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### PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.

From the Biblical Recorder.

DEAR BRO. MEREDITH—It is known to many in various parts of our country, that a few years ago, I was standing in the front rank of opposition to the plans designed for the spread of the gospel, and for the improvement of the moral, intellectual, and physical, condition of mankind. It is like wise known to a number of that many, that I now am considered a warm friend to those plans. And having had it suggested to me by President Wait of Wake Forest College that it would probably be productive of good to lay before the public through the Recorder, the reasons which have brought about this change in my views; and as it may be gratifying to others as well as brother Wait, and under providence, may result in adding a little strength to the cause which is deemed so well worthy of all the aid it can receive, I proceed to give them in detail.

I will begin with naming the causes which led me to a patient examination of the mission question.

In the summer of 1835, I was consulted by bro. Joshua Lawrence, to know whether I would edit a religious newspaper, to be printed in Tarborough, N. C. I consented to do so; but not until I had stated to Elder L. that I should claim the full exercise of editorial discretion; that, whatever I should judge adapted to promote the Old School cause and the cause of truth generally, might be published, but all else I should suppress; that, if necessary, I should trim the communications of our correspondents; and I should not hesitate to apply the printing knife to his writings, sooner than to any other's. This course appeared at the time to receive his cordial approbation.

But the first acts of elision upon his writing were met with complaints from him and censures against the editor. Early in the third volume of the Prim. Bab. we published Elder L.'s "Baptist Associations proved from Scripture." Shortly thereafter we received a communication, in which the writer proposed to show the insufficiency of Elder L.'s proofs. I was about to publish the communication, when Elder L. expressed his high displeasure thereat, pronounced the correspondent unworthy of his confidence as an Old School baptist; and used language which strongly questioned the fidelity of the editor.

Towards the close of that volume, Elder L. gave us his first of two articles on "The two seeds." In the front of the fourth volume, stand his second. The sentiments contained in those two articles met a dissent in and some strictures from "The Signs of the Times." For this, he denied the editor of the Signs an identity with Old S. Baptists, and rejected him from their confidence.

These things led me to regard with a more inquisitive eye, the prevailing spirit of our correspondents. And, although I had, in the first vol. first num. Prim. Bab. requested all writers for the paper to abstain from abuse and ridicule of every kind, as ill comporting with the design of this [Prim. Bab.] paper; and although it was proclaimed in the very introduction that the Prim. Bab. was "principally intended to defend the Old School United Baptists from the many aspersions cast upon them by dejected persons professing their own faith; and, although I was to sit out with the universal and impartial pruning knife; yet, borne along by the strong current of opposite views and sentiments, I had at length unintentionally and unexpectedly found myself at the head; (or, rather at the foot) of a paper which was celebrated for assailing and abusing other principles and other men.

I felt the awkwardness of my situation, and that of the denomination to which I belonged. To a discerning public we must have appeared in the outset, either to have been wanting in purpose, or else in firmness to carry it out. I still thought, however, that my brethren aimed well, and were injudicious and indiscreet only in their mode of opposition. But I could not resist the force of this truth, that good aims cannot justify unlawful means.

The facts added to those named in myaledictory, fixed my determination to be no longer editor, after the 3d vol. was closed. They led me also to examine more closely into the state of our Ministry. The

result of this investigation was, a conviction that we had departed, in several, important points from gospel ground. As the correspondents of the Prim. were unwilling to be contradicted, and to have their opinions thoroughly investigated, under the pretext that all controversy with each other must be avoided, so the ministry. If one of our ministers contradicted or differed with us, we straight regarded him with jealousy and suspicion. What we ourselves did in opposition to other denominations we viewed in the light of sacred duty; what others said against us, we did not hesitate to pronounce persecution. I found that we had abandoned the idea of fixing the standard of our practice by the precepts and commandments of the New Testament. We considered human nature too depraved for christians to be capable of living exactly and precisely up to the requirements of the gospel. The idea prevailed generally that the scriptures are a bare simile of all Christ's commandments.

From this impression, we went a step farther. We attached increased importance to faith or belief, and less to works; until almost all practical religion or good works seemed to us like self righteousness. We became afraid to preach up and insist upon practical piety; and our discourses or sermons became almost exclusively doctrinal. This step was followed by another. Those who attached great importance to works, and preached their necessity, were thought by us to be false professors and self righteous hypocrites.

We stopped not here. We opened an offensive warfare upon all other denominations, and that from the pulpit, which was carried to such length that half our sermons, many a time, was taken up in censuring them. A censorious spirit by this means pervaded our whole sect. And when all the rest, of course, condemned such a practice, we exclaimed that all other denominations were opposed to the O. S. Baptists. We claimed their objections as evidence of our orthodoxy. We published, from the pulpit that all christendom was against us, in order to elicit public sympathy.

From being always doctrinal preaching, we came to dwell, chiefly on the decrees of God. The of election was made indispensable. If a professor did not that doctrine we did not scruple to his gracious state. We preached, independent and unrelenting in the face as if their salvation depended on that single point. We appeared to preach of election, but we did not care for the truth or not. It was the truth and his holiness, or as if they could be otherwise.

As if we had not gone far enough yet, we tacitly contended for perfection in our ministry. It was declared as our belief, that God never sent a man to preach; the truth, and then sent another to contradict him; that any who contradicted the truth was not sent of God. The consequence of which is, a man must be perfect in doctrine, or not divinely sent.

We strongly intimated that, we preached by inspiration. Our objections were pointed and strong not only against reading sermons, but also against notes to assist the memory in preaching. We did not wish our congregations to think we had meditated upon our subject; nor that we preached by chance. And as there is but one more way that of inspiration, we must have left them to infer that we preached in that way. Hence it was common to say, we would preach from just such texts as God gave us, and no other. We wished to impress men with the belief, that, learned ministers preached from their knowledge, of books; but we had a surer guide.

Finding the Ministry in this condition; I was naturally led to inquire more patiently into that of the church. The latter I found to be as deplorable as the former. I long accustomed to hear works ridiculed, she had become afraid of them, lest she should be liable to the charge of being hypocritical. She thus had a fair opportunity of indulging in sloth, lukewarmness, sleep, and every thing else, that shrinks from the cross.

She had not been reproved for inebriation, nor admonished for disobedience, until she would not bear reproof; admonition. She would not tolerate a Minister who would describe her true state to her. She was prepared to hear him speak only of her purity; her orthodoxy; and steadfastness.

She had not been reminded of the unhallowed passions, tempers, and desires, which rage within, and war against faithfulness and piety, until she had almost forgotten to expect their attack; or to search within for them. This maxim seems to have obtained in her: Sound in belief, sound in christianity.

Hearing her watchmen all the time crying the alarm of remote danger, from Arminians, from missionaries, &c., she forgot to watch at home. By having her attention so long diverted from herself, and by the consequent neglect of the culture of the heart, appetite and passion gained a dangerous ascendancy and hurtful influence over her. The churches were prayerless, negligent and indifferent. Virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, brotherly kindness, goodness, charity, were daily slighted; wordly-mindedness, coldness, or

covetousness prevailed; little communion and fellowship with the Father and with his Son, Jesus Christ, was felt or sought. They saw their condition was bad yet did not consider it their duty to attempt to alter it.

Among other vices, intemperance, in the use of ardent spirits held a powerful sway. There were few churches in my knowledge but that were infested with this evil. And what was worse, where members of the churches had from long habit, nearly or quite lost the power of governing themselves, and needed a brotherly hand gently to draw them back, they were still encouraged and incited both by the example and arguments of their ministers. We were become a reproach and a by-word to the world. Mine eye affected my heart; and I mourned, for Zion.

I believed something must be done, and should be done, and I determined to act though I should act alone. In 1840, my Association, the Contentnea, requested me to write a circular letter to attach to her minutes for 1841. In discharging this duty, I wrote on practical piety, and dwelt at some length on temperance. This circular advocated a total abstinence in all cases, provided spirits might be used as a medicine only. The circular passed and was printed, but proved to be very unsatisfactory to the churches, and the next circular was actually designed as an answer, and warmly advocated the use of spirituous liquors. It was, however, rejected by the examining committee and was not printed. Subsequently to this, a word was carefully mingled with pulpit discourse to justify and encourage the use.

I determined to make one more effort, though it should cost me the loss of fellowship; but I hoped I should not lose that. I could not help persuading myself that I could approach my brethren in so humble and affectionate a manner as not to merit their displeasure, if I did not gain their approbation. I therefore wrote and had published at the cost of \$25, "An Essay on the use of spirituous liquors, &c." and distributed it gratuitously.

It is true, I was afraid I should lose my brethren. I knew the rage of appetite when upheld by the power of habit, I also the deep and abiding prejudice Societies; and that I was awake.

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accompany it to every nation, they would have come with it to America. The gospel, then, must go through the Bible and preaching. This is the only way in which it has spread for eighteen hundred years.

The gospel dispensation, therefore, is going on without miracle or inspired men. It spreads its limits to all nations, and stretches out its duration always even to the end of the world. But

Is it God's time to send the gospel to heathen lands, or not? The scriptures are silent, except they answer, Go. In vain shall we expect them to specify that it is now God's time for America, but not for Asia and Africa.—In vain shall we search for the passages that tell us the difference between his time for North Carolina and for Burma. The gospel dispensation rings in every candid ear, and sinks to every honest heart. Behold NOW is the accepted time; Behold NOW is the day of salvation. Moreover, I felt incumbent upon us who denied its being God's time, and how they might know it. Lastly,

Are the plans now in operation for spreading the gospel, justifiable means according to the scriptures? If the gospel were to be spread by miracles only, then were the missionary Institutions unjustifiable. They would then be substituting human agency for divine.—But as it is to be spread by simple methods and human instrumentalities; as it is to go by printing and preaching; by walking, riding, and sailing; by eating, drinking, and praying; by crossing rivers, mountains, seas and lakes; by buying food and raiment, and means for travelling; by singing, praying, preaching, and hearing; by building meeting-houses, and buying ground for that purpose; by communicating to him that teacheth in all good things; by allowing the minister of the gospel a living, and giving the laborer his hire; and seeing that these means were in requisition in apostolical times, they are not only justifiable but commendable; nay, more, they are obligatory." I yielded my hearty assent to missions, as heaven's intruments, and ceased my opposition.

MARK BENNETT.

Edgecombe, 13th Feb. 1844.

### Political.

ADDRESS OF THE WASHINGTON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION TO THE DEMOCRACY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Your principles are in danger. The truth is with you; the people are with you; the hopes of mankind are with you; and yet you are in the most imminent danger of defeat. Your peril is not in the strength of your adversary, the soundness of his principles, or the popularity of his measures; but in the divisions of your own political leaders.

A new element has been introduced into the contest for the presidency, which, without the utmost discretion and forbearance on the part of all true friends of their country and of sound principles, threatens, by its excitement, to divide and prostrate the party on whose union and success all that is precious in republican government depends.

Under these circumstances, it becomes every considerate democrat to lift his voice in favor of peace; "to pour oil on the troubled waters; to implore those who are rushing into fraternal strife, to stop and reflect; to check as far as may be, with his voice and by his example, mutual extermination and recriminations; to recall the wandering eye of the faithful democrat to the standard around which we have so often fought, and warm up his heart with love for those principles, which, under Jefferson and Jackson, entered into the battle cry, and were the echo of victory.

The question upon which the democratic party is in danger of division, is the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. The evils of this measure are doubtless exaggerated on the one side, and its benefits magnified on the other. It is the peculiar aptitude of the American people to run into extremes on matters of opinion. Not unconscious ourselves of the infirmity which misleads others, we shall endeavor to give you, without excitement or exaggeration, a brief sketch of the views we take of this important question and its connection with the presidential election, happy if perchance we can say aught to maintain harmony in the democratic party; and induce them, with united front, march on to victory.

We are not among those who have apprehensions of danger from the extension of our territory, so long as our government is administered according to the true spirit of the constitution: There are a few great principles in which all mankind, whatever may be the diversity of local circumstances and institutions, have an equal interest. One of them is PEACE; another is RECIPROCAL FREE TRADE; another the INVOLUNTARINESS OF CONTRACTS. The reign of peace extends itself over all States which gather under the shelter of our Constitution, whether those States, trade is reciprocal and free; and none of them are at liberty to pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. It is only these and similar general interests that our constitution embraces—interests equally important to the human family at the temperate zone or the frigid, the equator and the poles.—leaving every thing local to be regulated by local legislation.

Our constitution, administered in its purity, is like heaven's canopy, a shield beneath which man may work out his own happiness, gather the means of subsistence, surround himself with every comfort, improve his mind, correct his errors, reform his institutions, and advance his race to the highest degree of knowledge and virtue which a short life and finite mind will allow him to attain.

Why should we be so narrow-minded and selfish as not to be willing to extend this blessed shield over as large a portion of the human family as we can, without danger to ourselves? We readily perceive why those who wish to build up aristocracies and systems of nobility on this continent, the members of which are to be fed, and clothed, and housed, by taxing the industry of the laboring millions, should be opposed to an extension of territory. We well understand why such men prefer that Texas should remain a separate republic on the South, & Canada become one on the North. Each, with the United States, must then have her separate army and navy; the number to be supported by the toil of the farmer and mechanic must be greatly increased; and ever and anon man's rulers and tormentors—who know no glory but that of the battle-field, and consider the mass of their race as created only to be worked and butchered to gratify their appetites and ambition—will employ the people of the three countries in ravaging each other's territories, and taking each other's lives. In the train of numerous standing armies, and to glean up from the fields what the desolations of war have left must come, grinding taxation, corvees, and crowns. If there be any among us who would see their sons torn from them to kill their fellow-men in Texas or Canada, and the fruits of their labor consumed in taxes to feed and clothe them in the operation, and pamper chiefs and lords—military and civil, in peace and war—rather than the people of those countries should live with us in peace and brotherhood,—such men should, under all circumstances, be opposed to the extension of our territory. Who will say that a league among the nations which should secure the perpetual reign of "peace on earth" would not be a blessing to every nation? Who will maintain, that if it secure "good will among men," by a perfect freedom of intercourse, the blessing would not be greatly enhanced? Such a league to the nations over which it extends its protection, is our constitution. It does not make different States, one people, except so far as their interests are one. It gives peace; it gives reciprocal free trade; and where are the States whose interests are not one in those respects? Nor are we among those who think dangers to our constitution and Union will spring out of an extension of territory and a multiplication of States. Would man, if he could, pull down the canopy of heaven which secures his life and all its enjoyments? As little would he desire to cast off the dominion of those principles which our constitution embodies, when he has once realized the blessing they shower upon his race. Fanatics will occasionally arise, who would, as it were, in their bigotry and fury, tear the sun from the firmament because he shines on the pagan and the infidel, on the master & his slave; but those tempests, partial local in their character, will be unavailing to shake the noble structure in which the best interests of our race find shelter, and their best hopes encouragement.

To the angel of our republic we therefore say, onward! onward! Plant our standard and extend our constitution whenever our language, laws, and customs extend on the North American continent. From the Atlantic to the Pacific—from the isthmus of Darien to the frozen sea of the north—as the English race, with their intermixtures, prevail,—let the star-spangled banner wave—not as the beacon of desolating war, but as the sign of "peace on earth, and good will to men." To compare our peaceful acquisitions of territory to the conquest of ancient warriors, is unjust. They left behind them ruined cities, desolated fields, and depopulated countries. In our conquering footsteps, cities spring up as if by magic, cultivated fields extend around us almost as rapidly as the shadows of the clouds pass over them, and unnumbered swarms of people, full of life and hope, penetrate the forest and overspread the prairies, whose weapons of war are the axe and the plough. Nor shall the ruins of any Babylon or Palmyra, Palenque or Uxmal smoke an bleak in the track of murderous war within the compass of our dominions, however extended; until our constitution has been perverted from its original purposes, and the best hopes of mankind sacrificed to the designs of avarice or ambition, which make deluded man their instruments and their victims.

But there is a subject which, with every true democrat, ought to be considered far more important than the extension of our territory. It is the preservation of the constitution itself, and the predominance of democratic principles in the administration of our government. What shall we do, if we cannot govern what we have on principles which we consider essential to the preservation of liberty or the advancement of man? If, while reaching after other territories, we are stripped of all that is precious in our government at home—all that would make their annexation a blessing to them or to ourselves,—we shall lose the substance while grasping the shadow. It is not under the dominion of a na-

tional bank that we wish to bring the people of Texas. There is no philanthropy in the movement which would make them virtually the subjects of an empire, the products of whose sunny fields are to be forever taxed to support an aristocracy in the north, wether moneyed or titled. If, through latitudinous construction or direct usurpation, our States are to become, virtually, a consolidated empire, within which a congress or a monarch is to regulate all their local concerns, we do not desire any other portion of the human family to share with us in such a calamity. Rather, if such principles are to prevail in the administration, would we see Texas remain separate and independent, that there may be asylum for us or our children to fly to, when usurpation and oppression have extinguished all "hope in the land of the free and the home of the brave."

If the time shall ever come, when the corruptions of a national bank shall deprave a whole country, as thoroughly as they have done a great city, once celebrated for its order and morality—when riot, with its firebrand, shall rave through the land, and murder strike down its victims with impunity in open day—when libraries of sacred knowledge shall every where become bonfires for bigot mobs—when, from the blackened and crumbling walls of bur churches, "THE LORD SEETH" shall be the only voice of consolation to houseless and starving thousands, who came to our shores to find protection of life, liberty, property, and religious worship;—when that disastrous day shall come—if come it must—we devoutly pray that there may be one spot on this earth and this continent, even if it be the region of the "lone star"—where hope may again kindle her fires, and liberty erect her standards.

It is not our purpose to discuss the expediency of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States. Nor will we consider the justice or policy of making that question a test in the coming presidential election. The first question is before the American people, by whom it will be discussed, considered, and decided. The second will present itself to the national democratic convention, who will undoubtedly give true expression to the wishes of the democracy of the nation, as far as they are known. Be their decision what it may, either as to the test or the candidates, we pledge ourselves to abide by it; and to rally around the democratic banner, determined to bear it on to victory. Nor will we stop to inquire whether it have upon it a star, or a star less, or whether it be borne by an old soldier, or a young one.

We will gather to it as the banner of Jefferson and of Jackson; of liberty and of our country; we will plant it in triumph upon the sea coasts and our mountains; upon our rivers and our prairies; and then, from Texas and Oregon—perchance in fullness of time from Canada and Mexico—see will spangle it all over with stars, until it shall become, like the clusters of the milky way, a cloud of light, beneath which half mankind, living in peace and happiness, shall admire and rejoice.

Will not our brother democrats every where make up their minds to receive, in this spirit, the decisions and nominations of the Baltimore convention? Is it the only GUARANTY of victory; ONLY HOPE. Resolved, That, in our opinion, the first object of every true democrat, in the approaching presidential election, should be the ascendency of democratic principles in the administration of our government.

Resolved, That the evils apprehended on the one side from the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the mischiefs on the other from a delay of that measure, sink into insignificance when compared with the dangers which will inevitably spring from the election of Henry Clay to the presidency, and engraving upon our constitution the principles now openly avowed by the whig party.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the only way to prevent so great a calamity, is a cordial union of the democratic party in support of the nominees of the approaching Baltimore convention for President and Vice President.

Resolved, That we deprecate all crimination and recrimination, and all imputation of improper motives on the one side or the other, and earnestly advise our friends who are involved in the discussion of this subject to that forbearance and charity which alone can lead to good feeling and united action in this crisis of our public affairs.

Resolved, That all the Democratic papers in the United States be requested to publish this address.

At an adjourned meeting of the association, held on the evening of the 16th May, 1844, the foregoing address, having been read and discussed, was unanimously adopted.

AMOS KENDALL, President.  
JOHN E. NORRIS, Recording Secy.

Drunkenness.—The New York Aurora tells of this State, that a drunkard was divorced, if his wife so chooses, and that his property can be placed under the control of trustees, and managed for the exclusive benefit of his family. We are making this decision will add to the list of total abstinents considerably, and perform more towards decreasing habitual intemperance than all the harangues of the community of reformed drunkards ever delivered.



The 105 years that were 77 whites and Democrats, and of the 99, says there were 98 Democrats and 1 white.

Bedford Mercury says: "We are satisfied in recording an occurrence as it is. The of our subscribers, a worthy mechanic of this town for the Weekly Mercury ending from 1834, voluntarily and paid the whole arrears and in advance, up to 1854. He had been an old debtor, he said, for ten years past, and it was not fair now to shift the responsibility. We have other like accounts on our books not a few, which we should gladly see treated in the same manner, in respect to arrears alone. At your service, gentlemen!"

A Nut for the Clay Nullifiers.—The Camden, Ala. Plaindealer says: "How can the old Carolina and Georgia nullifiers, who ten years ago were ready at a moment's warning to spend the last drop of their blood in maintenance of their principles, now consistently be found in the ranks of H. Clay, whose very principles and measures the nullifiers were then fighting against? Is he not the same now that he was then; and is not his tariff doctrine as monstrous in theory, and as oppressive in practice, now as then? If these men then were not traitors to their country in 1833, must they not inevitably be traitors to their principles and party in 1847?"

We should like to see the Clay Nullifiers attempt to crack that, and we take it they would find it rather trying to their teeth.

NATIONAL BANKS.

There are truths in the following extract from the financial article of the "Public," which are worthy of every man's consideration.

The attempts which have been made of late years to establish banks both on the continent of Europe, in the United States, and the British colonies, emanate from the British paper system. The extension and rapidity of commercial intercourse of late years has been such as to militate against the maintenance of a paper system in one country, while the nations with which it has intercourse have only a specie currency, because, whenever the volume of the paper currency swells above the level of the surrounding nations, it suffers a disastrous depletion. The paper currency of England is so interwoven with the national institutions, that its overthrow involves a radical revolution in the Government. The crisis is hastened by every concession in favor of free trade, and every improved means of communication, and can be stayed only by the introduction of the paper system into other countries, in order that when the volume of the British currency swells, the equilibrium may be retained by the corresponding rise in the currency abroad. The establishment of a national bank in this country has long been sought for, as the means of selling British goods here. The British manufacturer would give his voice if on his goods, no more now high as imposed, provided the accompaniment of a national bank is granted. A man is utterly powerless in the prevention of imports under the swelling volume of a paper currency. This fact it is which has caused a few years since so rapid an extension of banking throughout the world. France, under Bonaparte, in Belgium, in Austria, in the West Indies, in South America, Australia, the East Indies, and the British North American Colonies. In all these rebellions bank paper was multiplied. The result was an immense sale of British manufactures, ending in universal bankruptcy, when the north of Europe demanded hard money for coin.

BETTING ON A DUEL.

A duel took place the other day between two Editors in Vicksburg, which opened a field for betting equal to the race of Belshazzar and Henry. The whole town seemed to be alive to the interest of the scene, and those who could not go over the river to witness the deadly combat arranged themselves on the bank, where a boat continued crossing and recrossing, as a kind of courier to bring the news. As the first long bank-looking genius said, "I'll bet a bale of cotton that Hammet kills him." Done said his companion.

The skiff soon arrived with news that he was hurt, and that they were preparing for another shot.

Double or quits that Ryan gets killed this shot," said his well-looking companion. "Done," said the long genius. "Pop went the pistol, and again there was a long pause, while the courier boat was crossing to give intelligence of the fate of the life of death of a human being, in whose fate numerous bets would be decided. All was eagerness and anxiety, by some had money, other cotton—and in one instance a head bet offered, when the reply was, 'I haven't any money, but I'll bet on a race-horse that Hammet kills him.'"

At length, these unnatural bets were decided by the fall of Ryan, at the fourth round. When the body was brought over, mortally wounded, and poor Ryan, in the last agonies of death, the long genius wanted his vessel to stop to look over, but he would not give up till the last breath was out of his body, and said, "If you bet me five to one, I'll bet you he don't die at all."

It must add considerably to the dignity of the whole thing, to know that you stand in the position of a race-horse, or a game-cock, for black legs to bet upon, and that your dying groans are unheeded, except so far as they affect the wagers made for a duet.

Agriculture.—Agriculture was the best and should ever be the most esteemed of all pursuits. How happy would it be for

hundreds of our young men, if they could be persuaded that a few acres of ground are a better capital than many thousand dollars procured by writing their names, at the bottom of a negotiable note, and what years of misery might be saved if men would believe that a dollar actually earned, as by farmers and mechanics, is worth a hundred in prospect to be gained in trade and speculation.—Saturday Cour.

Always have a book within your reach, which you may catch up at your odd minutes.

Resolve to edge in a little reading every day; if it is but a single sentence. If you can gain fifteen minutes a day, it will be felt at the end of the year.

Regulate your thoughts when not at study. A man is thinking even while at work. Why may he not be thinking about something that is useful?

Resolve in your mind what you have last been reading.

Remember that most of the matchless effusions of Robert Burns were conceived while he was toiling after the plough.

FIFTEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.—The steamship Hibernia arrived at the wharf in East Boston on the 6th inst.

By this arrival we have Liverpool dates of the 19th April, London 19th, and Paris, Havre and Dublin of the 16th.

The fall in Cotton is from 1/2 to 3/4 per lb.—a piece of information that will astonish all the cotton speculators in the country.

The following summary is compiled from Wilmer & Smith's European Times of 19th ultimo.

The Texas question of annexation had reached England, and produced a very great sensation in political circles.

Ireland was in a very excited state, and our next accounts from Great Britain must be of the most interesting nature.

Mr. Carey's letter in relation to the State debt of Maryland, has been published in London, with some very sarcastic remarks.

The Calcutta arrived out on the 15th of April.

Parliament met after Eastern holidays on Monday, and the popular branch of the Legislature has since been engaged in the consideration of a number of multifarious, but not very absorbing questions.

The English press appears desirous that their government should not interpose in the proposed measure of annexing Texas to the U. States.

Rev. Sydney Smith has written a letter to say that Mr. Everett, American Minister, only spent forty eight hours in his house.

The Italian Refugees have had a great banquet in Paris. Lord Alvinger is dead.

IRELAND.

State Prosecutions.—Monday was the day of Eastern Term. The Crown set the convicted Repeaters with a fore rule, to appear for judgment, who according to usual practice, and the other bands, have served the Crown two-day rule of notice, to move trial. The grounds on which a new is prayed, for, are similar to the prominently brought forward on the trial.

Singular and Melancholy Death.—A respectable citizen of Mohawk, Milereck township, Ohio, named Mediras, came to his death a few days since in a most singular manner. The Cincinnati Message says, one day last week he was engaged in writing a letter, and accidentally picked his finger under the nail with a steel pen. He paid no attention to the wound at the time, but in a few days afterward the finger began to inflame and swell, and spreading to the arm, he suffered the most excruciating pain. Physicians were called, but could afford him no relief, and on Monday he was seized with lock-jaw, with which terrible disease he died. We remember, says the same paper, to have seen some months ago, in an Eastern paper, an article warning the public against the use of a certain quality of blue-writing ink, which is said to be impregnated with a poison almost as fatal as that of a rattlesnake. Could this gentleman's death have been caused by inoculation into his system of such ink?

From the Hartford Daily Times.

ADAMS AND CLAY'S BARGAIN AND SALE.

The following letter from Andrew Jackson puts to rest a false rumor circulated by the federal press, with regard to his sentiments on the subject of the corrupt bargain between John Q. Adams and Henry Clay, by which the latter was made Secretary of State. The letter bears the impress of Andrew Jackson's character—open, bold, honest, and to the point. Here it is:

My attention has been called to various newspaper articles referring to a letter said to have been written by me to General Hamilton, recanting the charge of bargain made against Mr. Clay when he voted for Mr. Adams in 1825.

To put an end to all such rumors, I feel it to be due to myself, to state that I have no recollection of ever having written such a letter, and do not believe there is a letter from me to General Hamilton, or any one else, that will bear such a construction. Of the charges brought against both Mr. Adams and myself, as well as the facts and circumstances that were indisputable and conclusive, I may add, that this opinion has undergone no change.

If General Hamilton, or any one else, has a letter from me on this subject, which the friends of Mr. Clay desire to be made public, all they have to do is to apply to him for it, as for myself, I have no secrets, and do not fear the publication of anything that I have ever written on this or any other subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

HERITAGE, May 3, 1844.

TO THE VOTERS OF BENTON COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Whereas it has become the practice of the day for candidates to treat men to whiskey and make stump speeches; whereas I never thought well of, and as the Irish call it, blarney, it surely is a mark of flattery in the highest degree. I wish men to consult their minds coolly, soberly & deliberately, not to be infatuated by grog or high flowery words, conveying fair promises which perhaps are never thought of again. What he will try to do, is as much as any man ought to promise—what he can do is uncertain; but it is not uncertain, if he be honest, what he will try to do. As for long flowery speeches, I myself would not give four-pence a hundred for them; notwithstanding they please some people. I am a plain a b c man, and wish to look before I leap—perhaps some may think I am too much a b c, but I intend to let Benton County know my whys and wherefores.

I have for a long time thought that this State and this County in particular ought to have a better poor man's law than what it has. I will mention some of them. The first is our legislature, sets too often and too long. It appears to me that when we try to pick smart men to make our laws and regulations, they ought to be wise enough to make such as would stand more than one year; but the fact is, if possible, they would repeal some before they get home. Well under these circumstances, who can know what the law is—the lawyers do not know it themselves. The last legislature done a great heap of what was it? A godly number of divorces, changing names of counties, men and women, corporation, donations, contributions, restorations, augmentations, privations, restitutions, taxations; and I might go on till figures would run out. We thought we were about winding up the banking system, and it may be so, but I don't see the first, or hardly the first good round the beam.

Well the next is the County Court and its expenses. We have an everlasting no end to courting. I never knew any good so much courting, even in a matrimonial sense. It may be a little fun to some of the parties, but the family have to pay the expense—if a girl has a beau, the family has to board him. Well its pretty much the same in our courts—the beaux, the dandy, the Judge and all the host have to be paid. Well how will we get rid of it? We the people put things up, and we the people can put them down again, and it is not too soon to set about trying. I say myself we never can stand it. If we will go right to work we will do it. They may talk of the five melon powers, the ser, wedge, the p, y, the lever and plane; but these are nothing in so to mar.

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rounds of all the county, and, of course, he must in all probability come to the walk. Why not the Circuit Court do all the business that is done? I think I can answer that question. It would be despised with a host of lawyers. Here they start from the Magistrate's Court to the County, Circuit and Supreme Court, and often back where they started. Why all this? Have not our Judges and Jurors sense enough to do a man justice at the first, without going to so many courts. I think we can do better without so much courting business. I know it will be a hard matter to get rid of them; but we the people made them and we the people can pull them down again. All you have to do is simply to put your ram's horns in the right kind of blowers and we will not have to go seven-times round before they will fall. Those who are interested in this round of business will tell the people they can't have justice done without it, but time has taught them better. Look at the taxes and see what goes with the money. It is not to buy you a little home, no it is to keep up a host, almost like Pharaoh's host of officers. Labor with too many has got to be a disgraceful thing, and to pick the pocket of public desirable, and while they do the picking set in the shade. Oh Alabama, how long will you bear to be imposed upon. You have had fair promises, until I for one am tired of them, and if you think I am not a good workman, take some other that is neither a shamed nor a afraid to blow. Look at the tax; I think it will have to be paid, but guard against the time to come. The big men have got us in, and we the little ones will have to prize out again. Be warned by me: I am teeth & nails against banking. When I have any thing I want it to be the thing it calls for; but you may put these rags in your pocket and they will come out like the manna of old times—not last till the next day. I want the good old Shylock hard that eternally never failed; at least I have been acquainted with it fifty years, and it has not varied as much as the North Star.

Fellow citizens; I am compelled to labor or do the starving thing, and this is the reason why I write my Circular. My politics never have been hid by me. I go the whole hog—a Democrat—a Van Buren man, or any one else that side nominates, but if I had to say who should run, it should be Mr. Van Buren. I wish fellow-citizens, for you to make all the enquiry about me you may desire, and if you think I will suit you, this much I will say, that your confidence shall not be betrayed by me. So far as is honest and right I will go and no farther, unless deceived in my judgment.

DANIEL GENT.

May 31, 1844.

"We have proved an alibi by five witnesses," said a lawyer in a Criminal Court lately. "Yes, I am ready to admit," said the opposing counsel, "that you have proved a lie by five of your witnesses."

"You have seen of the fat, hog, or die," runs as the soil with thy proboscis, quod quod of relin-

authorized to announce ASA as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOBBETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. HENRY T. REID, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

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

We are authorized to announce EMMOND EPPS, 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.

We are authorized to announce L. D. JONES, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce FRANCIS M. HARRIS, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. L. EXANDER WOODS, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce LEMUEL N. ARNOLD, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM H. PESSAL, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

Renoval.

P. KERINS

TENDERS his thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and takes this method of informing the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Judge Smitn as a Law Office, next door, south of the Brick Tavern, where he hopes by strict attention and faithful execution of work to merit and receive a continuance of patronage.

June

**NEW GOODS.**  
**J. C. BIRD & CO.**  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
MENT OF  
**Staple & Fancy**  
**Dry Goods,**  
**GROCERIES,**  
**Hardware & Cutlery,**  
Tea, China and Glassware, Assorted Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes. Their stock embraces every variety of Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and re, of the latest and most fashionable style manufacture. They deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, but assure their old customers and the public generally, that their assortment embraces a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious taste, and invite them to call and examine, confidently believing that they can be suited both in quality and price.  
JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—1f.

**J. C. BIRD & Bro.**  
HAVE A LARGE WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
**Fresh Goods,**  
at Chambersville, Goshen P. O. Benton County, Ala.  
Apr 24, 1844.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by Washington Hildesby, one Sorrel Horse, four years old, small star in the face, no brands perceptible, 14 hands high appraised to thirty five Dollars, May 18th, 1844.  
HARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.  
May, 22, 1844.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.**

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed Administrator of the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.  
Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased, that Arthur Alexander who has resigned the administration of said Estate, will make a final settlement of his accounts, with the Orphans Court of Benton County, on Friday the 7th day of June next.  
A true copy.  
M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.  
May 15th, 1844.

JUST received at Alexandria by  
**R. A. McMILLAN,**  
and at Talladega by  
**JAMES ISBELL,**  
splendid stock of every variety of New and Beautiful  
**GOODS**  
Fresh from the Eastern Cities. Invitations not entirely for Cash, by Mr. Isbell, and our efforts to Cash buyers, and prompt the customers, on the very best terms. Call and examine styles, qualities, and prices before buying elsewhere.  
R. A. McMILLAN  
Alexandria, May 15, 1844

**MEDICAL.**  
**Dr. Bomar & Nisbet,**  
Have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their professional services to the community. Their office is the one recently occupied by Dr. Geo. R. Grant, where one or both may at all times be found unless unavoidably absent.  
JACKSONVILLE ALA.  
May 21, 1844.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule: six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar or sore on the left thigh appraised to Twenty dollars. April 22th, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

**YOUNG & NISBET**  
ARE now receiving and opening a Stock of Goods, selected to suit the season, and the times. We bought our Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and buy.  
April 10, 1844.—4t.

**William B. Martin**  
AND  
**R. G. Earle,**  
Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of **MARTIN & EARLE.** Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.  
Office at Jacksonville, Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.  
Nov. 8, 843.—1f.

**G. T. McAFEE,**  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery.  
(OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)  
WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Wilcox Counties, and the Supreme Court of the State.  
**REFERENCES**  
Hon. Henry Goldsmith, Mobile.  
G. W. Scott, Talladega.  
Thos. Chilton, Milledgeville.  
Geo. Goldsmith, Montgomery.  
A. Martin, Montgomery.  
Messrs. Reed & Sneed, Marietta, Ga.  
John S. Rhea, Mobile.  
Nicholas Perkins, Edgefield, Tennessee.  
April 17, 1844.—1f.

**WOODWARD & PORTER**  
Are now receiving an extensive stock of  
**Spring and Summer**  
**GOODS,**  
carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market. It is therefore with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and invite all who desire to purchase Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their Stock.

**CLOTHS**—Blue, brown, black, B. black, Pilot and Beaver, English & American. Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres. Alpaccas, and Crape Camlet. Plain, diamond and fancy Sattinets. Kentucky Jeans, assorted. Scarlet, green, and white Flannels. Kerseys, and Linseys. Whitney, point, & Mackinaw Blankets. Brown and bleached Domestic. Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs. Bleached and brown Drillings; Tickings, and Georgia Nankeens. Cottonades, Kremlins, and Gambroons. Giraffe cloth, (a new article.) Grass linens and cloths. Irish Linens and Long Lawns. Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens. A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy - Lawns and muslins. Printed and Plaid Balzarines. Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth. Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe. Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk striped Gingham. Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde. Black, blue, black, Mationi and Gro grain Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes. Pink, white, and green Florence. Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull, figured and striped muslins. Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins. Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils. Fancy silk dress hdk's, cravats, cuffs. French wrought, and Lace Collars. Pongee, Spittlefield, crimson and twilled. Hdk's. Black & white cotton & silk. Silk, Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Mitten. Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hoskin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose. Tapes, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband. Tapes, Braids, Corals, Binding and Ferrets. Corsets, Lacets and whale bone. Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions. Black and white cotton and Thread Edgings and Insertions. Purses, Pockets. Pins and Needles. Brittagia, Madras, and plaid cotton hdk's. Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats. Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braces. Silk and cotton Velvets. Printed, Marseilles and Vestings. Bucram. Umbrellas and Parasols. Willow, straw, Alpine, Mod. Flowers and Wreaths.

**HATS.**  
Ladies' and Gent's. Straw, felt, and various styles. Also, a large assortment of Hosiery, Gloves, and other articles. Call and examine.

**WOODWARD & PORTER**  
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 9th, 1844.

**J. FORNEY,**  
HAS just received and is now opening his usual supply of  
**Spring & Summer**  
**GOODS,**  
Among which are many articles of ENTIRELY NEW STYLE. Which together with his former stock renders his assortment very complete, embracing almost every variety of articles usually enquired for in this market.

**Best New Anchor**  
**BOLTING CLOTHS,**  
6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10.  
JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.

**CHEAP GOODS**  
**S. P. HUDSON**  
Is just receiving a splendid assortment of  
**Spring and Summer**  
**GOODS,**

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS. Consisting of a general assortment of Staple Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de Syria, Fig. gro de Swiss, Crape de Swiss, Adrianople Balzarine and Organd. Muslins—very handsome articles; together with a general assortment of

**Bonnets, Hats, Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Books and Stationary.**  
Also, SAGAR, COFFEE and other Groceries—and expects to receive in a few days a superior article of

**FACTORY THREAD,**  
All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.  
April 16th, 1844.—4t.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by Brice Miller, near the Boiling Spring, a Sorrel Horse, six years old, fifteen and half hands high, left hind foot white, blaze face with some saddle marks appraised to fifty dollars. May 10th, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
May 22, 1844.

**Tax Collector's Sales.**  
I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot in the west of the town of Jacksonville, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot in the west of the town of Jacksonville, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

**J. A. FLEMING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
HAVING permanently located himself at Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. will faithfully attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Chancery, Circuit or County Courts of St. Clair, Benton, Cherokee and Wilcox.

**Pilgrim's Choice.**  
A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors. BY ELZ. DAVID W. ANDREWS. A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

**JOHN S. BEEBA,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Mobile, Ala.  
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville. A. Crozier & Son, White Plains. H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega. Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, Savannah. Maj. Alexander Riddle, Savannah. Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

**AGUE PILLS.**  
Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Billious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
April 17, 1844.

**RIFLE GUNS.**  
A fine assortment and extremely low, for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY.  
April 17, 1844.

**Widow's Hotel.**  
The undersigned has taken the House of Entertainment in Wet-dowee, formerly occupied by J. B. Douglas, and more recently by J. B. Douglas, where he will be thankful for public patronage, and pledges himself to use all possible means to give full satisfaction to those who may call upon him. His fare shall be as good as the country will afford, and his charges in proportion to the hardness of the times.  
WILLIAM S. WALKER  
April 17, 1844.—3f.

**Chancery Rules.**  
By the Register for the 39th District of the North Division of the State of Alabama at Jacksonville, Monday April 15th, 1844.

THIS day came the complainant by his Solicitors White & Parsons, and moved the Register for an Order of Publication as to Defendant James Clarke, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register by affidavit on file, that said Clarke is a non-resident of the State of Alabama and that he is of the age of twenty-one years. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a paper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for five consecutive weeks, notifying the said James Clarke, within ninety days from the date of this order to appear before said Register and plead answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to him and set for hearing *ex parte*.  
A true copy from the minutes.  
Wm. H. ESTILL, Register.

Bill charges that on or about the 12th day of December, 1837, Complainant sold to said James Clarke, and his heirs, interest of one half in the south east quarter (1-4) of Section twenty-eight (28), Township fourteen (14), Range eight (8) east in the Coosa Land District, for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars, evidenced by a note of said Clarke for that sum in favor of Complainant; due the 25th of December next after, with interest from date and by bond for title by Complainant to said Clarke, to be made when purchase money was paid. Bill charges that William T. Givens and Edward Herndon are in possession of said land under pretended purchase, that said Clarke has left the State and has failed to pay the purchase money for said land, save about six hundred and thirty-seven dollars and 80-100. Bill prays order of sale of said land and appropriation of the proceeds of such sale to the costs of this proceeding and then to the payment of the purchase money, and for general relief.  
WHITE & PARSONS;  
Sol. for Complainant.  
Apr 24, 1844.—\$15 00.

**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
ARE receiving and opening their regular SPRING & SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Glass and Crockery, School Books and Stationary, Family Groceries, &c. &c.  
April 17, 1844.

**CASTINGS.**  
A large stock of Castings of  
**Pots, Ovens, Skil-Pans, Wash Kettles, &c. &c.** for sale at  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY**  
April 17, 1844.

**NOTICE.**  
BY virtue of an execution issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in June next, the following land to-wit:  
The west half of the south east quarter of Section three, Township (17) Range (7), also west half of the north east quarter of Section three, Township (15) Range (7), levied on as the property of James Cox to satisfy said execution in my hands in favor of Alexander Fame, use of George W. Sartain.  
R. S. PORTER, Sh. T.  
By W. J. WILLIS, D. SH. T.  
May 1, 1844.—5t.

**Administrators Notice.**  
Letters of administration on the estate of John W. Butler, deceased, late of the County of St. Clair, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county court, on the 1st Monday in April 1844. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
JAMES H. MEANES, Adm.  
Ashville, St. Clair co., Ala.  
April 17th, 1844.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by Asa R. Reid a Bright Bay mare, 9 years old, white spot on the rump, two white spots on each side close to the ears, spot in the forehead, and scar across the loin bone, 14 hands high, has a halt in the right hind leg when walking—appraised to \$20. April 20, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
May 1, 1844.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**  
Clock & Watch Maker,  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Silver & Gold, and to repair or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and other instruments with Silver.  
**BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.**  
A new process just discovered, and will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any other ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.  
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop in Jacksonville, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.  
Cash required for all work when delivered.

**CHANCERY RULES.**  
By the Register for the 39th District, Northern Chancery Division, held at Jacksonville on Monday, 18th April, 1844.

John Robertson, vs. Allen Strain, Achash Strain, Sarah Jane Strain, William Strain, Jabez Henderson, and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain, Isaac Strain, and mov- heirs and representatives, vs. Re- gister for of James Stain deceased. An order of publication as to William Strain and Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain and Isaac Strain. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an Affidavit on file, that the said William Strain and Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, reside in Bradley County, Tennessee; John Strain resides in the State of Mississippi—Isaac Strain, resides in the State of Arkansas—all beyond the limits of the State of Alabama. It is ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, and that notice be posted at the court house door for 4 consecutive weeks, notifying the said William Strain, Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain and Isaac Strain, to appear before the Register, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and be set for hearing *ex parte*.  
Wm. H. ESTILL, Register.

The Bill in the above case charges, that in December, 1837, the Complainant, John Robertson, sold a Tract of Land, being in Benton County, known as the south-west quarter of Section nineteen, in Fractional Township thirteen of Range ten, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Mardisville, Alabama, to James Strain, and executed to him his bond, conditioned to make titles to the said land, when the purchase money should be paid, and a patent should issue from the General Government of the United States—that a promissory note for four hundred and twenty-seven dollars, and twenty-eight cents, dated 16th December, 1841, due one day after date, and payable to the Complainant was given for the said land and remains unpaid. That James Strain departed this life insolvent and intestate in October, 1842, and that his estate is wholly insufficient to pay off his debts. The Bill prays a sale of the Land, and the appropriation of the proceeds of the sale to the payment first of the said promissory note, then to the payment of the costs of this suit, including the fees of Complainant's Solicitors, and that the overplus, if any there be, be disposed of, as the Court may direct and for such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.  
Wm. H. ESTILL, Register.  
April 17, 1844.

**House of Entertainment.**  
In the town of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, at the same stand on the N. E. corner of the public square, where Charles expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
AARON HAYNES

**B. T. POPE,**  
(LATE OF WETDOWEE.)  
HAS removed to Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties.  
March 13, 1844.

**New Grocery Store**  
AND  
**CONFECTIONARY.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a fresh supply of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES**  
in the new building south of the square and next door to the residence of J. Forney, consisting in part of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco, Candies, Powder, Lead, &c. &c.  
JAMES E. ALEXANDER  
April 17, 1844.—4t.

**State of Alabama,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by Hugh I. one Iron Gray Mare, with a white r. and one hind foot white four years old. It spring, appraised to twenty-five dollars May 14th, 1844.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c. c.  
May, 29th, 1844.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber still continues to carry on the COGNAC GIN MAKING at his old stand and is prepared to execute all work in his line in the most durable and substantial manner.  
J. N. HAYDEN.  
**NOTICE TO DEFAULTERS.**  
ALL persons within the Jacksonville Beat, who failed to attend and do military duty on the 17th inst. are hereby notified to attend Court Martial which will be held in Jacksonville, on the 1st Tuesday, June, and make their defence if any they have, for failure of duty.  
By order of M. O. LITTON, Capt.  
J. W. WILSON, O. S.

# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8, No. 22

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1844.

Whole No. 387.

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 arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**Terms of Advertising.**  
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due. Advertisements inserted in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly. A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

## THE LONE STAR OF THE SOUTH.

Far Southward o'er the Sabine's stream,  
A young Republic lifts her head;  
Whose single star doth proudly gleam  
O'er valor's grave and glory's bed:  
The star of empire took its flight  
From freedom's coronal of light—  
Beamed o'er Jacinto's deathless plain,  
And watched a nation's birth again.  
And there he saw, how strangely still,  
The Indian city sits alone;  
No herd upon the verdant hill,  
No skeleton beneath the stone.  
Forsaken mart of ages, start  
Life's current from thy marble heart;  
And bid the pulse of empire beat,  
Through ivied hall and mossy street.

Beside the green and sculptured piles,  
Whose roofs support the ancient woods,  
The hunter's home in beauty smiles,  
And joy runs through the solitude.  
And where the western druid tread,  
And offered human blood to God,  
The go-pell doth sweetly chime,  
At Sabbath morn and even time.

The fierce Cumanche seeks his home  
Beyond the Rio Bravo's wave;  
No more in bat'le quit to roam  
Around his father's sunken grave;  
While the broad stream, whose bosom ne'er  
Knew but the swan and fallow deer,  
Whirls the swift steamer's wheel along,  
And echoes to the boatman's song.

Oh! 'tis a fair and goodly land,  
Where restless spirits love to roam;  
Where labor spreads his rugged hand,  
And decks with flowers contentment's home;  
Where prairies vast the woods embrace,  
And rivers run their endless race,  
And wild winds whisper to the sea  
Of ages past, and yet to be.

To its green breast young nations cling,  
And raise the wail of infant life;  
While commerce spreads her ocean wing,  
And war's wild bugle wakens strife.  
And there the freeman from afar  
Sees on its flag a pilgrim star,  
And strives the glorious hour to learn  
When the "Lost Pleiad" shall return.

There shall the wave of life roll on,  
As rolled the North on Europe's shore,  
Till the old boundary is won,  
And ocean's voices drown its roar.  
O'er martyr's grave and monarch's tomb,  
O'er tyrant's throne and knight's plume  
O'er craven hosts to slaughter led—  
The Northern soldier's foot shall tread.

What! let the British lion roam  
Along the prairies of the South?  
Leave life, and liberty, and home,  
Dependent on his gory mouth?  
Oh! sooner should our children fold  
In deepest shame the stars of gold,  
And bury freedom's burning shield  
On every deathless battle field.

Oh! for a coal of burning fire  
That from the Almighty's censor fell,  
To touch the lips of son and sire,  
And break the soul-destroying spell!  
Then should the freeman scorn the name  
Of him who dipped his pen in shame,  
And, o'er the Revolution's urn,  
Forbade a sister State's return!

Scene in a "Down East, Printing Office."  
"Jim, what are you doing there on the floor?"

"Why, Sir, I have had a shock."  
"A Shock!"  
"Yes, Sir."  
"What kind of a shock?"  
"Why, Sir, one of your subscribers came in during your absence, and offered to pay a year's subscription which produced such an effect upon me that I have been perfectly helpless ever since."

"No wonder, Jim, but cheer up, if you survive this, you are safe, as there is very little prospect of another such catastrophe in this office."

A Cutting Reply—A poor beggar boy applied for alms at the house of an avaricious preacher in — and received a dry, mouldy crust. The divine inquired of the boy if he could say the Lord's prayer, and was answered in the negative. "Then," said the rector, "I will teach you that: Our

father—"Our father?" said the boy; is he my father as well as yours?" "Yes, certainly."—"Why, then," replied the boy, "how could you give your brother this hard crust of bread?"

"I have three rules," said Lord Broughman. "The first is, to be a whole man to one thing at a time; the second, never to lose an opportunity of doing any thing which can be done; the third never intrust to others what I ought to do myself."

"Doth God Reason?"—Sir James McIntosh, when at Paris, paid a visit to the deaf and dumb institution there. The Abbé Steard introduced several of his pupils to him, to one of whom, (Massieu), at the request of Sir James, the following question was submitted: "Doth God reason?" Massieu, on seeing the question written, at first appeared perplexed; but soon after returned this decisive and logical solution: "God sees every thing—God foresees every thing—God knows every thing. To reason is to doubt, to hesitate, to inquire the highest attribute of a limited intelligence. God, therefore, doth not reason." The Abbé, when at Brighton, a short time since, with Massieu, was met at the custom house by a gentleman acquainted with the anecdote above related, and who begged him again to propound the same question to his pupil which he politely did, and the answer returned was: "Men reason, but in order to get truth. God, who knows truth, is not in want of reason, and does not reason."

**SMALL FARMS.**  
Perhaps the greatest mistake in the farming of America, is the practice of attempting to cultivate more land than can be well tilled. This system may be properly styled *surface culture*; and it has been the means of impoverishing more land than any other cause. In the great South, as well as in the South-East, thousands and thousands of acres have been worn out, and abandoned to the growth of broom sedge, by this ill directed mode of procedure. It remains no longer doubtful that a hundred bushels of corn can be grown on a single acre of ground, and with little more labor in tillage than is required for cultivating an acre that yields but twelve or fifteen bushels.—The secret of permanent success in every thing, is to do all well that is attempted. Five acres, well prepared and well cultivated, will produce much as twenty-five acres on the common exhausting plan. Thus it is obvious, this statement being admitted, that one-fifth of the land now cultivated, might, with a different system, produce as much as the present growth in the country. It is also evident, on the supposition that agriculture might be made five times more profitable, and a surely the pleasure and honor of the profession might be signally augmented.—*Through sowing—deep ploughing—good seed—timely planting—proper rotation of crops, and neat culture, would work wonders in our Agriculture.*

The intellectual enjoyment and real moral of improved husbandry are not to be overlooked. In consequence of the love of a garden, the abode of the just in the next world is a garden of paradise, a garden or a heaven; and when it is remembered the whole farm can be made as interesting as a finely cultivated garden, there is something truly enchanting in the farmer's profession. A rich and well tilled field affords the most lovely scenes; but a poor field, with an indifferently sown, is certainly discouraging. Time will be when this subject will be duly appreciated by the farming world.—*Tennessee Agriculturist.*

On Sunday night an attempt was made to enter the building occupied as the Cashier's room of the Bank of St. Marys, containing the Vault of the Bank which is made of solid heavy Boiler Iron, and enclosed in the strong Brick wall. The outer wall of the building being very thick, the rogue succeeded in getting only two-thirds of the way through it. He had accomplished that he could have made nothing by the operation, as all of the funds of the Bank are kept in the Vault, which is one of the most secure in the State, and the Gold, and most of the Bank Notes are deposited in an Iron Safe within the Vault. It is not only constructed of solid Iron, which bids defiance to crowbars and pick-axes, but has an inner as well as outer door of heavy Iron, secured with three first rate locks. We are informed that the Bank intends to make assurance doubly sure, by having a constant guard to prevent a similar attempt.—*Columbus Times.*

**POOR RELATIONS.**—A laborer in Montreal has had eleven thousand pounds sterling left him by the decease of a relative in England, an officer in the Royal Artillery, besides clothing jewelry and other things of much value. He received by the last packet the necessary documents to allow him to draw immediately for £3,000. The poor relation, we suppose, was the only heir, as they are seldom remembered in such men's wills.—*Tribune.*

Mr. Ellsworth estimates the present population of the United States at 19,183,583.

Why is a dog with a broken leg like a boy at arithmetic? Because he puts down 3 and carries 1.—*Olympus.*

## THE EMIGRANT'S FAMILY.

From Brougham's Irish Entertainment.

One of the strongest peculiarities—indeed, I may say *passions*—of the Irish, is their devoted fondness for their offspring. A curious illustration of this occurred to me on my recent journey through the northern lakes. It happened to be what sailors call very dirty weather, finished up by a tremendous gale, which obliged us to seek shelter at a clump of aboriginal barrens, called nianion Island, where we were obliged to remain for five days.—There were a few deck passengers—between five and six hundred, and inasmuch as they had only provided themselves with barely sufficient for the average time, provisions became alarmingly scarce, and no possibility of a supply. To be sure, there was one venerable ox—a sort of semipitification, an organic remnant—a poor, attenuated, hornless, sightless, bovine patriarch, who obligingly yielded up his small residue of existence for our benefit. It was quite a mercy that we arrived to relieve him from a painful state of suspense, for so old and powerless was he, that if his last breath had not been extracted, he certainly could not have drawn it by himself.

Well as you may suppose, there was considerable consternation aboard. Short, very short allowance was adopted to meet the contingency, and poor deck passengers had a terrible time of it. Amongst the latter was an Irish emigrant, with his wife and three beautiful children, the eldest about 7 years, and all without the smallest subsistence, except what the charity of their fellow passengers could afford them; and as they were scantily supplied, it can readily be imagined how miserably off was this poor family. However, it so happened that the beauty and intelligence of the children attracted the attention of one of our lady passengers who had them occasionally brought into her cabin, and their hunger appeased. Gleesome, bright eyed little creatures they were, scrupulously clean despite the poverty of their parents, all life and happiness, and blissful ignorance of the want by which they were surrounded.

One day, delighted with her little protégée, the lady happened to say half jestingly—"I wonder would this poor man part with one of these little darlings? I should like to adopt it."

"I don't know," said I; "suppose we make the inquiry."

The man was sent for, and the delicate business opened—

"My dear friend," said the lady, "you are very poor, are you not?"

"His answer was peculiarly Irish—"Poor! me lady, said he. "Be the powers of penitence! if there's a poorer man nor me, I'll throne him the world, God pity both of us for we'd be about equal."

"Then you must find it difficult to support your children," said I, making a long jump towards our object.

"Is it support them, sir?" he replied.

"Lend less ye, I never supported them—they git supported somehow or another they've never bin hungry yet—when they are, it'll be time enough to grumble."

"I'm all over thought I—do you have aught to do to-morrow look out for it—self."

"Well, then," I resumed; with a determined plunge, "would it be a relief to you to part from one of them?"

I had mistaken my mode of attack.—He started, turned pale, and with a wild glare in his eye, literally screamed out—"A relief! God be good to us, what'd ye mane? A relief?—would it be a relief if ye think to have the hand chopped from me body, or the heart torn of the breast?"

"You don't understand us," interposed my philanthropic companion. "Should one be enabled to place your child in ease and comfort, would you interfere with its well doing?"

"The tact of woman! She had touched the chord of paternal solicitude.—The poor fellow was silent, twisted his head about, and looked all bewildered. The struggle between a father's love and a child's interest was evident and affecting. At last he said—"God bless ye, no lady, and that that thinks of the poor! Heaven knows I'd be glad to better the child; it isn't in regard to myself, but—but had'n't I better go and spake to Mary; she's the mother of them, 't would be orasonable to be given away her children afore her face and she not know nothin' of the matter."

"Away with you then," said I, and bring us back word as soon as possible.—In about an hour he returned, but with eyes red and swollen, and features pale from excitement and agitation.

"Well," inquired I, "what success?"

"Beddab, 'twas a hard struggle, sir," said he, "but it's for the child's good, and Heaven give us strength to bear it."

What's the matter now?" said I.

"Why, thin, sir," said he, with an expression of the most comic anxiety, "axin yer honor, pardon for bein' so wake hearted, but why I begun to think of Biddy's eyes—look it thin, they're the image of her mother's, beddab—I couldn't let her go; but here's little Paudeen—he won't be much trouble to me, for if he takes after his mother, he'll have the brightest eye and the softest heart on the top of creation; and if he takes after his father, he'll have a purty hard fist on broad pair of shoulders to push his way through the world. Take his eye, and give me Biddy."

"Just as you like," said I, having a pretty good guess how matters would eventuate. So he took away his pet Biddy, and heaved the little toddling urchin. This chirping little vagabon won't be 12 months with us thought I. Nor was he. Ten minutes had scarcely elapsed ere he rushed into the cabin, and setting little Paudeen up in his arms, he turned to me and with large tears bubbling in his eyes, cried out.

"Look a him, sir—just look at him—'tis the youngie. Ye wouldn't have the heart to keep him from us. The long and the short of it is I've bin spakin' to Mary—Ye see she couldn't part with Norah, and didn't like to let Biddy go; but be me sowl, neither of us could have lived a half a day without little Paudeen. No, sir, no; we can't bear the thorn of poverty, but we can't part from our children unless it's the will of Heaven to take them from us!"

**Political.**

The following letter from James K. Polk, was addressed to a committee appointed by a meeting at Cincinnati, which meeting was held on the 29th of March last. The meeting was said to have been held without distinction of party, and was opposed to annexation. This being the case, the merely spirit of the letter does its duty in favor of the greatest credit. We do not publish the letter of the committee, because it is not necessary to a fair understanding of Mr. Polk's views.

**Democratic Mentor.**

**GOV. POLK'S LETTER.**

Columbia, Tenn., April 13, 1844.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 30th ult., which you have done me the honor to address to me, reached my residence during my absence from home, and was not received until yesterday. Accompanying your letter, you transmitted to me as you state, a copy of the proceedings of a very large meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, assembled without distinction of party, on the 29th inst., to express their sentiments in regard to the annexation of Texas to the United States. You request from me "an explicit expression of opinion upon this question of annexation." Having at no time entertained any opinions upon public subjects which I was unwilling to avow, it gives me pleasure to comply with your request. I have no hesitation in declaring that I am in favor of the immediate annexation of Texas to the territory and government of the United States. I entertain no doubt as to the power or the expediency of the re-annexation.—The proof is clear and satisfactory to my mind, that Texas constituted a part of the United States, the title to which regard to have been as indisputable as that to any other portion of our territory. At the time the negotiation was opened with a view to regain the Florida, and the settlement of other questions, and pending that negotiation, the Spanish government itself was satisfied of the validity of our title, and was ready to recognize a line far west of the Sabine, as the true western boundary of Louisiana, as defined by the treaty of 1803, with France, under which Louisiana was acquired. This negotiation, which had been first opened at Madrid, was broken off and transferred to Washington, where it was resumed, and resulted in the treaty of Florida, by which the Sabine was fixed upon, as the western boundary of Louisiana. From the ratification of the treaty of 1819 with Spain, the territory now constituting the Republic of Texas, belonged to the United States. In 1819, the Florida treaty was concluded at Washington, by John Q. Adams (then Secretary of State), on the part of the U. S. and Don Luis de Onís on the part of Spain; and by that treaty this territory lying west of the Sabine, and constituting Texas, was ceded by the United States to Spain; that the Rio del Norte or some more western boundary than the Sabine could have been obtained, had it been insisted on by the American Secretary of State, and that without increasing consideration paid for the Florida, I have not a doubt. In my judgment, the country west of the Sabine, and now Texas, was most unwisely ceded away. It is part of

the great valley of the Mississippi, directly connected by its navigable water with the Mississippi River, and having once been a part of our Union, it should never have been dismembered from it. The government and people of Texas, it is understood, not only give their consent, but are anxious and desirous to be re-united to the United States. If the application of Texas for a re-union into our confederacy shall be rejected by the United States, there is a great danger that she will become a dependency, if not a colony of Great Britain—an event which no American patriot, anxious for the safety and prosperity of his country, could permit to occur, without the most strenuous resistance. Let Texas be re-annexed, and the authority and laws of the United States be established and maintained within her limits, as also in the Oregon Territory, and let the fixed policy of our government be not to permit Great Britain or any other foreign power to plant a colony or hold dominion over any portion of the people or territory of either. These are my opinions, and without deeming it necessary to extend this letter, by assigning many reasons which influence me in the conclusions to which I come, I regret to be compelled to differ widely from the views expressed by yourselves, and the meeting of citizens of Cincinnati whom you represent. Differing, however, with you and with them, as I do, it was due to frankness, that I should be thus explicit in the declaration of my opinions.

I am with great respect,  
Your obedient servant,  
AMES K. POLK.

To Messrs. S. P. Chase, Thos. Heato, T. Finkbine, Gemsel Bailey, Jr., Samuel Lewis, Committee, &c., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**LETTER OF THE HON. D. H. LEWIS.**

A writer in the Charleston Mercury holds the following language in regard to this letter:

"The letter, says our correspondent, is characterized by so much hearty zeal in favor of that object—just conception of its true difficulties—thorough acquaintance with its effect upon men and parties, amounting almost to the prophetic—and with all an enthusiastic confidence in its power over the public mind and in its ultimate success—that though written in February last, in anticipation of events, it is so vivid a picture of the reality actually passing before us at this present, as to bear the impress of an exact historical picture."

Mr. Lewis was correct in anticipating that the agitation of the question would be attributed to political design, adverse to Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren. He was correct in supposing that the close friends of both these gentlemen would resist the agitation, and if possible stave it off beyond the presidential election, and that notwithstanding both were deeply committed on the question, neither, at the present time was friendly to it. That both, as he supposes, can be driven into its support, is abundantly evident from their letters, for they each reserve to themselves three conditions by which they can get on the affirmative of the issue, and what bears a singular appearance of concert in the writing of their letters, is that these conditions are the same in both, viz.—acquiescence of Mexico—a more unanimous indication of the public will—and a movement by England to possess herself of the territory.

From the Charleston Mercury of the 25th. To Gen. ANDREW JACKSON.

Sir—I have just this instant seen your Card, dated the 2d of May, from the Heritage.

The call you make upon myself does not permit me to be silent. You are entirely correct in your statement. You never wrote a letter to me or even verbally in my hearing made any statement in either the one or the other, of your conviction of the injustice of the charge of "bargain and corruption" preferred against Messrs Adams and Clay. Nor have I ever stated to any human being that you had ever entertained any such opinion.

I presume that the mistake has grown out of the fact that at a time when I went, "through stich" for you and your preference, I said without reserve to our friends, that I did not think we could make much political capital out of the charge of bargain and corruption, because I did not believe in its justice, and that we had a hundred better cows to milk in our pen than this accusation, hence we had as well have done with it. But this was my opinion, pronounced on no authority of yours.

I can scarcely however quarrel with the occasion which breaks the silence which has so long closed our intercourse. After a painful separation of more than ten years, I have met you on the same stage of a great American question, which is to give an empire to our confederacy and a Gibraltar to the South.

Accept the assurances of the veneration and respect which

I am your  
Fellow Citizen,  
J. HAMILTON.  
Oswatche Bend, Russell Co.,  
Alabama, May 22, 1844.

Iowa.—The population of the territory of Iowa has increased most rapidly during the past year. The emigration has been principally from Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylv-

ania, and Ohio, and they have settled very thickly on the low Des Moines river. It is estimated that two thousand families have settled on the new prairie from the Indians on the Des Moines river, land which has not yet come into market. It is said to be a very fine wool-growing country, and during the past year, principally from Iowa and Indiana, sometimes as many as two thousand in a single drove. Carding machines and fulling mills have been erected in several places in the territory, and preparations are making for the erection of a woolen factory on the Des Moines. Many excellent flouring mills have been erected, and many more are in the course of erection, and the water power of the country is very fine. The population of the territory has now supposed to be very considerably greater than the limit necessary to form a State.—*New Era.*

Extract from a letter of Mr. CHAPPELL (Whig) of Georgia, on the Tariff Question and Whig Politics.

Of the responsibility for the defeat of the Tariff Bill, he says:—

"Suppose it should fail; it will then become material to inquire what proportion of the blame of its failure should properly be cast on the one party, and what on the other. And in answer to such an inquiry, I should not hesitate to say that, unless some great unexpected change takes place in the course or parties, the heaviest, incomparably the heaviest load of censure and accountability will justly fall on the Whig party. A very small number of their votes in each branch if given to the measure, will place its success beyond doubt. Now, if they will refuse this small amount of support, and thus defeat the bill, it is certain a much heavier culpability will attach to them, for going a unitedly against the bill, and in this way ensuring its defeat, than will rest on the Democrats for their mere failure to rally the whole of their party to its support.—This view becomes unanswerable when we advert to the fact that even if the whole of the Democratic votes should be given in favor of the bill they would not be sufficient to carry it through the Senate—the Whigs being there in the majority."

**LIBERTY AND TEXAS.**

A meeting of the friends of Liberty and Texas was held on Saturday evening, the 18th of May, at Concert Hall, in the city of Washington, on which occasion the propriety of immediate annexation was maintained without a dissenting voice.

Gen. Felix Grundy, McConnell, president, and W. S. Colquhoun was elected secretary.

The Hon. Mr. Belser, of the House of Representatives, addressed the audience in a speech replete with legal, historical argument. Mr. Van Buren's distinction between a Government *de facto* and *de jure*, was defined as being nothing less than the slavish doctrine of Kings, denying the right of expatriation. Mr. Clay's fears of embroiling our country in war, fell before the eloquence of a compromised soldier of Liberty and Texas, like "the baseless fabric of a vision." Mr. Belser referred to the American spirit of Daniel Webster and Co., and closed by warning his countrymen against British influence, and the intrigues of demagogues, and the common enemy of the workmen of this country—the Aristocracy.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock, P. M.

F. G. McCONNELL, President.  
W. S. COLQUHOUN, Secretary.

GEORGIA. The Georgia papers are filled with the proceedings of the various meetings in favor of annexation throughout the State. The Columbus Times, speaking of the letters of Messrs VAN BUREN and CLAY, says:

"Great events have transpired with these papers. They have changed the whole aspect of the presidential question, and it is honorable to the Democratic party to witness with such unflinching promptness they are prepared to take the painful step of parting with the leader in the battle, in whose patriotism and ability, fidelity to his principles, and integrity of character, they have such unflinching confidence.

"The friends of Texas will see in the conduct of the Democratic party, that it is upon that party, and that alone, they can rely, to reannex that disintegrated country to the Union. Virginia has taken the lead in this matter, and the whole South and West must follow. And mark the interference. Mr. Clay took ground against Texas, and the whole Whig party, with honorable individual exceptions, obeyed the dictation. Mr. Van Buren did the same thing, and the Democrats refused to give up Texas; they preferred to give up their leader! Here, then, is a question of party against country! can any man doubt which side to take on such an issue?"

ADVICE GRATIS.—Shut your eyes to the faults of your neighbors open them very wide at your own.

Stop your ears while gossips and slanderers are speaking of others. Take your fingers away to listen to the voice of friendly admonition.

Open your mouth seldom, and never but to the point and purpose. Shut it close when misjudging friendship holds the glass to your lips.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES K. POLK, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, GEO. M. DALLAS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

- Richard B. Walthall, of Perry; David Hubbard, of Lawrence; Thomas S. Mays, of Montgomery; Dixon H. Hall, of Autauga; John J. Winston, of Greene; John H. Nooe, of Franklin; Jeremiah Clemens, of Madison; William B. Martin, of Benton; William R. Hall, of Mobile.

CANDIDATES For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Henry T. Reid, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Matthew Allen, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce L. D. ... as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce D. ... as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

For Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Asa Skelton, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce William J. Willis, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Caldwell Soule, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

For Tax Collector.

We are authorized to announce J. ... as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Francis M. Harris, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Edward Epps, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce R. ... as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce William H. Pessnal, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Alexander Woods, as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce Lemuel N. Arnold, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

For Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce G. B. Douthett, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

Col. Wm. L. Yancey has been unanimously nominated, by the district convention which met at Wetumpka on the 3rd inst. as the democratic candidate for Congress in the 3d Dist. to fill the vacancy occasioned by the appointment of Hon. D. H. Lewis U. S. Senator.

The first number of the Coon Hunter, the prospectus for which has heretofore been published in this paper, was to have been printed on Saturday last. We expect to receive the 1st No. by the next mail, which persons desirous of subscribing can have an opportunity to examine it by calling at our office.

An important correction has been made in the advertisement of Mr. Wm. T. Hatchett, since its insertion in last week's paper. In that number it read, "after that date," (referring to 1st Oct. next) advances would be made on Cotton, &c.—It now reads "after this date."

Several communications unavoidably deferred. In our last number we expressed the anxiety which we felt with reference to the nomination of the democratic candidate for the presidency. Since that time our anxiety has been entirely relieved, by the news of the nomination of James K. Polk. We are gratified, and we congratulate the democratic party—that the nomination is such as it is. To the observer of political events for several months it has been apparent, that there existed views seriously conflicting with each other, with respect to the question, who of the many distinguished individuals spoken of was best entitled to the nomination. A discussion, of the merits of the south's being directly represented in her feelings as well as her interests by one of her own sons in the presidential chair. James K. Polk is also right upon the Texas question. Like the venerable and illustrious Jackson, in whose political school he has been taught, he has

spoken in positive terms in favor of the annexation of Texas to the Union. The subject of Texas is a matter of great importance to the American people, and it is a matter of great interest to the democratic party. They must and they do feel and love its importance, and they will walk the democratic path, and they will walk the democratic path, and they will walk the democratic path.

We are also gratified at the nomination of James K. Polk, because we believe him eminently qualified by the orthodoxy of his political tenets, his experience as a statesman, his correct understanding of our government and its policy, by his talents, by his unimpeached and unimpeachable integrity, and by his spotless moral character.

The whig papers are publishing with great gratulation, the remarks of a Mr Sparks of La. in the whig nation convention at N. York, in which he said that "in Clay and Fremont, the whig party have a Moses and an Aaron, and that they are now on the summit of Pisgah, looking over into Canaan, where the effort now would assuredly bring them to the land of promise."

A good old Democrat of this vicinity remained the other day, that the proceedings of the Democratic Convention, reminded him of the selection of David by Samuel. The Prophet saw seven large, likely sons of Jesse, and thought "surely one of these must be the chosen one."—He was mistaken, the "stripling" who was from home, tending his father's flock was sent for, and became the anointed. So by the convention, they ballot seven times, and passing by the seven large and likely ones, Van Buren, Calhoun, Cass Johnson, Buchanan, Stewart, Woodbury, the lot falls, (as the whigs say, on the "stripling of Tennessee.") Take care whigs—be not so confident; the omens are against you—the old democrat's comparison having had true this far, may in the end finish the Samuel's, by making the least likely, the greatest among the sons of Jesse.

public meeting. A meeting of a portion of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, held in the Court House on Thursday evening the 6th inst. immediately after the arrival of the mail bringing the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. Eliza B. ... Esq. was called to the chair and Mr. T. ... appointed Secy.

Whereas, we have just received the glad tidings of the nomination of James K. Polk, as the democratic candidate for President, and Silas Wright as Vice President. Resolved, That the nomination of the above named individuals is entirely satisfactory to us as members of the democratic party.

Resolved, That the nomination of the above named individuals is entirely satisfactory to us as members of the democratic party. The union of the democracy, north and south, was the only requisite to secure its success; and that has been happily accomplished in the person of Gov. Polk. But the intelligence feels great satisfaction at the result. It continues: "Certainly, for a respectable gentleman, such as we have admitted Mr. Polk to be, the whigs could not have desired a candidate for the presidency, on the part of the democracy, who would present less imposing claims to that high station, or whom we would have further behind in any comparison of abilities, of services, or of all the high qualities which are fit to illustrate and adorn the station of chief magistrate of this republic."

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BALTIMORE CONVENTION. The Convention reassembled, and proceeded to ballot for the Presidency. The result was as follows: Van Buren, 146 127 121 111 103 101 99; Cass, 83 94 92 105 107 116 123; Johnson, 23 33 38 38 29 29 21; Buchanan, 4 9 11 17 26 25 22; Calhoun, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1; Woodbury, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1; Stewart, 1 1 1 1 1 1 1.

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Mr. Butler of New York, Chairman of the committee to prepare an address to the people of the United States, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and on motions leave was granted to the committee to prepare the address at their leisure.

Resolved, That the American democracy place their trust not in factitious symbols, not in displays and appeals insulting to the judgments and subversive of the intellect of the people, but in a clear reliance upon the intelligence, the patriotism, and the discriminating justice of the American masses.

Resolved, That we regard this as a distinctive feature of our political creed, which we are proud to maintain before the world as the great moral element in a form of government, springing from and upheld by the popular will; and we contrast it with the creed and practice of federalism, under whatever name or form, which seeks to pervert the will of the constituent, and which conceives no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity.

Resolved, therefore, That, entertaining these views, the democratic party of this Union, through their delegates assembled in a general convention of the States, conjoining together in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions, renew and re-assert before the American people, the declaration of principles avowed by them when, on a former occasion, in general convention, they presented their candidates for the popular suffrages.

1. That the federal government is one of limited powers, derived solely from the constitution, and the grants of power shown therein, ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government; and that it is inexpedient and dangerous to exercise doubtful constitutional powers.

2. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

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4. That the constitution does not confer authority upon the federal government, directly or indirectly, to assume the debts of the several States, contracted for local internal improvements, or other State purposes; nor would such assumption be just and expedient.

5. That it is the duty of every branch of the government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the government.

6. That Congress has no power to charter a national bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power, and above the laws and the will of the people.

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7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the declaration of independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes our land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and seditious laws from our statute book.

country. The Hon. Benjamin Butler acting, no doubt, under the influence of his friend, Mr. Van Buren, who had so fondly pronounced as the one, able all others to be vindicated, to restore the popular cause and the character of the country. But Mr. Van Buren had told his countrymen early in this struggle, which has been urged with such vehemence by some, who could not bear disappointment—their pretensions should never be a bar to the union of his party. When, therefore, Mr. Butler (after a night's calm had passed over the excitement of the first day) found that the will of the majority could not prevail, or, if it did, only after a prolonged strife, he felt his duty to use the authority given him, to redeem Mr. Van Buren's pledge. He led the way, by surrendering the highest pretensions, to the withdrawal of such as waged the contest against them, and thus produced the harmony and concert in the convention which we sincerely trust may pervade the party throughout the country, and insure its success. Mr. Van Buren always redeems his promises to the people. He never even cheats their expectations. He is always better than his word.

The nomination of Colonel Polk will, at first, be received as a disappointment by all who have embarked ardently in the support of the candidates heretofore prominent; but a little cool reflection will convince every one who prefers the cause to his personal inclinations that, under the circumstances, this act of the convention was judicious—was, in truth, necessary to the salvation of the party. The dissension had gone too far in the convention to be settled by the triumph of any one under whose flag it was conducted. Col. Polk had at no time any share in them; and in other respects he is perfectly unexceptionable. He is a man of ability, unquestioned probity, untiring industry, and sound judgment, guarded by an ever-vigilant prudence. He is well versed in public affairs; and has always, in his conduct, been directed by inflexible democratic principles. In all points of principle and policy, he has been a resolute and firm antagonist of Mr. Clay. If, therefore, the mere personal preference of our party be discarded, no man could have been selected better suited to the occasion.

There are particular circumstances in the choice of Colonel Polk which reconcile us to the loss of our greatest favorite. He is a Tennessean; and the attitude of an all-absorbing topic in that section will enable him to achieve success in that State, and give the old hero of the Hermitage the satisfaction of witnessing the return of his beloved Tennessee to the Democratic fold, before he closes his earthly career. This consideration, we have no doubt, will make amends to Mr. Van Buren for any regret he might feel at the self-sacrifice he has so nobly made, and in some degree alleviate the mortification which a mind tenderly alive as his is to any thing that looks like a condemnation passed on him by the party to which he has devoted his life, must experience in seeing the almost universal verdict of the people in his favor turned against him by the people's convention. But we know that Mr. Van Buren would rather see a ray of joy gild the evening of the life of his venerable friend of the Hermitage, than achieve a new triumph for himself.

We refer to the letter of our correspondent, which will surely come, to-night, for the particulars of the nomination.

**DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.**  
BALTIMORE, 5 o'clock, p. m., May 29, 1844.

SIR: I see by your paper that no letter reached you from here last evening. I do not wonder at it, as everything seemed to be going wrong with us; and I suppose the postmaster here sent the letters wrong also, or did wrong by not mailing them. Everything goes right to-day; and I will write in time, and carry my letter right to you.

Last evening was the darkest, I thought, I ever saw, politically; and this morning was not better; to all appearances. It was said this morning, that the friends of Colonel Johnson would go over to Cass, but that they were not numerous enough to nominate him, and their going over would create a bad feeling with some of the other delegations, and make matters worse. The convention met at 9 o'clock, a. m., and soon afterwards the balloting commenced; and, sure enough, the 21 friends of Col. Johnson, who voted for him on the last ballot last evening, voted for Cass. But 30 others who voted for Cass last evening, voted for others this morning; and so the first ballot for Cass this morning was nine short of what the last one was for him last night. The first ballot this morning was as follows: Cass, 114; Van Buren 104; Polk 44; Calhoun 2; and Buchanan 2. The result of the ballot, by giving Polk eight of her nine votes; and N Hampshire followed, giving him her whole six votes. The ballance to make up the forty-four was given by Tennessee, which had, at every previous balloting, I believe given her thirteen votes for Cass, and by what may be termed scattering votes. I heard one of the delegates from Maine say, just before the balloting commenced, that he would draw the fire of Tennessee to Polk by voting for him; and, sure enough, it had the effect desired or intended by him.

The second ballot commenced like the first, and so went on until New York was called, when her delegation withdrew to consult. When they returned, B. F. Butler, esq., a delegate from the sixth district of New York, made a very eloquent speech, which consumed some fifteen or twenty minutes, and concluding by withdrawing the name of Mr. Van Buren from the list of candidates. He said he had in his pocket, ever since the convention met here, a letter from Mr. Van Buren, authorizing his name to be withdrawn whenever he (Mr. Butler) might think the harmony of the party required it; and I understood Mr. Butler to say that he had never informed his colleagues that he had such a letter. All of the New York delegates then voted for Polk, except Colonel Young, who voted a blank; but, be-

fore all the other States were called, Colonel Young gave his for Colonel Polk. After New York gave her full vote for Polk, some other States, that had scattered part of their votes, "corrected" them, and gave their entire votes for him. A few "corrections" were made by States which voted after New York.

When it was thought all the States had voted, and voted unanimously for Colonel Polk, (though the fact was that Missouri and two or three States had not voted,) a gentleman from Maryland arose—his name sounded like *Kellwell*—and said, in an eloquent manner, that nothing now was wanting but one absent sister to complete the harmony of the party. As he sat down, Mr. F. W. Pickens and Mr. Franklin Elmore, of South Carolina, both rose from their seats, and indicated that the absent sister was there, and would gladly do all in her power to perfect the harmony of the party. As soon as this was understood, every person in the room, I believe, rose from his seat; and such waving of handkerchiefs and cheering I never saw or heard before.

When the joy subsided a little, Mr. Pickens was invited to the platform on which the president sat; and there, amidst deafening cheers, he assured the democratic party that South Carolina was with them, and would show the whig party of his State to be as "few and far between" as milestones. When he had concluded, Mr. Elmore addressed the delegates from the same platform; and gave to them the same assurance. I felt for him when he commenced, believing that he must fall an immeasurable distance below Mr. Pickens; but when, a few moments before he had concluded, my fear vanished.

They did not consider themselves authorized to give the vote of S. Carolina to nominate a candidate for the presidency; but they thought they could safely pledge the vote of the State for the nominee, when it was more important. After the Stars had all been called through, it was found that JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, had been unanimously nominated as the democratic candidate for the presidency, and the convention then took a recess, or adjourned, until 4 o'clock, p. m.

P. S. When I passed here, I learned that Mr. Wright had been nominated for vice-president, had received notice of his nomination by the telegraph, and declined through the same channel or mode of conveyance. I believe he is a candidate for that office. Indeed, I understood in Baltimore that it had been intimated to Mr. Wright that it was the intention of the convention to nominate him for the presidency, and that he had written a letter to Lieutenant Governor Dickinson, a delegate from New York, declining to be considered a candidate for any office. I am sorry he did so; but I rejoice that we have such a man in our party.

Mr. CALHOUN, in his letter of 19th April to Mr. PAKESHAM, in reference to the slavery of the blacks in the United States, says: "It may in truth be assumed as a maxim, that two races differing so greatly, and in so many respects, cannot possibly exist together in the same country, where their numbers are nearly equal, without the one being subjected to the other." This maxim in the South is not only well understood and admitted, but is regarded as a truth of substantial importance, that there is no man of reflection who does not feel that our very existence is dependent on the preservation of our actual institutions, until time and circumstances may allow of the modification.

A striking illustration of this maxim we have now before our eyes in the actual condition of the Island of St. Domingo; not between the black and white races, for they have long since ceased to exist together, but between the blacks and mulattoes. Here the difference between the two races is much less than between the blacks and whites, yet we find that they cannot exist together without the one being subjected to the other. Hitherto the superior intelligence of the mulattoes, although their numbers were much smaller than that of the blacks, had enabled them to retain the governing power in their own hands, and, with the semblance of equality reducing the blacks to a servitude nearly as complete as they endured under their white masters. The tables are now turned—the blacks in their turn by their numbers have become masters. No alternative is left to the mulattoes, but flight or extermination. The two races cannot exist together on a footing of equality.

As respects the "open and honest efforts" of Lord ABERDEEN and his government for the abolition of slavery, we have a specimen of their efforts in the Island of Cuba. An investigation is now going on in that Island which will trace to its source the cause of the late insurrection there; an insurrection so widely diffused, with so many ramifications and so skillfully combined, that had not the plot been prematurely disclosed, even the large military force on the Island, and the energy and decision of the Captain General, would have been inadequate to save from massacre a large proportion of the white population. The Island would have become a second St. Domingo; the friends of abolition in the North and in England would have hailed the event with rapture; and devoutly have offered up thanksgivings!

Who does not feel that these "open and honest efforts," these desires and constant exertions to procure the general abolition of slavery throughout the world, are acting directly and forcibly upon the black population, preparing the way for revolt and massacre? And yet the nation openly avowing these tents and boasting of her superior humanity, professes to entertain friendly intercourse with nations in which the relations of master and slave are maintained. Detestable hypocrisy! atrocious state policy!—*New Orleans Bul.*

A PROCLAMATION.

His Excellency Gov. FITZPATRICK, has appointed the third Friday in June, as a day of fasting and prayer throughout the State.

**THE WHIG CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESIDENCY.**

In speaking of the candidates nominated by the late Whig Baltimore Convention, the *New York Herald* of the 3rd inst., "makes use of the following language:—

"Of Henry Clay, there is no necessity to speak a word. He is known not only in this country, but to the uttermost ends of the earth; and a few miles further. Of Theodore Frelinghuysen, little is known beyond the limits of New Jersey and the upper end of the city of New York, round about Washington square. Mr. Frelinghuysen has been a resident of this city for several years past—is a citizen of New York, holds from New York, and has taken an active part in a variety of movements here in relation to slavery, abolition, morals, religion, learning, and Heaven knows what. Mr. Frelinghuysen is an out-and-out abolitionist, or at least he has been, and we suppose he still adheres to the same faith. In this respect, therefore, his connection with Mr. Clay may go far to soften down the asperities of the abolitionists in the free States, but it will certainly injure Mr. Clay in the Southern States to a very considerable extent. In other respects Mr. Frelinghuysen is a very respectable, moral and talented man, though somewhat dull and heavy. However, he will make a capital Vice President, if he succeeds in getting the abolition vote, and obviating the opposition of the Southern States."

In referring the proceedings of this convention the *Vicksburg Sentinel* says that among the delegates Leverett Saltonstall, of Massachusetts, of Hartford Convention memory, S. F. Mann, of Rhode Island, Charles Paine, of Vermont, John B. Ayer, of New Jersey, and Jacob Burnet, of Ohio, are not only abolitionists, and, no doubt, others not quite so well known. It is not to be wondered that these men should endeavor to put one of their own complexions on the ticket, in order to secure success in parts of the country where otherwise the abolition vote might be lost.

*Montgomery Advertiser.*

PHILADELPHIA.—The city is quite tranquil. A boy has been fully committed for riot and arson in Kensington. On Wednesday, after Judge Parsons, of the Court of Quarter Sessions, had charged the Grand Jury in relation to the recent riots, Col. C. S. Jack, who was one of the speakers of the Native American meeting the Washington market, in Kensington, on Tuesday afternoon, the 7th inst., sent a letter to the Grand Jury, commenting upon the Judge's charge, and giving his views of the riots, and of the legal duties of the Grand Jury in the premises. The communication was immediately transmitted to the Court, when Judge Parsons sent for Mr. Jack, and after addressing him in the strongest terms of reprehension as to his conduct, held him to bail in \$500 to answer the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Jack demanded to know the nature and from of the charge to which he was to answer, before he was called upon to enter bail.

Judge Parsons.—There is information here to mislead, upon the oath of twelve men, which is amply sufficient for the Attorney General to form a bill from.

Mr. Jack.—Before consenting to enter bail, I request to send to my friend, David Paul Brown, to advise with him.

Judge Parsons.—You can send for what counsel you please, but you must enter bail before you leave this courtroom or I shall order a commitment to be made out.

Robert J. Arundel, Esq., rose and said he was ready and willing to enter bail in the case; but suggested to his Honor that perhaps he had not attentively examined the communication.

Judge Parsons.—I have read it with much care and attention, but with far greater surprise; and I intend to submit it to the other members of the court, that they may consider the propriety (which I myself have the right and power to do) of striking the name of Mr. Jack from the list of attorneys of this court.

Mr. Jack.—I am always ready to defend myself in any course which I have ever thought proper to adopt; but after the threat which your Honor has made—

Judge Parsons.—No threat has been made; none whatever: I shall now say nothing further upon the subject, except that bail must be given immediately.

Mr. Arundel then entered the necessary recognizance, and he and Mr. Jack left the courtroom.

PHILADELPHIA.—The quiet and order of Philadelphia continue to be preserved. The military remain on duty at various points of the city and districts.

The U. S. Gazette has the following.

The Mayor of the city, it will be perceived, has offered a reward of a thousand dollars for the detection of the person or persons who set fire to St. Augustine's Church on Wednesday night, and one hundred dollars for the conviction of any person who participated, more or less actively, in the riot in the vicinity of the church.

It may be proper to state, for the information of persons at a distance, that the other acts of arson, and the murders, were committed beyond the limits of the city proper. We know that arguments were yesterday morning being made to apply to the Governor for a similar proclamation with reference to the disturbances in Kensington, including the atrocious murders, as well as the burning of the dwellings, schoolhouse and church.

THE RUINS.—We saw, on Saturday, the ruins in Kensington, the blackened and crumbled walls of the Church, of the School House, and of many, very many dwelling houses, that the passions of men had doomed to destruction. The heart sickens at such exhibitions, and inquires for the justice of man, that allowed of such unlawful, unruly violence; or the justice of Heaven, which seemed to sleep amid the wrong doings of the wicked, both when the murders were

committed, and the property wasted. We learned nothing there to answer that inquiry; but returning by the way of Fourth street, we went up and stood amid the smouldering ruins of St. Augustine; and we renewed our inquiry, our eye rested on the uppermost portion of the opposite wall, from which the fire had peeled every particle of plastering, and licked off the decorative paint; but as if in defiance of the wrath of Heaven, and the fury of the flames, there stood, in injured letters, the inscription—*"THE LORD SEETH."* And we turned away satisfied in our heart, and exclaiming, in quiet submission, "Shall not the Judge of all the earth do right?"

[Phil. U. S. Gazette.]

**CONGRESS.**

The Senate, to-day, after passing upon several private bills, took up the resolution fixing the 17th of June for the adjournment of the present session of Congress, *sine die*; when, on the motion of Mr. Sevier, its further consideration was, by a vote on yeas and nays, of 24 to 21, postponed till Friday next. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Resolution of the Committee on finance for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie to reduce the rate of duties under the present tariff, to the standard of the compromise act. Mr. Atherton spoke on the remainder of the day's session upon the subject, making an able argument in opposition to the prohibitory policy of the present tariff, by which the labor employed in every other branch of industry is taxed to foster a hot-bed system of domestic manufacturers. Mr. Rives intimated a desire to address the Senate on the subject; and, at his suggestion, the Senate adjourned till Monday at 11 o'clock.

This private bill day, the House went into Committee of the whole on the Private Calendar, and acted on such bills as did not give rise to debate, and reported a number of them favorably to the House. Mr. Pratt introduced a joint resolution, which its first and second readings, providing that the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to cause to be divided into lots, and to sell at public auction or otherwise, the reservations to the north and south of the Capitol, or any of the lots that remain unsold at this time, for the purpose of defraying the expense of fencing and laying out the walks, and planting the trees in Monument Square, in order to complete the plan proposed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds; and that the Washington Monument Society be permitted to erect thereon their monument, under the direction of the President of the United States; and that the said Commissioner shall sell, under a condition that at least a three-story brick, marble, or granite building shall be erected within five years after the sale, of all lots contiguous to or near the Capitol.

*Globe.*

ONLY WAITING FOR THE WORD.—The Democrats throughout the country are "in arms and eager for the fray." It is only for the Democratic National Convention to appoint the Captain that is to lead to victory, and the people are ready to follow. Accounts from Maine assure us that the Democrats of that State "are of good heart, and await the result of the Democratic National Convention, with much interest, determined to carry Maine for the nominee by a strong and decisive majority." The same spirited tone we hear daily from all parts of the country. The great mass of the people—the democrats—have imitated the old Tar, who, when asked under what captain he was about to enlist, said: "Any captain that will lead to victory—I fight for the glory and success of the cause, not for the elevation and glory of any man."

(*Domestic Letter of the Herald & Tribune.*)  
NEW YORK, MAY 18.

The European steamer has been out fourteen days to date. We expect her along to-morrow or next day. Her accounts will be interesting, principally as they regard the cotton market, and the disposition of the English press, regarding the Texas treaty. The information of this measure had been received only two days before the sailing of the *Hibernia*, and from indications then at work, it is expected to produce no inconsiderable stir. The court gossip, which some of our statesmen dread so much, will no doubt be busy, and after some of their letters shall have been read there, we have no doubt they will get up some "opinion" for the special occasion.

In Danville, in this State, we have had a riot, after the Philadelphia fashion, "in little." Some of the citizens therein petitioned the legislature at its recent session to have the canal thereabouts diverted into a course different from that which it is now taking. The bill introduced for the purpose was laid on the table.—This was intolerable, and straightway they gathered together, with pickaxes and spades, and commenced digging at the banks, with a full determination to cut them down. The water by this means was drawn off and many boats were left high and dry on the ground.—Attempts were made by the canal men to repair the injury, but the mob assembled and drove them away. This was done repeatedly with a similar result, and at the last accounts the mob had forcible possession of the Presbyterian Church, the bell of which was used to summon the malcontents together. How the matter will end is not known.—The second violators of law seem to have almost decided penchant churchward. Unlike their brother scoundrels of Philadelphia, however, they have taken to Presbyterism, instead of Catholicism.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.

We regret to see in the *Daily Picayune* an account of the most destructive fire that ever has taken place in New Orleans. We have no room to give the details. Two squares, containing between 200 and 300 houses, was destroyed. It began at the Northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson Streets, swept the latter between Canal

and Common streets; and crossed Tremi, Marais Villere and Robertson to Claiborne. Montgomery Advertiser.

**THE SANCTIFICATION.**

In the progress of a speech which Judge Spencer made at Albany a few evenings since, he took occasion to observe, in substance, that whatever faults Mr. Clay had in himself or in his morality, either political or personal, his nomination was "sanctified by the name of Freelinghuysen." Mr. Spencer, it will be recollected, presided at the Baltimore Clay Convention. It will also be recollected that he was an old bluelight Federalist during the last war, and has never changed since that time. It is precisely the same with Freelinghuysen. He is a Federalist of the deepest blue, a bigoted sectarian, and was at the head of the project for stopping the mails on Sunday, so signally defeated by Richard M. Johnson. So the nomination of Henry Clay is "sanctified" and baptised in Federalism, bigotry and monopolies.

Let us see how all this will look in the songs and verses, of which we are hourly in the receipt, after this fashion.

THE BANE AND ANTIDOTE.

Henry Clay is the pisen,  
The antidote is Freelinghuysen.  
SANCTIFICATION OF GAMBLING.

Though Clay deals his cards all over the nation,  
And cleans his friend's purse out at play;  
No matter for that it is sanctification;  
To yoke Freelinghuysen with Clay.

HENRY CLAY—declares in his letter accepting the nomination of the Whig convention for the Presidency, that he does so, because he believes it to be in conformity with the will of a majority of the people of the United States. The bravado and hypocrisy couched in this modest acceptance, cannot escape unnoticed. He declares himself the choice of the people, whereby he would discourage his opponents, and animate the hopes and enkindle the enthusiasms of his supporters.

And, he affects that he accepts in obedience to the popular will. Now, his whole public course shows an utter disregard of public opinion when in conflict with his private interests or his passions. His support of the U. S. Bank in 1816, and of the Compromise act in 1825, and his vote against the repeal of the Bankrupt Act in 1842, all avince an inattention to the will of the majority, to which he owes, and affects allegiance. Did he think he was the choice of a majority of the freemen of the United States in 1824, when beaten by Jackson, Adams and Crawford, or in 1832, when distanced by Gen. Jackson, for the Presidency? Or did he run then, as now, to gratify his self-love?

*Huntsville Democrat.*

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We learn, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, from an official source, that the sales of the public lands, during the last calendar year, amounted to 1,639,674 acres, and produced more than \$2,000,000, exceeding the proceeds of the sales for the previous year, by more than \$600,000.

The commissioner, under date of December 14, 1843, says:

"There have been surveyed, since my last annual report, upwards of four millions and a half of acres, exclusive of private land claims, and some surveys where the field notes were lost or destroyed by fire. In the South and Southwest the surveys are extending to the farthest point, and in the Northwest are progressing with the extinguishment of the Indian title. These surveys, with the exception of private land claims, will, of course, form the basis of the sales for the year 1844. On the establishment of the boundary line between this country and Texas, under the convention of 25th April, 1825, it was ascertained that some of our surveys and sales were within the Texan territory; and orders have been given to the surveyor General of Louisiana to correct his surveys, so as to limit them to the true boundary, and make due returns thereof to this office, so that proper measures may be taken to refund the purchase money in all cases of sales thus erroneously made."

From Africa.—The Philadelphia North American gives the subjoined items from Sierra Leone Watchman of March 7th, received at the office of that paper:

The prospects of the mission (Wesleyan) continued to increase, and 841 souls had joined that body the fifteen months preceding 1st January. The French men-of-war were in the harbor, with a view to select a suitable place on the coast for a settlement. The Brazilian schr. "L'Egeria" was run ashore while chased by the man-of-war *Spy*, near Appe, and was destroyed by her capture.

"The Helena," master unknown, embarked 546 slaves at Ambriz, 128 of whom died on the passage. She was taken by H. M. sloop *Espero*, and was condemned January 6.

"The Imperatrix." This Brazilian brigantine sailed from Rio de Janeiro for Campos, and was taken by the Heroine. She was not defended, and was condemned on the 10th January.

NOBLE CONDUCT.—During the great fire on Saturday, a young man named Thomas Karney, an apprentice of Mr. Scates, saved a little infant from the devouring flames by his gallant and daring conduct. The mother of the child had laid it on the floor of her dwelling, while she was engaged in moving some articles of value; the fire then being some distance. She was only absent a very few minutes, but on returning, what was her agony to behold the building containing the darling of her heart enveloped in flames. Karney hearing that the child was in the burning house, rushed in regardless of danger, found the little one unconscious of harm and playing with a rattle, and quickly returned and placed it in the arms of its agitated mother, uninjured. Such deeds as

this deserve more than a passing notice. There is not a mother in the land who will not invoke blessings on the generous and gallant youth.—[N. O. Tropic.]

RAPIDITY OF THE LONDON PRESS.—The great speech which Mr. O'Connell made, at the banquet in Covent Garden theatre, was published and circulated in the room in print ten minutes after its delivery.

State's Evidence. A good story is told of Geo. White, a notorious thief in Massachusetts. He was once arraigned for horse stealing, when it was supposed that he was connected with an extensive band, which was laying contributions on all the stables round. White was offered large inducements to reveal his associates, all of which he declined; until an assurance from the court was obtained that he should be discharged if he would turn on his comrades. The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty" when he was called upon for his promised revelations. "I shall be faithful to my word," said he, "understand that the devil is the only accomplice I ever had—we have been a great while in partnership—you have acquitted me, and you may hang him if you can catch him."

A PRACTICAL CUSTOMER.—Col. McMahon of the Memphis Inquirer, tells the following excellent story of a son of the Emerald Isle:—"May it please your honor," said a stout looking Irishman one morning not long ago at the door of the Mayor's office, "may it please yer Honor, here's them three dollars I'm owing y'r worship."

The Mayor did not remember having any claim against the man, and requested him to explain.

"Och, thin, and an't three dollars the price for breaking? the corporation law over the face and eyes of a dirty spalpeen—when you pitch into him, y'r honor, you know?"

The Mayor understood the case at once. There had been a fight, and the principle offender, fearing a warrant, had determined to evade the tax of constable fees, &c. About this time the Recorder stepped in and having received the money, began to make the entry in his book.

A thought seemed to strike our combatant.

"Suppose, y'r Honor, I make it five, would y'r worship give me the privilege? It will save trouble, you know?"

What do you mean by "privilege?"

"The law to pitch into the spalpeen again if he don't kepe himself asy y'r Honor?"

We left the Mayor explaining why "privileges" of that kind could not be granted and went to our breakfast.

At the latest accounts from the west, the rivers there were all rising with great rapidity. The Red River Republican of the 18th inst., contains an account of a great overflow and immense loss of property on Red River. The town of Alexandria was under water; the levees had given way in several places, and much farther damage was anticipated. The loss sustained by the planting interest on the river is stated to be not less than a million and a half of dollars.

The bell of St. Augustine's at Philadelphia, which melted and fell in the flames of the burning church during the riots last week, was the old bell which first chimed musical peals at the declaration of American Independence—the dawning of freedom, political and religious, upon the Union.—*Tribune.*

A writer of a love tale in describing his heroine, says: "innocence, dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." We should think it stood a pretty smart chance of being couched out.

"Oh woman," said the celebrated Washington Alston, in that strange Italian tale, "Monaldi!"—when thy heart is pure, and thy love true, what is there in nature to match thee? Though he whom thou lovest becomes maimed, wasted by disease or blighted by madness—yet will thou cling to him, and see in the ruin only that image which he first left in that heart!"

Unpopular. A man run for Congress in one of the Western States, who was so unpopular that he did not receive a single vote. He could not be prevailed on even to vote for himself.

**EDUCATION.**

WILL be opened in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 17th inst. a Male School.—Rates of Tuition for the session of 5 months as follows:

Primary Class, including Reading Writing, &c. \$6

2d class, including Elements of Geography, Arithmetic, with Reading, \$8

3d class, including English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic advanced. \$12

4th class, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, &c. \$15

JOS. WILSON,  
Jacksonville, June 12, 1844.—if.

**Removal.**

B. KERNS TENDERS his thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and takes this method of informing the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Judge Smith as a Law Office, next door south of the Brick Tavern, where he hopes by strict attention and faithful execution of work to merit and receive a continuance of patronage.

June 5, 1844.—if.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County. TAKEN up, and posted by George W. Riley, a small black horse mule, four years old, one saddle spot and considerably shaven with gearing. Appraised to forty dollars, June 3, 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, CTE.



File

# Jacksonville

# Republic

Vol. 8.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1844.

Whole No. 389.

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 10 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 10 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Regular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising matter to be paid for in advance, and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

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

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

For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance. For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OR BUSINESS.

### CHILDHOOD'S HOME.

Go say to the bower of our childhood That the form comes right along With each flower that blooms in the wild wood, With the voice of each bird's sweet song; Oh loved ones and kind and warm hearted, Breathe the old roof-tree that meet— In the world's chilly crowd we are parted— Yet say do they think of us yet?

But the heart, like a child to its mother, Aye turns to its boyhood's home; That when loved ones awaken in pleasure These strains we can never forget— Oh mingle our names with the measure, And bid them remember us yet!

### GEORGE M. DALLAS.

From the Democratic Review, Feb., 1844.

Mr. Dallas was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 10th day of July, 1792. He is the elder son of Alexander J. Dallas, one of the most accomplished advocates and distinguished statesmen that have adorned the legal profession of the United States, or sustained in important posts of public trust, the principles and policy of the republican party. He received the rudiments of his education at a school in Germantown, and afterwards at the Friends' Academy in Philadelphia. At the age of 14, he was entered in Princeton College, and continued there until 1810, when he was graduated with high honors of his class. He delivered their valedictory address, which is still remembered and adverted to in the college history as a striking example of feeling, eloquence, and taste. Indeed, as a public speaker, he gave early promise of that excellence which has since been displayed in many of the prominent situations to which his talents have elevated him; and a published oration, delivered when he was but seventeen years of age, and preserved in the Post Folio, strikingly attests the maturity of his powers.

On leaving college, Mr. Dallas commenced the study of the law, in the office of his father, at Philadelphia; and although, in the intervals of that severe study, more attractive forms of literature and poetry were not unfrequently cultivated, he yet persevered with unceasing application in making himself a thorough master of the great principles of the profession of which he has since been so distinguished a member. He was admitted to the bar in 1813. Soon after the declaration of war with England, he had enrolled himself in a volunteer corps; and when, in the year 1813, Mr. Gallatin was appointed by President Madison, a member of a commission that repaired to St. Petersburg, for the purpose of negotiating a peace under the mediation of the emperor Alexander, he accompanied that minister as his private and confidential secretary. During a residence of more than a year in Europe, Mr. Dallas had an opportunity of visiting Russia, France, England, Holland, and the Netherlands. While in England, a family connection with Lord Byron brought him into frequent association with that great poet, who then, in London the general and enthusiastic admiration which the appearance of his two beautiful poems, the Clour and the Bride of Abydos, could not fail to call forth. It was in consequence of a remark of Mr. Dallas, upon the popularity in America of Childe Harold, and some of his previous poems, that he declared in his journal that these were the first things that ever sounded to his ears like fame; and that popularity in a far and rising country, caused tidings very different from the ephemeral praises of the crowd of fashion then buzzing around him. Through another relative, the humane and eloquent jurist who was then the chief justice of the court of common pleas, it was Mr. Dallas's good fortune to be thrown, not unfrequently, into the society of some of those eminent lawyers who have, by the brilliancy of their genius, and devotion to philanthropy, made their profession yet more distinguished than it was in previous days. Romilly, whose beneficence flowed in a current so transparent, copious, and strong; Brougham, with his far-reaching, inquisitive, and undaunted utilitarianism; Mackintosh, who could wisely and kindly apply to the heated actions, and in the busy forums of the rules of conduct which he had deduced in the patent reflections of a guileless life—these were men whose society, even transiently enjoyed by one much younger, could not fail to leave impressions equally permanent, useful, and gratifying. In August, 1814, Mr. Dallas returned

to the United States, bearing the despatches from the American commissioners then holding their sessions at Ghent, which announced the prospects little favorable to a speedy peace that are known to have resulted from the earlier conferences with the British envoys. On his arrival, he found his father transferred from the bar of Philadelphia to the head of the Treasury Department—a post requiring, in the complicated state of the finances, and amid the pressing exigencies of the war, all the resources of judgment and talent for which he had been already distinguished, but which he was now destined to display through a brilliant administration of two years, under circumstances and in a manner that secured for him a yet larger share of the applause and confidence of the people of the United States. His son remained with him for a time at Washington, to assist him in the arduous duties of the treasury, and then returned to Philadelphia, to resume, or rather to commence, the actual practice of his profession—an event that was almost immediately followed by his marriage with an accomplished lady, the daughter of Mr. Nicklin, an eminent merchant of that city.

The death of his father, which occurred shortly after he retired from the administration of the Treasury Department, took from Mr. Dallas, in the outset of his career at the bar, not merely the benefit of professional assistance seldom equalled, but those kind and endearing associations which could have grown up only in intercourse with one whose genius was not more brilliant than his affections were warm. Self-dependently, however, he applied himself with the more ardor to the practice of the law; and being appointed, in 1817, the deputy of the Attorney General in the city of Philadelphia, he soon gave evidence of that skill in conducting criminal cases which has since always distinguished his occasional attention to that branch of his profession. When, in the following year, charges were introduced into the assembly of Pennsylvania against Governor Findlay, which resulted in a legislative investigation, Mr. Dallas acted as his counsel; and the firmness and ability which he displayed throughout the whole proceeding, placed him at once, by general consent, in a rank in his profession, that he has since maintained by so young an advocate.

It is scarcely necessary to remark, that the exigencies of a legal life could not withdraw Mr. Dallas from the deepest interest in political topics. Deriving, from the conduct and counsels of his father, and from the association of his earliest youth, as well as those of later years, a strong attachment to the principles and views of the democratic party, he had never failed to cooperate with his fellow-citizens in the measures which were calculated to advance them. The more tranquil administration of Mr. Monroe, succeeding to the fierce political conflicts which existed during the war with England, did not present many questions that rallied party controversies on national affairs; but the election of Governor Heister in Pennsylvania had brought the federal party into power in that State, after a long period of democratic ascendancy; and no one embarked with more zeal than Mr. Dallas in endeavoring to effect the restoration of the policy which he believed to be essential to a sound and just administration of the affairs of the Commonwealth. These efforts resulted in the triumphant re-election of Governor Shulze, the candidate of the democratic party.

But while unanimity, followed by success, thus attended the course of his political associates in the State, the elements of division among the democracy of the Union began to be apparent regard to the individual who was to succeed Mr. Monroe. Early personal associations, as well as a just appreciation of his distinguished talents, had led Mr. Dallas to unite with a large portion of his political friends in Pennsylvania in a desire that the vote of the State should be given to Mr. Calhoun; and the success with which that statesman had conducted the administration of the War Department for the eight previous years seemed to give a certain pledge, notwithstanding his comparative youth, of the ability he would display in any executive office to which the voter of his countrymen should call him. When, however, the general sentiment of the republican party throughout the Union expressed a desire to confer on the venerable patriot who had so long and so faithfully maintained their principles in various posts of civil trust, and who so brilliantly augmented the glory of his country in the field of battle, Mr. Dallas, with sentiments towards General Jackson in which the friends of Mr. Calhoun in Pennsylvania at once participated, took the lead in suggesting that the younger candidate should be presented to the American people for the second office, while the united and harmonious voice of the democratic party should name General Jackson for the presidential chair. In every measure that resulted from this determination, Mr. Dallas bore a prominent part; the eloquent address in which the democratic convention of the State presented their reasons for the course they had adopted, is generally understood to have proceeded from his pen; and when, in November, 1824, the unusually large majority of more than thirty thousand democratic votes showed the enthusiastic feeling of the people of the State, there were few among them whose zeal had been more honorably and actively displayed

than his in producing that gratifying result.

The choice of the House of Representatives having given the presidency to Mr. Adams, the succeeding four years only contributed to create the yet stronger concentration of public opinion in favor of General Jackson; and when he obtained, in 1829, the suffrages of fifteen States, the majority in Pennsylvania had been increased beyond fifty thousand. It was during this interval, that Mr. Dallas received from the people of his native city an honorable mark of their confidence by an election to the mayoralty—an office which for many years past has, in consequence of the usual ascendancy of the federal party, been seldom bestowed upon a person of his political opinions. On the election of General Jackson, he was selected by him as the chief representative of the executive government of the Union in the same city, by being appointed to the office of district attorney of the United States. To the same Jefferson, through the whole of whose administration he continued to fill it, and from that office Mr. Madison called him to the head of the treasury. His son occupied that post for a much shorter period; but, in the two years during which he discharged its duties, several cases of public interest and considerable magnitude gave full scope to his abilities, and contributed their share to his reputation as a professional man, which each year continued to augment.

At length, in the year 1831, a vacancy having occurred in the representation from Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, the legislature selected Mr. Dallas to fill that honorable post. Thus, entering for the first time a legislative body, he found himself in the highest and most important assembly that exists under the provisions of the American constitution. A new field was given to his talents as a statesman and an orator. Having at the bar of Philadelphia few equals in forensic eloquence, and being perhaps without a rival—certainly without a superior—at home, on any occasion of public, and especially political discussion, he was now required to match himself with men trained by exercise, as well as possessed of distinguished ability, in a sphere which forbade the logical precision of a court, and yet could scarcely call forth or permit the animated current of spontaneous declaration, so often successfully indulged in the lesser assemblages of his fellow-citizens. His speeches in the Senate of the United States, throughout the period that he remained there, were heard with attention that gave evidence of his complete success. Those that have been more carefully reported, display, on a variety of topics, striking political views; and they abound with passages of animated eloquence. The most interesting subject of general discussion was that which made the winters of 1832 and 1833 more memorable in our legislative history than any period since the war with England. The principles on which a revision of the tariff of duties was to be made gave rise, in the former session, to warm and long debates, which, in the following one, led to those that involved the serious question of right of one or more of the States to nullify a law making such revision on principles that it might regard as contrary to the provisions of the constitution. On both occasions, Mr. Dallas took part in these debates. On the former, at an eloquent picture of the situation and resources of the United States, he touched with a powerful, but friendly spirit, the various causes to which, independently of the policy of protection generally advocated by the northern statesman, might be imputed the distress that were supposed preliminary to affect and injure the agriculture of the South. Following, then, the course of general opinion, as well as the declared policy of Pennsylvania, as evidenced in the repeated votes of her legislature, he presented, in a manner not often surpassed in force and clearness, by those who have treated the matter in the same light, the views then entertained on the best mode of adjusting the delicate question, so as to save the South from any real injury, and yet preserve from destruction the labor and pursuits of the northern and middle States. When the heightened excitement of the following year produced that gloomy epoch in our fraternal annals, which was marked by serious discussions on the extent of force that the general government might exert upon the opposing laws of the States; and the consequent actions of her authorities and people, he sustained that power in the Union which he believed to be essential to its preservation, and warranted by the spirit and terms of the contract, but deprecated, in so doing, every measure not clearly necessary for those objects. On all questions appearing to involve any differences of policy or interest among the States, Mr. Dallas appears uniformly to have branched to that course which he deemed most calculated, even at some sacrifice, to preserve the harmony of the whole.

On the 3d of March, 1833, the term expired for which he had been elected to the Senate. At his own request, his name was withheld from the legislature as a candidate for re-election. He was desirous to return to the bar, from which such an occupation necessarily withdrew him; and his doing so was speedily followed by his appointment to an office, whose duties, while not unconnected with politics, were far

more in accordance with his professional pursuits. He was selected by Governor Wolf as the attorney general of his native State; and he continued to hold it with increasing reputation, and with a degree of approbation and confidence on the part of the whole community never exceeded, nor often equalled, until the change in the executive administration of the State, by the election of Governor Rimer, of course induced him to withdraw.

Mr. Dallas had scarcely retired to private life, when he was made the object of one of the most remarkable proceedings that have ever characterized the political course of the party opposed to democratic principles during any of the intervals of their temporary ascendancy. Under the pretext of inquiring into the character and acts of secret associations, several of the leading members of the republican party were summoned to Harrisburg in the middle of the winter, and, in defiance of the positive provisions of the constitution of the State, a right was assumed by a committee of the legislature to investigate their private and social conduct as members of masonic societies. Of the persons subjected to this strange inquisition, Mr. Dallas was one. He obeyed the summons issued under the apparent sanction of the House of Representatives, and appeared before the committee; but when asked to take the oath which he was required virtually to acknowledge the right of instituting an inquisition so unheard of, into the private and harmless conduct of himself and his associates, he refused, in plain terms that led to the abortive termination of the disreputable affair, its injustice, illegality, and folly. He perceived, on the occasion, the secret operations that soon ripened to so fatal a result, by which the Bank of the United States was imposed, by corrupt and dishonest means, on the people of the United States, and especially of Pennsylvania, as a State institution. He lent the aid of his influence and talents to resist it while he remained at Harrisburg; and on his return to Philadelphia, awakened his democratic brethren, in public discussions, to a full sense of the danger whose near approach had been fully conceived. The hierarchy of the State's treasury, and the means by which its success was achieved, if not yet developed in all their details, are yet generally known. In consequence of it, the State was plunged into the long train of disasters from which its citizens have not yet been able to extricate themselves, and of which the effects, extending far beyond their immediate objects, have produced the most deplorable results on the business, prosperity, and even character of the American people. Even after the shackles had been fixed, Mr. Dallas was among those who sought to relieve the community from so fatal a thralldom. Taking advantage of the approaching convention, when the people of the State were to meet with every attribute of original sovereignty not restrained by the constitution of the United States, and of which the assemblage was promulgated by the vote of the people before the act in question was passed, he called to the consideration of the State, in an able and eloquent letter, the propriety of examining and relieving the Commonwealth, by an edict of that body, from all fraudulent invasions of its rights, due care being taken to protect and indemnify individuals concerned in the institution from any pecuniary loss.

The political history of the following winter was marked by the election of Mr. Van Buren to the presidency; and one of the earliest of his acts was to offer Mr. Dallas the post of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. In that country he remained till October, 1839. The only portion of his official correspondence, while there, that has been made public, is his discussion with Count Nesselrode relative to the territories and commercial intercourse of the two nations on the coast of the Pacific ocean. It develops several points connected with the rights of the respective governments on those shores, and destined, no doubt, at a day not very distant, to become subjects of still more general and minute examination. The claims and rights of the Americans are sustained with great ability and spirit. To those objects of inquiry which, in such a country as Russia, would naturally attract an intelligent mind, Mr. Dallas devoted great attention. Into its history, and a study of the habits, manners, and character of its people, he plunged with a natural enthusiasm, and collected a variety of facts tending to elucidate all these subjects. In a public address, delivered not long after his return to the United States, he sketched with a vivid and brilliant pen several of these topics; but it is to be hoped that, from the materials he has collected, a work of a more extensive kind may be hereafter given to the public. It is one which is rendered peculiarly interesting, from the nature of the friendly relations that have existed, and that circumstances will probably long preserve. He remarked with great truth, in the address referred to, that "such, for more than half a century, has been the strangeness and perversity of other international pretensions, that this republic and that despotism, though widely separated, recognised the wisdom of closely cementing their mutual amity. The freedom of

the seas, the rights of neutrality, the searchless shelter of the flag, were early links of sympathy and confidence which the forefathers of Mr. Jefferson strove to rivet. To these ties are since added others, springing mainly from a common consciousness that while there can seldom, if ever be points of enmity, their geographical relation on opposite flanks of rival and ambitious powers, to their declared friendship a vast efficiency in discouraging assaults or encroachments upon their own security, pursuits, and independence. It is but a reasonable curiosity which seeks to understand a nation, more likely than any other to be the permanent and pacific ally of the United States.

Since Mr. Dallas's return from Russia, he has devoted himself exclusively to the practice of his profession; and though it is generally understood, that not long after that, a seat in his cabinet was tendered to him by Mr. Van Buren, he has, so far, adhered to his determination to remain in private life. That he will be long permitted strenuously to resist the wishes and the judgment of his fellow-citizens. To the confidence reposed in him, founded in his adherence, from earliest youth, to the accepted doctrines of the republican party on every great national question, he adds a brilliancy of genius, a spotless personal life, and qualities so calculated to win affection and regard of all with whom he is called into association, that his native State, placing him as she does in the highest class of her favorite sons, will scarcely consent that the ripen years of his life shall be withdrawn altogether from her service. Adorning and filling, as he would with eminent distinction, the most exalted offices that his fellow-citizens can bestow, their hope is certainly as general as it is reasonable and just, that none of the accidents which hang upon all human footsteps may withhold him from the honorable discharge of those public duties which are conferred, by the willing suffrages of a free people, upon those among them who have been found to be the most deserving.

In personal appearance and deportment, few men blend more simplicity and dignity, and as a public speaker, his manner is singularly prepossessing. Though not hasty or unusually rapid, his lively imagination and success in happy illustration give to his speeches, even when least premeditated, an attractive variety, aptness, and ease, and make him one of the most fortunate of orators, as he has been one of the most successful in scenes requiring the highest talents for debate. To letters he is known to have always been as much devoted as the would permit. His numerous political papers give evidence of an excellent style; and it is not many years since, his occasional contributions in the various branches of elegant literature were to be found in the publications of the day. If the wish may be fairly indulged, that one whose public life has hitherto been so useful, may not be hereafter withdrawn from a participation in public affairs, the hope may be expressed with equal justice, that literature may yet receive from his pen many of those contributions, in which genius and taste are brought to illustrate the dictates of a judgment always enlightened, and the honest sentiments of a generous heart.

### GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN NEW YORK.

A large meeting of the Democratic party, amounting to about 25,000 persons, assembled in the Park, New York city, on the 4th inst. The New York Herald speaks of it in the following language:

"On the whole, however, the occasion presented a formidable display of the numerical strength, determination, and vigor of the Democratic party of this city, and was in all respects superior to the Whig gathering for the purpose of receiving the nomination of Clay and Frelinghuysen. It was indeed, a meeting every way calculated to alarm the Whigs—it was composed of the stern, hard working, unflinching old Democracy, whose quiet, subdued, but earnest mode of action tells at the polls, and does not evaporate in the blustering bravado of Tammany Hall."

Campbell P. White was appointed Chairman, and a long string of vice Presidents and Secretaries was appointed. The proceedings were such as to promise glorious results in the State of New York. We give the following specimen from the Speech of Mr. Gansevoort Melville:

"One thing,—thank Heaven!—is true, the democratic party may waver, but the chieftain and the working man, the unadorned manhood of the land, never waver; they don't know how to waver. (Tremendous cheering.) The voters of the democratic party have now but one alternative: Henry Clay and his obsolete idea of a United States Bank, a tariff based upon the principle of protection, a distribution of the proceeds of public lands, combined with a latitudinarian construction of the constitution and an anti-Texas and anti-Oregon bias—or James K. Polk, a determined opposition to the United States Bank and the policy of the land distribution—the maintenance of the veto power—a limited revenue tariff—the occupation of the Oregon—and—the re-

annexation of the State of the long-gallant and fertile Texas—both occupation and re-annexation to take place at the earliest possible practicable moment. (Enthusiastic cheers, and cries for Texas.) The people will record their decision upon them. In that decision, whatever it may be, we have the utmost confidence. In it we will acquiesce. If we do but half as much for the cause as the cause will do for us, we will most assuredly triumph. (Cheers.) Let us go into this contest heart and hand, with an inveterate spirit of determination that causes its opponents to give ground. We do not recognize the existence of any such word as fail. (Cheers.) We have carefully examined the democratic dictionary, the last edition—1844—and there is no such word as fail in it. (Laughter and tremendous cheering.) To use a strong Saxon idiom, I feel it in my bones that we will beat them—(terrific cheering)—we will establish a permanent democratic ascendancy, under our chosen standard bearers, Polk and Dallas—(great cheering)—the accomplished Pennsylvania, and the young Hickory tree of the great and growing West. (Great cheers.) The old Key stone has never furnished the Union with either President or Vice President, and it causes her to feel badly, and she cannot avoid complaining. But let her be easy and contented. She should not complain, for she is going to furnish one now. (Cheers.) As for James K. Polk, the next President of the United States, we, the untortured democracy of New York will re-baptize him; we will give him a name such as Andrew Jackson gained in the baptism of fire and blood at New Orleans; we will re-christen him. Hereafter he shall be known by the name that we now give him—it is, Young Hickory. (Here the cheering was deafening, and continued for some moments. A voice, "you're a good twig of Old Hickory, too!"—laughter and renewed cheering.) We have had one old hickory tree. Its trunk is yet green and undecayed. Sixteen millions of Americans have reposed under its shade in peace and happiness. It is yet vigorous—but it cannot live for ever. [And now to take its place is springing up at its very side, a tall and noble sapling. It imbibes its nourishment from the soil. It flourishes in the same atmosphere. It springs from the same staunch old democratic stock. It is heart of oak and sound to the core. It grew originally upon the same Carolinian ground. Like it, it was early transplanted to the West. There it has struck its root wide and deep. It will yet be cradled in the tempest and rocked by the storm. Storm and tempest will alike beat against it in vain. Its growth cannot be checked. It is destined to reach a correspondent elevation with the parent stem. We and our children will yet live in prosperity under the broad branches of this one young Hickory tree. On the 4th day of March next, that young Hickory will be transplanted by the People, to the People's House at Washington, and you, and I, and all of us, will assist in that transplanting. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering followed this very happy burst.) We are going into this fight on the great and fundamental principle of a philosopher greater than any the groves of the Academy can boast—a native-born, home spun, and backwoods philosopher—Davie Crockett, (roars of laughter.)—the principle he has given to the world, has the advantage of combining in itself the sum and essence of all practical wisdom. "Be always sure you are right—then go ahead." We are sure that we are right—are we not? (Terrific cheering.) Well, then, we are right and we are right and we are going ahead, and all the federalism and whiggery in the land cannot stop us. (Cheers.) The indomitable democracy of New York, have by this overwhelming demonstration, set an example to the whole Union—and we call upon the democracy every where to respond to it in like spirit and in like manner. We now proclaim from what is left of the State of Maine—what Webster and Ashburton, and other highly respectable gentlemen have left of it—to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the farthest confines of Oregon and Texas, that we are united and once more stand shoulder to shoulder. (Great cheering.) Past divisions are healed. Former animosities buried and forgotten. We are all brethren. Our only aim, our only endeavor in this coming conflict will be to emulate each other in penetrating furthest, and striking deepest into the ranks of the common enemy. (Cheers.) Our signal of battle is identical in spirit and almost in language with that which animated the haughty islander at Waterloo, when they rushed to that final and irresistible charge that sealed the fate of Europe. Let our war cry echo far and wide. The democratic war cry is—up, democrats, and at them. (Loud and enthusiastic cheering.) And "three cheers for Gansevoort Melville," which were given with terrific effect. Indeed, throughout his spirited speech Mr. Melville was most warmly cheered, his appeal apparently going right home to the multitude and stirring up all the enthusiasm which in the early part of the proceedings seemed altogether absent."

A jolly jock-tar, roolling along Commercial street, in Boston, enquired what the Democratic nomination was, Polk and Dallas' says a by-stander, "Polk and Dallas!" says he, that's the ticket, something to eat and money in the pocket.



CHARACTER OF MR. CLAY.—We submit the character of the whig candidate, as given by some of the most distinguished men of our country, and commend it to the attention of those man-worshippers who hold him up as a being little less than a god.

JACKSON'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—"Under circumstances how could a man of his high place in the Senate, and roams about the country retailing slander upon the living and the dead."

WEBSTER'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—"Henry Clay has too many heresies about him ever to gain my support."

JEFFERSON'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—"Henry Clay," said Mr. Jefferson, is merely a splendid orator, without any valuable knowledge from experience or study, or determined political principles, founded in political science, either practical or theoretical."

HARRISON'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—"I will do my duty, even if Mr. Clay is to be benefited by it, from whom I have experienced only ungenerous treatment, in requital for his devoted services."

RANDOLPH'S OPINION OF MR. CLAY.—"He is talented, but corrupt. He stinks and shines and shines and stinks, like a rotten mackerel by moon light."

### OUR NOMINATIONS.

There never has been an evidence of harmony, unanimity and enthusiasm more complete, more satisfactory or more universal than that which the late Democratic nomination at Baltimore has elicited from every part of the country, from Maine to Louisiana. From every quarter accounts of public meetings are pouring in upon us, of the most enthusiastic character, full of the hope, the confidence and the certainty of our coming victory in November next. The Whig papers are evidently beginning to feel alarmed; they are trying hard to persuade themselves and their readers that there is no "enthusiasm among us" that our perfect failures, "enthusiasm" is a term to be used only in connection with the Whigs.

Our friends are beginning to feel alarmed; they are trying hard to persuade themselves and their readers that there is no "enthusiasm among us" that our perfect failures, "enthusiasm" is a term to be used only in connection with the Whigs. You will find out before long whether our meetings are failures or not. The New York Herald began that time at first, but has changed it considerably in the last week. The real fact is these papers are already scared, and like the little boy in the dark, are trying to whistle their courage up, but they can't do it. The news is obvious. They know well that the Democracy, once united, are invincible, and if they still pretend to doubt it, we will prove it to their dissatisfaction in November, by a defeat as great and as memorable as that which Old Hickory gave their friend and faithful co-worker, John Q. Adams, the Abolitionist. No doubt, Jonny Q. and his abolition friends will do their best to aid Henry Clay against Texas now, as Henry Clay did Jonny Q. in 1828. But we beat them both in 1828, and please God! we'll do it again in 1841. Keep cool gentlemen, and stick to the truth, and don't let your temper get the better of your discretion.

### Montgomery Advertiser.

POST OFFICE BILL.—The following is an abstract of a portion of the Post Office Bill reported to the House of Representatives on Friday. It is understood that it has the sanction of the Post Master General, so that it will stand a better chance than that of Merriek's.

For any letter of a single sheet for a distance not exceeding 150 miles, 10 cents; over 150, and not exceeding 400 miles, 15 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents; and for every letter or package composed of two pieces of paper, or other article or thing, double these rates, etc.

After October next, the postage on newspapers to be as follows:—For every paper of more than 1000 superficial inches, for 30 miles, one half cent; over 30, and not exceeding 150 miles, or to any post office in the same state in which the paper is printed, one cent; and over 150 miles one and a half cents. For every newspaper of more than 1,000, and not exceeding 1,250 square inches, an additional quarter of a cent, with an additional quarter of a cent for each additional 250 or part of 250 superficial square inches.

Publishers may send their papers by conveyances other than those which carry the mail, and privilege may be granted by the Post Master General, for the carriage of newspapers out of the mail, on payment of one half the foregoing rate of postage.

More truth than poetry. An exchange paper says, Philadelphia is the Whig Banner city, of the Union, gives the largest Whig majority of any city in the Union, is the head quarters of speculation and bank inquiry, has the most disorderly set of firemen, the most frequent mobs and riots, has sunk more bank capital, and robbed more widows and orphans, owes the largest debt, and cares less about it; has originated and consummated more election frauds; pretends to be most tolerant, yet mobs Abolitionists, shoots catholics, and burns churches, boasts of its superior military, and yet cannot quell a riot; verily, Philadelphia is the Banner city of Whiggery, for there are its principles most fully carried out.

AN ANECDOTE.—On Wednesday, after the nomination of Mr. Polk, Mr. McNulty, a delegate from Ohio, and present Clerk to the House of Representatives arose, with a very grave air, and charged upon the convention a fraud—aye, an arrant fraud. (Members began to prick up their ears with astonishment.) Yes, he told them, a fraud; because the Whigs had wasted at least \$50,000 in printing all the old himbags of the 200,000 Standing Army—and negro evidence—and the gold spoons, &c., &c.—which were now prepared for immediate distribution—and here had this convention come forward to cheat them of their valuable property, by making it lumber and waste paper—"leather and prunella," upon their hands. Was this right? Was it treating the coons decently and fairly? Lt. Governor Dickinson of New York, (a gentleman of much good humor and good sense,) im-

mediately rose, and gravely moved, that the Whigs be reimbursed out of the surplus profits of the Bank of the United States.

### From the Nashville Union.

### OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN AT NASHVILLE.

On the night that we received intelligence of the nomination of Mr. Polk for the Presidency, we had the pleasure of brilliantly illuminating the "Old Citadel," and giving to the breeze our Star-spangled Banner.

On the day following, our good friends brought out the big gun, when a NATIONAL SALUTE, a round for Polk and Dallas, and another for Texas were handsomely fired by a company of citizens under the direction of Mr. Conley, one of Gen. Jackson's old soldiers. Meantime, the shrill file and spirit-stirring drum were joined in martial melody along the streets, to the tune of "Get out the way Ole Kentucky," accompanied by our new national banner, on which the ladies—Heaven bless their patriotic hearts—have beautifully embroidered the "one star" in its present sphere, as though it was longing for admission into our glorious Union.

A call having been made for a GENERAL GATHERING in the Court House yard on the evening we repaired to the spot at the hour designated, where arrangements had been made for public addresses on the occasion. After a large concourse had assembled, Mr. J. Geo. HARRISON took the stand, and submitted the following resolutions responsive to the Presidential nominations:—

Resolved, That we hail with enthusiastic joy, the nomination of JAMES K. POLK, of Tennessee, for President, and GEORGE B. DALLAS, of Pa., for Vice President of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be accorded to the members of the late Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore on the 27th ultimo, for their prudent and wise selection of these distinguished American Statesmen.

Resolved, That while we would have gladly with cheerfulness and strength in favor any other good and true republican candidate, our union will be closer and more perfect, and our resolves to persevere deeper and more effective, in consequence of the nomination having fallen on TENNESSEE'S FAVORITE SON.

Resolved, That we are for the IMMEDIATE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, as a measure to restore our ancient boundaries, to redeem the solemn pledge made to Texas under the treaty of 1823, to prevent the incoming of undesirable neighbors, and, in the language of the veteran and sage of the Hermitage, "TO EXTEND THE ARMS OF FREEDOM."

In obedience to the call of the multitude, Mr. ANDREW EWING rose and addressed them in a thrilling and powerful manner, proudly exalting at the distinguished consideration awarded the State of Tennessee at the hands of the democratic republican party, by unanimously nominating for the Chief Magistracy of the nation our distinguished fellow citizen, JAMES K. POLK. He congratulated the 400,000 voters on the harmony that now prevailed throughout their ranks, happily availing to the bright prospect before us, and declaring that the many different struggles for principle in which the prominent men of this State have been successfully engaged since the formation of the government are a good guarantee that our new Presidential champion shall lead us to victory. He was followed by

Mr. A. O. P. NEWBORN, who had been repeatedly called for, and greeted to the stand with rounds of applause. Mr. N. said he was not of a very sanguine temperament, but he must confess that on this occasion, he was utterly unable to repress the enthusiasm which he felt in obeying the call that had been made upon him. James K. Polk was an old neighbor of his—an associate, with whom, in the county of Murray, he had fought shoulder to shoulder for many a year. From his own youth he had known him well and intimately, could speak understandingly, therefore, of his transcendent merits, not only as a statesman, but as a private citizen. He instituted a striking comparison between Mr. Polk and Mr. Clay in point of public and known private character, by which the latter fared badly. He declared it as his opinion that no statesman of the country had a more unblemished private reputation than Mr. Polk; that no one was worthier of the high trusts devolving on the Executive, or would more effectually unite the republicans in the approaching struggle. He said, that for himself, in this contest, paramount to all others, absorbing all minor considerations; and that he was for "Polk and Dallas—Texas and democracy," as the sign by which we cannot fail to conquer. He ridiculed in a happy vein, the inquiry that had been mooted in one of the whig newspapers, "who is Jas. K. Polk?"—thought it passing strange that so old a citizen of Nashville as the inquirer should at once forget there was such a man in this State as JAMES K. POLK! Instead of answering question so idle, he would refer the inquirer to the polls of next November if he will look there (said Mr. N.) he will then learn that James K. Polk is President of the United States! After an eloquent appeal to the multitude, he was heartily cheered as he made way for

Mr. W. H. HUMPHREYS, who was loudly called for and enthusiastically received. Mr. H. went into a close and thorough investigation of the principal facts involved in the question of annexation, with a view of showing that the position occupied by Mr. Polk on this question was not only of itself correct, but was the same as that which to his own certain knowledge, all parties occupied in the west a few weeks ago, and especially in the western division of this State. He exposed the fallacy of Mr. Clay's reasoning on the subject, and appealed with

force and effect to the ties of country, religion, sympathy, and consanguinity, together with an identity of interest, by which we bound to make common cause with him in the great work of republicanism, and setting forth to the oppressed of the earth a brilliant example of Government based on the popular Sovereignty. He was cordially applauded throughout, and upon his leaving the stage, loud cries for

Mr. H. THURNEY, one of the electors at large, who was selected in the crowd, enumerating the reasons why Tennesseeans should vote for him at the prospect now before us, highly and happily enlarging on the illustrious neighbor and fellow citizen, James K. Polk, as the able and eloquent champion who shall lead us on to victory; discoursing at length on the incomparable importance which now attaches to the question of annexation. He alluded to the fact, that, in all probability, Mr. Van Buren would have been nominated for re-election but for his unsatisfactory sentiments on this all absorbing national question; and insisted that the very circumstance of unobscurely dropping a candidate so much beloved by the democratic party at large, was conclusive of a fixed determination of the democratic party to FOLLOW THE PATH OF PRINCIPLE WHEREVER IT LEADS. In conclusion he said, he had been selected as an elector at large to discuss the issues before the people, in the opening campaign, and was now going forth to meet his opponent. He expected many a conflict, and was prepared for them; and, fellow citizens, (said he) with "POLK, DALLAS, and TEXAS" for my shield, "I shall be no fault of mine if the chips fall and I am out of the Tennessee Bep before next November." After the applause had subsided,

MR. SMITH, of Mississippi, having been called for, made a powerful appeal on behalf of "Polk and Dallas—Texas and the Constitution," which elicited hearty cheers at the close of every successive period. He said he was a native of Tennessee, as were also many thousands of Mississippians; but they had all carried to their new home, in the sunny south, the sterling republican principles with which their young minds were imbued in the Hickory State; that they felt a deep and abiding interest in the success of these principles in their native State, not less than in the State of their adoption; and that an ardent response to the public nomination of Polk and Dallas was a duty of this very hour, going forth from the citizens of Mississippi in their local gatherings assembled. In conclusion, he said he would venture to paraphrase a sentiment of the "Globe," and give "POLK AND DALLAS, TEXAS AND THE CONSTITUTION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE!" He received amid a cry of "go on, go on!" when the popular call.

Mr. L. P. CHEATHAM took the stand, and made a very impressive speech on the questions at issue, congratulating the fellow citizens on the new and promising aspect that illumines the path of the democratic republican cause, in consequence of the nomination of James K. Polk to the Presidency. He discussed the merits of the proposition to annex Texas to the Union, maintaining with severity upon the conduct of Mr. Clay with reference to this question. He implored the democracy of W. Tennessee to rally at this moment with new courage, new zeal, new hope, to be early and late in the field, until the campaign shall glow only with the triumphant cheer to the high offices in the people's hall of Tennessee's favored son. After he had concluded, the following resolutions were proposed by Mr. J. J. STANLEY, "THREE HEARTY CHEERS FOR POLK AND TEXAS!"

Resolved, That we should here mention, as a part of the increasing exultation of the evening, the splendid fireworks that were exhibited at the gates of the courthouse yard, under the direction of Mr. Macfarlane, among the representatives was a light and beautiful revolving span of some minutes duration, which caused a suspension of the speaking for the time, and elicited much applause for the long star, now rising in the ascendant!

This was we briefly chronicled some of the interesting incidents that mark the opening of the Presidential campaign in Nashville, and but for the large space of our available space thus occupied, we would here add an appeal to the true democracy of Tennessee to RALLY TO THE RESCUE. That pleasure, however, is reserved for another day.

### Characteristics of States.

Ohio raised most wheat, viz. 18,765,705 bushels.

New York the most barley, viz. 1,802,983 bushels.

New York also the most oats, viz. 24,907,443 bushels.

Pennsylvania the most rye, viz. 9,129,637 bushels.

Pennsylvania also the most buckwheat, viz. 2,408,508 bushels.

Tennessee the most Indian corn, viz. 67,828,477 bushels.

New York the most potatoes, viz. 26,553,612 bushels.

New York the most hay, viz. 4,295,536 tons.

Virginia the most flax and hemp, viz. 31,723 lbs.

Kentucky the most tobacco, viz. 22,329,543 lbs.

Georgia the most cotton, viz. 182,758,128 lbs.

South Carolina the most rice, viz. 66,802,807 lbs.

Connecticut the most silk, viz. 140,971 lbs.

Louisiana the most sugar, viz. 37,173,599 lbs.

North Carolina the most wine, viz. 17,347 gallons.

### AN OVERFLOW.—The Alexandria (La.) publican, of the 18th ult., gives the particulars of the almost entire overflow of that city.

The large and splendid mansion of Mills, built upon the model of the Parthenon, was swept entirely together with a box containing treasure and valuable papers. The new and magnificent market house, and the church on Pearl street, were in imminent danger. Maj. Duress, one of the most respectable citizens of Alexandria, was drowned. It was said that the loss of the planting interest on the river could not be less than a million and a half dollars.

### THE NOMINATION OF MR. DALLAS—HOW IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

The news of the nomination of Geo. M. Dallas was conveyed to that gentleman in a singular manner, and merits a notice. It was arranged to be announced to him by the Eastern delegation on their way home from the convention. Accompanied by Senator Walker, of Mississippi, a personal friend of Mr. Dallas, the delegates, 60 in number, arrived in this city on Friday morning about half past five o'clock. Of course almost everybody was yet asleep. The party soon reached Mr. D.'s house in Walnut, below Tenth street, and Mr. Walker, ascending the steps, rang the bell. After a pause, Mrs. D. put her head out of the window, and seeing Mr. Walker, conjectured that some misfortune had happened to her daughter, resident in Washington. Mr. Walker's remark, "I wish to see Mr. Dallas immediately," confirmed her suspicions, and she hastily awakened her husband, communicating the sad conjectures. He ran down stairs half dressed and barefooted—opened the door—when to his utter amazement, in walked sixty or more gentlemen, two by two, with the tread of soldiers, passing him by and entering his front parlor as though to make him a captive. Not having the slightest conception of their object, he stood thunder-struck at the scene. Mr. Walker led him into the back parlor. "My dear Walker," said he, in amazement, "what is the matter?" "Wait one moment, if you please," said the folding doors were then thrown open, and the whole delegation stepping forward, gave three deafening cheers for "Polk and Dallas!" Mr. D. stood paralyzed.—Mr. Walker enjoyed his discomfiture. Governor Fairfield, of Maine then stepped forward, and in the name of the delegation, solved the mystery in the following brief speech:—

Mr. Dallas, I have the honor to inform you that the National Convention of Democrats assembled at Baltimore, having entire confidence in the purity of your private character, and the distinguished services you have rendered to the Democratic party, have unanimously conferred upon you the nomination of Vice President of the United States. Unsolicited on your part and unexpected as it no doubt is, we are authorized to announce to you that the people of the United States in Democratic Convention assembled, have thus selected one whom the Democracy of the Keystone State have ever cherished as a faithful and tried son. The name of Dallas is the only pledge which the democracy of the Union need require, for the uprightness of your course, the purity of your principles, and your faithful adherence to the cause of Democracy."

Mr. Dallas, having by this time collected himself, made a very short speech. He said, "I feel honored on behalf of the Keystone State in this nomination. If the party ask it, I must yield all private and personal considerations to their wishes—especially as it was unsolicited and unsought." Mr. Walker and several of the delegates then spoke, after which they gave 26 cheers for Polk, Dallas, Van Buren and Texas. Clear after cheer was then given for the nomination which effectually awakened the slumbering family, but all the neighborhood, the street being by that time alive with a crowd of anxious inquirers. The facts were soon known, and when the delegation departed, three cheers from the crowd greeted them as they went.

### Phil. Spirit of the Time.

A writer from Philadelphia to Mr. Ritchie, says, "the National Convention has saved the Democratic party."

"Never have I seen such enthusiasm and confidence as now pervades our ranks. We shall make a perfect sweep in the Keystone State, and will carry New Jersey by a decisive majority. I know the politics of both States well, and you may rely upon what I say."

"Polk will receive the united vote of our party"—In addition to all this, we shall recruit largely from the enemy; for the Texas question, in both this State & New Jersey, is the most popular measure I have ever known."

Great Britain, *Sata Awa a, Clay,*  
To keep our Texas—tis, they say,  
Unable to speak of right."

But hark! the swelling millions shout,  
Who dreads their threats and malice?  
We'll put the triple foe to rout,  
With Texas, Polk and Dallas."

### OLD WOMEN.

Say what you will, we respect and love old women. There's our next door neighbor, who must be nearly three score years of age, and never idle. At morning's dawn she is up and busy, and never retires until she has accomplished her work. When a neighbor is sick, she is always ready to sooth, by her little kindnesses and manifests as much interest in his or her welfare, as if a near relative. When the wind howls, she feels for and pities the poor sailor. When a cold north-easter approaches she remembers the poor. In fine, she is always doing good as far as her means will allow. Blessings on the old women. They cannot be dispensed with. May they all live in peace and happiness, and when their work is accomplished, die in composure, to receive the welcome done good and faithful servants.

### THE PRINCIPLES WE FIGHT FOR.

Jefferson lays down the following principles:

"The People—the only source of all power."  
"The absolute and lasting severance of Church and State."

"The freedom, sovereignty, and independence of the respective States."  
"The Union—a confederacy, a compact, neither a consolidation, nor a centralization."

"The Constitution of the Union—a special grant of powers, limited and definite."  
"The civil paramount to the military power."

"The Representative to obey instructions of his constituents."  
"Elections free, and suffrage universal."  
"No hereditary office, nor order, title."  
"No taxation beyond the public wants."  
"No national debt if possible."  
"No costly splendor of administration."  
"No proscription of opinion, nor of public discussion."

"No unnecessary interference with individual conduct, property, or speech."  
"No favored classes, and no monopolies."  
"No public moneys expended, except by warrant or a specific appropriation."  
"No mysteries in government inaccessible to the public eye."  
"Public compensation for public services, moderate salaries, and strict accountability."

For the Republican.

### TO THE AFFLICTED.

"Seize upon truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among our friends, among our foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows."

Is the motto of a periodical published in Cincinnati Ohio by A. Curtis, M. D. To all those who believe in the cure of disease by medicine that is congenial to nature, and clear of all poisons, I would say, read Dr. Curtis' paper and you will find it of inestimable value. The writer of these lines was afflicted with one of the most dreadful maladies for ten years during which time he tried some of the most conspicuous gentlemen of the old school (among that number was the celebrated Dr. Smith of Baltimore) without getting relieved. He read the Materia Medica of the old school and gave it his undivided attention for more than two years. After trying so many of the eminent of that profession, was induced to try a system in which he did not believe at the time, that system was Thompsonian without any tinge, and was cured in six months to his great surprise. It has been about six years since he has been using the vegetable medicine alone, in that time he has had a good chance to know the value of the botanic remedies, and can say of a truth, they are invaluable. Time has been when a Thompsonian was viewed with scorn and thought by many to be unworthy of consideration. At present, we are proud, for men had medicine almost as much under their control as the Roman priest once had professions of religion.

By the cures we perform it is gaining ground and appears to be treated with more respect. While we can number such men as Benjamin Waterhouse, M. D. L. L. D. Fellow of the medical society London, and Bath and Manchester, England of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, Belles-lettres, inscriptions and commerce, Marselles; and of the national medical school of France; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the philosophical society of Philadelphia; and professor of the theory and practice of physics in the University of Cambridge Massachusetts, in the United States of North America, we say we have respectable and profound men in our ranks, and that their names with our illustrious founder will be honored by the afflicted while pain is the common lot of all men.

The writer of this is not trying to gain money or popularity (as in all probability it will be said by the enemies of the Botanic system) but feeling it a duty which he owes to man to point the way which he knows to be right to relieve human misery.

### A PHILANTHROPIST.

From the Hartford Times.

### DEMOCRATIC SONG.

Each Whig before his god of Clay,  
The dust all prostrate lies in  
And hopes to hide his sins away  
With pious Prelinghuysen;  
But in the air we'll hang them up  
Like Haman on his gallows,  
And dash to earth their elder cup,  
With our brave "Polk and Dallas."

So let them bawl till they are hoarse,  
And swagger round the nation,  
But all the pretty girls, of course,  
Will go for annexation!  
And he who'll not approve their choice,  
Must be both cold and callous;  
So all ye bold and gallant boys,  
Enlist for "Polk and Dallas."

Let "colporteurs," like cats-paw tools,  
O'er all the country trudge on—  
They'll find the people are not fools,  
The Democrats no gudgeon;  
Tho' "ignorant" with haughty pride,  
And "poor" and "weak" they call us,  
We'll row them up Salt-River's tide  
With our strong "Polk and Dallas."

As now in force we take the field,  
They'll find 'twill be no joking,  
When with the arms that Freemen wield  
We're in their ribs are Polk-ing—  
Hark! from the vales and mountains where  
Each truth-arm'd cohort rallies,  
The routing cry rings on the air,  
"Hurrah! for 'Polk and Dallas!'"

### MARRIED.—On the 5th inst. in Greenville Dist. South Carolina, by the Rev'd John G. Lantrum, Mr. S. P. Hunsox of this place to Miss K. A. daughter of Col. T. P. & Mrs. Mary Brockman of the former place.

### Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.

COTTON, : : : lb.	4 a 7
Bagging, Dundee, yd.	14 a 16
" Ky. : : : "	17 a 18
" India, : : : "	20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.	5 a 9
" Ky. : : : "	8 a 9
Collec. Rio, : : : "	8 a 9
" Green Hav. : : : "	8 a 8 1/2
" Java, : : : "	13 a 15
Bacon, Hams, : : : "	9 a 10
sides, : : : "	6 a 6
shoulders, : : : "	5 a 6
Butter, Goshen, : : : "	12 1/2 a 10
country, : : : "	12 1/2 a 10
Cheese, : : : "	8 a 9
Iron, sheet, : : : "	9 a 10
hoop, : : : "	10 a 10
Plough moulds, : : : "	7 a 8
Steel, German, : : : "	16 a 00
American bl. : : : "	10 a 12
English : : : "	18 a 20
cast, : : : "	4 a 25
Nails, cast, : : : "	6 a 6 1/2
wrought, : : : "	20 a 00
Rice, : : : "	4 a 5
Sugar, loaf, : : : "	18 a 20
lump, : : : "	14 a 16
N. Orleans, : : : "	7 a 8 1/2
" Rio, : : : "	10 a 12
Salt, : : : "	10 a 12
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.	\$1 50 a 300
Am. : : : "	45 a 100
Rum, N. E. : : : "	45 a 75
Lafayette, : : : "	62 1/2 a 75
St. Croix, : : : "	\$2 00 a 225
Jamaica, : : : "	\$1 50 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, : : : "	\$2 00 a 250
American, : : : "	60 a 75
Whiskey, re. com. : : : "	26 a 27
25 a 25	
Brandy, p'ch ap'l : : : "	75 a 100
Wines, Madeira, : : : "	\$2 50 a 400
Teneriffe, : : : "	\$1 25 a 150
Sherry, : : : "	\$1 75 a 350
Sweet Mal. : : : "	60 a 68
Port, : : : "	\$3 00 a 300
Liston, : : : "	\$1 00 a 125
Claret, : : : doz.	\$2 25 a 650
Champaigne : : : "	\$3 00 1200
Muscat, : : : "	\$5 00 a 600
Cordials, assorted, : : : "	\$4 50 a 500
Champaigne cider, : : : "	\$4 50 a 600
Porter, London, : : : "	\$4 00 a 400
American, : : : "	\$3 00 a 350
Soap, yellow, : : : lb.	6 a 8
white, : : : "	10 a 12
Glass, 8 x 10, : : : "	\$3 50 a 400
10 x 12, : : : "	\$4 00 a 400
Oils, lamp, : : : gal.	80 a 200
train, : : : "	87 a 100
linseed, : : : "	\$1 50 a 200

### Election Notice.

I WILL open and hold an Election on the first Monday in August next, at Jacksonville and the different precincts of Benton County, for three Representatives, one Circuit Clerk, one Sheriff, four Commissioners of Roads and Revenues, and one Tax Collector.

ROBERT S. PORTER, Sheriff.  
June 26, 1844.

A failure to hold the regular Term of the Chancery Court for the county of St. Clair, having unavoidably occurred—It is ordered, That an extra Term of said court be held at Ashville on the eleventh Monday after the fourth Monday in May of the present year, being the twelfth day of August next, of which all persons interested are required to take notice.

By order of the Chancellor:  
C. C. P. FARRAR,  
Register and Master.  
June 26, 1844.—2t.

### Removal.

TENDERS his thanks to his old friends and customers for a liberal patronage heretofore received; and takes this method of informing the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Judge Smith as a Law Office, next door south of the Brick Tavern, where he hopes by strict attention and faithful execution of work merit and receive a continuance of patronage.  
June 5, 1844.—1f.

**Collector's Sales.**  
On Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

**L. D. JONES,**  
Tax Collector Benton County.  
Jan. 10, 1844.

**JOHN A. FLEMING,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
HAVING permanently located himself at Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. will faithfully attend to any business entrusted to his care in the Chancery, Circuit or County Courts of St. Clair, Benton, Cherokee and Blount.  
May 1, 1844.

**CHEAP GOODS.**  
**S. P. HUDSON**  
Is just receiving a splendid assortment of **Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS, Consisting of a general assortment of Staple Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de Syria, Fig. gro de Swiss, Craple de Swiss, Adrianople Balzarine and Organd. Muslins—very handsome articles; together with a general assortment of  
**Bonnets, Hats, Shoes; Saddlery, Hardware, Crockery, Books and Stationery.**  
Also, SAGAR, COFFEE and other Groceries—and expects to receive in a few days a superior article of  
**FACTORY THREAD,**  
All of which will be sold unusually low for Cash.  
April 16th, 1844.—4t.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by Brice Miller, near the Boiling Spring, a Sorrel Horse, six years old, fifteen and half hands, high, left hind foot white, blaze face, with some saddle marks appraised to sixty dollars. May 10th, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,** Benton County.  
TAKEN up and posted by George W. Riley, a small black horse mule, four years old, one saddle spot and considerably shaven with gearing. Appraised to forty dollars, June 3, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

**AGUE PILLS.**  
Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills, for sale by  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**  
April 17, 1844.

**RIFLE GUNS.**  
A fine assortment and extremely low, for sale by  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**  
April 17, 1844.

**THE Pilgrim's C.**  
A selection of Hymns &c., lately compiled from various sources, BY ELDER DAVID W. AM. A few copies of the above entitled neatly bound, have been deposited Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs. J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

**HOKE & ABERNATHY,**  
ARE receiving and opening their regular **SPRING & SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS,** comprising a general assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Saddlery, Drugs Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Glass and Crockery, School Books and Stationery, Family Groceries, &c.  
April 17, 1844.

**CASTINGS.**  
Consisting of **Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Wash Kettles, Andirons, &c. &c.** for sale at the Store of  
**HOKE & ABERNATHY.**  
April 17, 1844.

**NOTICE.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues to keep a  
**House of Entertainment** in the Town of Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama, at the same stand, on the N. E. corner of the public square, where he expects to remain permanently—and feels confident from past experience, that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
AARON HAYNES.

**B. T. POPE,**  
(LATE OF WETUMPKA.)  
HAS removed to Ashville, St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the **Practice of Law** in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties.  
March 13, 1844.

**New Grocery Store.**  
AND  
**CONFECTIONARY.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has opened a fresh supply of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES,** in the new building south of the square and next door to the residence of J. Forney, consisting in part of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Cheese, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco, Candles, Powder, Lead, &c. &c.  
W. H. ESTILL & ALEXANDER.  
April 17, 1844.—4t.

**State of Alabama,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by Hugh Perry, one Iron Gray Mare, with a white face, and one hind foot white four years old this spring, appraised to twenty-five dollars, May 14th, 1844.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c. c.  
May 29th, 1844.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber still continues to carry on the **COTTON GIN MAKING** at his old stand and is prepared to execute all work in his line, in the most durable and substantial manner.  
J. N. HAYDEN.

**EDUCATION.**  
WILL be opened in the Town of Jacksonville, on Monday the 17th inst. Male School.—Rates of Tuition for the session of 5 months as follows:  
Primary Class, including Reading Writing, &c. 50¢  
2d class, including Elements of Geography, Arithmetic, with Reading, 75¢  
3d class, including English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic advanced, \$1.00  
4th class, including the higher branches of Mathematics, Ancient Languages, &c. \$1.50  
JOS. WILSON.  
Jacksonville, June 12, 1844.—4t.

**Removed.**  
**B. KERIN'S**  
TENDERS his thanks to his old friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received; and takes this method of informing the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the Tailoring Business. He has removed his shop to the room formerly occupied by Judge Smith as a Law Office, next door south of the Brick Tavern, where he hopes by strict attention and faithful execution of work to merit and receive a continuance of patronage.  
June 5, 1844.—4t.

**Examination.**  
THERE will be an examination of the Students of Cane Creek Academy on Thursday and Friday the 27th and 28th of June. The exercises will be interspersed by some original speeches from the students and close with an address.  
All those friendly to the cause of Education are invited to attend.  
J. M. BURT.

**JOHN S. REEA,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
Mobile, Ala.,  
REFER TO  
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.  
" A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.  
" H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega.  
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan, "  
Maj. Alexander Riddle, "  
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

**Noted Writing Paper**  
For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

**NEW GOODS.**  
J. C. BIRD & CO.  
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Staple & Fancy Goods.**  
This day came the main and...

Has, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes. Their stock embraces every variety of Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and of the latest and most fashionable style manufacture.  
They deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, but assure their old customers and the public generally, that their assortment embraces a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious taste, and invite them to call and examine, confidently believing that they can be suited both in quality and price.  
JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—4t.

**ALSO,**  
**J. C. Bird & Bro.**  
HAVE A LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF  
**Fresh Goods,**  
At Chambersville, Goshien P. O. Benton County, Ala.  
Apr 24, 1844.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
TAKEN up and posted by Washington Billingsly, one Sorrel Horse, four years old, small star in the face, no brands perceivable, 14 hands high appraised to thirty five Dollars, May 18th, 1844.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.  
May 22, 1844.

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
**ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.**  
ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed **Administrator de bonis non** of the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.

Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased, that Arthur Alexander who has resigned the administration of said Estate, will make a final settlement of his accounts, with the Orphans Court of Benton county, on Friday the 7th day of June next.  
A true copy.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
May 15th, 1844.

**WARE-HOUSE**  
AND  
**COMMISSION BUSINESS.**  
I would respectfully inform my old friends and customers, and the public generally, that I shall again on the 1st of October next, commence the above business, and shall be prepared to advance at any time after this date, either Cash, Bagging and Rope, or Groceries, upon Cotton or Merchandise stored with me. And as I have gone to great expense in building a large **Fire-Proof Warehouse,** as I trust for the benefit and accommodation of my old friends and patrons, and the public generally, I hope by attending strictly to all business entrusted to my care, I shall receive a liberal share of custom. I would inform those who may have any apprehension from high water, that I am now filling up my yard entirely above high water mark, higher than the water has ever been known to rise.  
As I am informed that some of the Warehouse men, are trying to get business by cutting under, (as we call it.) I would inform all who have an idea of giving me their business, that I intend to do business as low as any other house.  
I have associated my brother A. Hatchett, in the business with me, and we shall do business under the name of W. T. Hatchett, & Bro.  
WM. T. HATCHETT.  
WETUMPKA, June 3, 1844.—4t.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Randolph County.  
TAKEN up and posted by Prosser L. Clements, one bay mare mule, about eight years old, ten and a half hands high,—no marks or brands; appraised to thirty-five dollars.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.  
June 3, 1844.

**STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Randolph County.  
TAKEN up and posted by Francis M. Perryman, one brown filly, two years old, thirteen hands high, with some white hairs in her forehead, no brands or marks, appraised to twenty dollars.  
CHARLES W. STATHAM, c. c. c.  
June 5, 1844.

**NEW CABINET SHOP.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business and opened a shop on the south side of public square, two doors west of T. & W. Dohard's Grocery, where he intends to keep on hand Furniture of every description, made in the most neat and durable style. Orders for any description of work will be strictly attended to. All kinds of repairing promptly done, on reasonable terms.  
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.  
N. B. Any quantity of good Cherytree lumber, scantling and plank, will be purchased and paid for in good furniture. An Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if application be made soon. One between the ages of 12 & 15 would be preferred, and to such an one opportunity will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

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HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
**Staple & Fancy Goods.**  
This day came the main and...

Has, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes. Their stock embraces every variety of Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and of the latest and most fashionable style manufacture.  
They deem it unnecessary to give a detail of articles, but assure their old customers and the public generally, that their assortment embraces a sufficient variety to suit the most fastidious taste, and invite them to call and examine, confidently believing that they can be suited both in quality and price.  
JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—4t.

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As I am informed that some of the Warehouse men, are trying to get business by cutting under, (as we call it.) I would inform all who have an idea of giving me their business, that I intend to do business as low as any other house.  
I have associated my brother A. Hatchett, in the business with me, and we shall do business under the name of W. T. Hatchett, & Bro.  
WM. T. HATCHETT.  
WETUMPKA, June 3, 1844.—4t.

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JOHN H. CRAWFORD.  
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Thos. Crutchfield,  
vs.  
M. M. Houston,  
et al.  
and  
Earle, his Solicitor,  
vs.  
Cyrus (son of the Defendant) (21 years of age), re- limits of the State of Georgia: It is therefore, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Cyrus Choice to appear within 60 days from the date of this order, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.  
May 27th, 1844.  
A copy from the minutes:  
W. H. ESTILL, Register.

The Bill charges, that Defendant Haynes made two certain Deeds in Trust, the first to John D. Hoke as Trustee, on the 22nd day of February, 1837, the second to Matthew M. Houston, (one of the Defendants,) on the 5th October, 1839, to secure the Complainant in the payment of \$2,507 60, with interest from the 24th October, 1839. That the first deed was executed and satisfied on the 1st February, 1840 by the sale of the property it conveyed. And on the same day, (or about that time,) the second deed was executed in part by a sale of a part of the property it conveyed, leaving a large balance of the debt due Complainant from Haynes, still due and unpaid.

That a part of the property conveyed in the said second deed, to-wit: a Negro named Sophy and two other children born since the making of the said second deed, the increase of the said Sophy, a large and valuable portion of the household and kitchen furniture and three hundred bushels of corn.—That the said negroes are now in the possession of the said Defendants Francis and Forney—who pretend to hold by virtue of a pretended sale made by virtue of an Execution at law, in favor of the late firm of Choice, Harbin & Co. on the 6th of April, 1840. That the sale was made on the same day the Execution issued—that the judgment on which the execution purported to have issued was paid long before the issuance of the same. That the said sale was void, and the said negroes and the other property are liable to, and are here sought to be made subject to the Complainant's claim.—That the Complainant notified the Trustee to proceed under his authority as Trustee, to subject the said property to the payment of this claim under the deed, which he refused to do.

The Bill prays for an account with M. M. Houston, the Trustee to the second deed—and that he be removed from his Trusteeship and another Trustee be appointed in his place to prosecute this suit and close the said deed in trust, and that the said M. M. Houston be restrained from any further interference with the said trust property as Trustee; and also for general relief.

MARTIN & EARLE,  
Sol. for Compl.  
May 29, 1844.—\$17 50.

**DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,**  
(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.)  
A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTEEN YEARS.  
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He has located himself near White Plains, where he may always be found, unless absent on professional business.  
Feb. 25, 1844.—4t.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,**  
Clock & Watch Maker,  
WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry. He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.  
**BY A GALVANIC BATTERY**—A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.  
Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.  
(Cash required for all work when delivered.)

**Administrators Notice.**  
Letters of administration on the estate of John W. Butler, deceased, late of the County of St. Clair, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Judge of the county court, on the 1st Monday in April 1844. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all persons having claims against said estate, are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.  
JAMES H. MEANES, Adm.  
Ashville, St. Clair co., Ala. }  
April 17th, 1844. }

**State of Alabama,**  
BENTON COUNTY.  
TAKEN UP and posted by Asa R. Reid a Bright Bay mare, 9 years old, white spot on the rump, two white spots on each side close to the ears, spot in the forehead, and scar across the loin bone, 14 hands high, has a halt in the right hind leg when walking—appraised to \$20, Apr 20, 1844.  
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.  
May 1, 1844.

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**Blanks**  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Up, Freemen, up!—awake, and save  
The bought rights your fathers gave;  
Through the chains Oppression's hand  
Would rivet on your native land,  
And shield your country's spotless fame  
From deep and everlasting shame.

Up, Freemen, up! the beacon light  
From every crag streams clear and bright;  
From every plain, and every hill,  
The trumpet blast rings foe and shrill,  
While echoing notes responsive speak  
From every crested mountain peak.

Up, Freemen, up!—close up your ranks,  
And, as a torrent bursts its banks,  
Sweep on in serried, stern array,  
With hearts on fire to join the fray—  
Your battle-cry, so wild and free,  
POLK, DALLAS AND DEMOCRACY!  
L. H. W.

**WOODWARD & PORTER**  
Are now receiving an extensive stock of  
**Spring and Summer GOODS,**

carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market. It is therefore with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and invite all who desire to purchase Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their Stock.

**CLOTHS**—Blue, brown black, B. black, Pilot and Beaver, English & American. Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres. Alpaccas, and Craple Camlet. Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets. Kentucky Jeans, assorted. Scarlet, green, and white Flannels. Kerseys, and Linseys. Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets. Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted. Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs. Bleached and brown Drillings. Tickings, and Georgia Nankens. Cottonades, Krenlins, and Gambroons. Giraffe cloth, (a new article.) Grass linens and cloths. Irish Linens and Long Lawns. Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens. A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and Calicoes.

**Laws and muslins.**  
Printed and Plaid Balzarines. Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth. Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe. Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk striped Gingham. Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde. Black, blue-black, Mationi and Gro grain Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes. Pink, white and black Satins. Pink, white, and green Florence. Jacksonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull, figured and striped muslins. Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins. Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils. Fancy silk dress h'd's, cravats, cuffs. French wrought, and Lacc Collars. Pongee, Spittelfield, crimson and twilled h'd'ks. Black & white cotton & silk laces. Silk, Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Mits. Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hoskin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose. Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband. Tapes, Braids, Corals, Binding and Perrets. Corsets, Lacets and whale bone. Jacksonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions. Black and white cotton and Thread Edgings and Insertions. Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles. Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'd'ks. Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats. Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braaces. Silk and cotton Velvets. Printed, Marseilles and fancy Valencia Vestings. Buckram, Canvas, Padding, Umbrellas and Parasols. Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and Modena BONNETS. Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

**HATS.**  
Plain, Brush, Naped, Mole skin, fish bonble, medium, & broad brim; Palm Leaf, Sporting, Panama & wool. CAPS—Hair, Seal, Sate, glass cloth & fur.

**HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,**  
QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE,  
ASSORTED.  
Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationery, &c.  
In addition to the above, will be found in the assortment, almost every article demanded in this market. To all of which public notice is solicited.  
**WOODWARD & PORTER.**  
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Apr 9th, 1844.

**J. FORNEY,**  
HAS just received and is now opening his usual supply of  
**Spring & Summer GOODS,**

Among which are many articles of  
**ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,**  
Which together with his former stock renders his assortment very complete, embracing almost every variety of articles usually enquired for in this market.

**Best New Anchor**  
**BOLTING CLOTHS,**  
6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10.  
JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.