask if the friends of either candidate would be willing to submit his claims to such a convention?

I have been induced to make these remarks because the editor of the Flag appears not to comprehend what is meant by a convention fairly constituted, and because I sincerely believe, that a convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, would be a fair one unless organized on the principles set forth in the above extract. But, it may be, that the editor of the Flag would prefer that the claims of his favorite should be submitted to a convention such as I have described, than heretofore to have been. If so be welcome to all the advantage his favorite can gain from it. FAIR PLAY.

We learn from the Federal Union of the 13th inst., that the bills of the Central Bank, are going in Augusta and Savannah at from 13 to 15 per cent. discount; an Milledgeville, 6 to 12—sales small, and that large amounts are still sought for, at 14 to 15.—Rome Sentinel.

VIKSBURG, June 8. A GREAT MAN FALLEN! THE PEOPLES CHAMPION DEAD!! DR. JAMES HAGAN IS NO MORE!!! It becomes our painful duty to announce the cold blooded Assassination of the Proprietor of this Journal yesterday afternoon at 8 o'clock P. M., at the hands of D. W. Adams son of Judge Geo. Adams of Jackson. Dr. Hagan, as was his wont, was returning from his boarding house to this office after dinner, when the individual named above, walked up behind him, and struck Dr. Hagan over the head with a cane; a scuffle ensued, which brought both parties to the ground, Dr. Hagan being on top. While in this position Adams pulled out a short barreled Pistol, bringing the muzzle round to the back of the neck of the deceased. The ball struck the spine and passed up into the posterior part of the head causing instant death.

Dr. Hagan was unarmed and no one near him to render any assistance. The corpse was carried to the residence of James B. Hayes, where an inquest was holden on the body.

Adams, after an examination before the magistrate, was admitted to bail in the sum of six thousand dollars and securities for the same amount. Overwhelmed with grief and consternation at this most diabolical deed, we can only present the above facts in relation to this melancholy event. A more particular account will be furnished in a few days, the funeral of Dr. Hagan will take place this day at 4 o'clock, P. M. from the residence of Mr. James B. Hayes on Jackson street. A funeral address will also be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Woods at the Grave.—Sentinel.

MR. GRANT:

With pleasure I commit to you for publication, a very brief detail of the examination commenced on Thursday the 15th inst. at the Village of Alexandria, under the superintendance and professorship of Mr. Tenney and Miss Ligon—(having an elaborate classification.) At the hour of 10 o'clock, we were comfortably seated in the Methodist Church, where an exhibition was to be made of the progress of each student in the various branches of science. The chapel was adorned with all the native beauties that enrich Flora's Vocabulary, and decorate the ocean of flowers—blended with these, were numberless bowries, sweetly cheering, brightly beaming and truly regaling to the sense; making heaven of earth, while exacting man to a paradisaical state for the time being. The pleasing drama opened with the glad, animating sounds of song and music, which were seasonably interspersed through the day—constantly presenting a delightful scene to the eye, and enrapturing to the contemplative mind—causing the languishing hopes of many youths to rise high in the scale of expectation, as the fairer portion of the assemblage, with manifestations of pleasure and demonstrations of approval, dispelled their gloomy apprehensions, while the decaying eyes of kind and venerable parents, gathered youthful vigor and beamed upon their respective and distinct charges with consoling lustre, and incient satisfaction, at the high proficiency they evinced in their general studies—exhibiting marks of genius and genius of intellect, truly flattering to the student and worthy to be cultivated and fostered by discreet and efficient Tutors. The classes from the major to the Junior, embracing the usual catalogue of sciences and mathematics acquired themselves with distinction, and severally showed their thorough understanding in each separate branch or division, and the audience was particularly interested with the manner and system of instruction and discipline, which the pupils, altho' the method employed, forms a complete innovation upon the ancient, grotesque and ordinary method of teaching an elementary school; yet it is in my conception, incomparably superior for the mind must be interested, when confined to the frequently monotonous pursuit of knowledge, or the memory will never retain. Experience has fully demonstrated this fact—consequently practical means, and such as afford hourly optical and mental illustrations, in conjunction with an easy application of every thing that the mind has been poring over throughout the tedious,irksome and set hours of mental labor should be resorted to and adapted. This system is concisely furnishing the student with palatable nutriment, by alleviating the dull incubus ever oppressing the reflecting faculties, and resolving each division and subdivision of science into primitive principles, the only course by which the mind can be properly trained and enabled to grasp, comprehend, simplify, and analyze any subject that may interest it. The Oral class, consisting of a number of small children, clearly demonstrated this truth, in the proficiency and scholarship displayed by them, during a lengthy and critical examination—presenting to the parent an intellectual feast—to the curious spectator a prodigy. I could recare suppress, Oh parent, do not blast the springing hopes That the kind hand has planted in their souls. All things went off handsomely, forming a proud and interesting day for the members of that community, and certainly awakened in the bosom of each father the generous sentiment, the firm resolve to make a full sacrifice of pecuniary interest for the benefit of his children, the good of society, and the promotion of literature; and while assuring the worthy Teachers that the most sanguine expectations of the large, the intelligent, and attentive audience, were more than realised—their qualifications and merits were discovered and highly appreciated, and drew from all, expression of universal satisfaction. And I fondly hope, the good and benevolent citizens of the neighborhood and village will not longer remain inactive to their interest, but go forward with boldness and zeal, all co-operating and contributing, for the purpose of erecting an Academy. The necessity is great, the result will be far greater and the means for a speedy consumation of this work arply abundant. The village and vicinity con-

tain too much intelligence, wealth, liberality and local pride, to permit this important matter to be further neglected, or to suffer in future a destitution in this respect, while almost every other community has discharged its duty and is extending to the Teachers and children the comfort, this high and necessary facility.

ALPHA.

June 19, 1843.

There will be an Examination of the Students of the JACKSONVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, commencing on Thursday the 29th of June & continuing for two days. Patrons & the public generally are respectfully invited to be present. N. B. The second session will commence after a vacation of two weeks.

We are authorized to announce the Hon. M. J. TURNLEY, as a candidate for representative to Congress from this District, composed of the counties of Cherokee, Benton, Randolph, Talladega, Tallapoosa and Chambers.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD E. SAWRIE, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce M. M. HOUSTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SPARTAN ALLEN, as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES LEA as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. CAMPBELL, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce CHARLES W. STATHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Clerk of the County Court of Randolph County.

We are authorized to announce LEWIS D. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN POSTER, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Wm. B. MARTIN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM RAMEY, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN G. LANTZ as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.



MR. GRANT: You will please say in your paper, that the race which was to have been run over the Jacksonville Course on the 4th of July next, between Brocklesby and Van Buren, will be run on the 5th of July, at 11 o'clock.

Black Prince WILL remain at Col. Pope's during the summer months, and be allowed to serve mares at \$12 50. J. CLARK. June 21, 1843.

The State of Alabama, DEKALB COUNTY.

TAKEN UP, and p. sted, by Lewis R. Collins, at Botsville, one brown mare mule, about thirteen hands three inches high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter X, supposed to be about twelve years old—appraised to thirty five dollars before J. G. Winston, J. P. TEST: A. W. MAJORS, Clk., June 14th 1843.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans' Court, Special Term, June 20th, 1843.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Administrator of the estate of Dunlap Scott, dec'd, having filed his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for three successive weeks, requiring all persons interested in said estate, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the 11th day of August next, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final settlement of said estate should not be made according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk., June 21, 1843.

Masonic Notice.

The anniversary of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated on the 24th inst. by Jefferson Lodge, No 51, in the Town of Cedar Bluff, Ala. An Orator will be delivered on the occasion. All transient Brethren, and Brethren of the Hiram Lodge, are invited to participate in the celebration. JAMES T. SAWRIE, Secy., June 12th, 1843.

NOTICE TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, a negro boy who calls his name SA M. He is about 22 years old, black complexion, five feet, six inches high, and stout built, several scars on his breast. He says belongs to John Cunningham, of Greensborough, Green County, Georgia. The owner of the boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law. FIELDING SNOW, Jailor. June 9, 1843.—5t.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

Orphans Court, June 12th, 1843. A BSA JOM TAYLOR, Administrator of the Estate of John F. Taylor, Deceased having filed his accounts and Vouchers for final settlement of the Estate of said Deceased.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, for six weeks, notifying the distributees, creditors, and all those interested in said Estate, that a final settlement will be made of said Estate, at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on Friday the fourth day of August next, according to the accounts and vouchers of the Administrator as filed, unless objected to.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clk., June 14, 1843.—6t.

Sheriff sale.

BY virtue of three fil. fas. 1 from the C'ty. & 2 cir. court of Benton county, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the west half of the South west qr. of Sec. 5, Township 13, Range 10, in the Coosa land District—levied on as the property of Cornelius Box to satisfy said fil. fas. in favor of E. L. Wo award, one in favor of Jacob Noland and one in favor of G. W. Wells. R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff. May 31, 1843.—5t.—83.

COTTON!!

The ROSWELL MANUFACTURING Co. of Cobb Co. Ga. is always paying the Madison prices, i. e. say one half cent per lb. less than the Augusta prices for Cotton payable in Goods at cash prices.

We have always on hand a supply of Cotton Yarn, Inferior, White and Nankeen. Also Osnaburgs, 4 to 7 wide. Coarse Shirtings & Sheetings; Negro Linseys, Nankeen, Plain and Striped, coarse and fine. Plough lines; Bed Cords and Cotton Bagging.

WOOL CARDING done in superior style.

B. KING, Agt. Lebanon P. O. Ga. Apl. 1843.—3 m.

State of Alabama, St. Clair County, May, 1843.

JOHN VANDEGRIFT, the Administrator of the Estate of Henry Bolton, Deceased this day came into Court and reports himself ready for final Settlement of said Estate.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said Estate, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held in the Town of Ashville, on the first Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk., County Court. May 31, 1843.—5t.—86.

WM. B. MARTIN, AND LEMUEL J. STANDEFER,

WILL practice Law together in all of the Courts of Cherokee and DeKalb Counties, Ala. All business committed to their charge will receive strict attention.

State of Alabama, St. Clair County.

Special Orphans' Court 17th, May, 1843.

WHEREAS Nancy Lovell, the Administratrix of the Estate of George W. Lovell, Deceased, having filed her petition praying an order of sale for the following real Estate, (to-wit) the South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, and East 1/4 of South East 1/4 of Section 35, Township 15, Range 2, East in the Tuscaloosa Land District.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for forty days, requiring all persons interested in the said real Estate to be and appear before the Judge of the County Court at an Orphans' Court to be holden at the place of holding the same on the first Monday in July next, then and there to shew cause if any they have why the sale of said real Estate should not then be ordered.

Copy Test. JOSHUA W. HOOPER, Clk., County Court. May 31, 1843.—6t.—87.

Blanks OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY.

TAKEN up by Thomas R. Williams, a sorrel horse, supposed to be eight years old, fifteen hands high, white mane in part, blaze in his forehead, no other marks or brands; appraised to \$40. Copy—Test. JOHN S. WILSON, Clerk. June 7 1843.—3t.

