Free Trader
Watches

Independent Democrat.

TERMS, $3, "FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." In Advanc.

Volume 1. CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 17, 1842. Number 14.

The Independent Democrat,
IS EDITED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,
BY JOHN HANDY.

TERMS.—*Three Dollars, invariably* in advance. Persons wishing to discontinue will please give notice thereof in writing

No subscription received for a less time than six months.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of *One Dollar* per square, (ten lines or less,) for the first insertion, and *fifty cents* a square for each continuance.

Advertisements which are not limited on the manuscript, as to the number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted, will be charged at the rate of *Two Dollars* for every ten lines for each insertion. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefit of individual persons or companies, will be charged as advertisements, and at the same rates.

Announcing Candidates for office will be *Ten Dollars* each.

All *Job Work* must be paid for on delivery.

Postage on letters must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

J. BURCKETT & CO.
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Levee Street,
VICKSBURG, MI.
2 doors north of Prentiss & Dawson brick row,

ARE ready to make CASH advances on cotton consigned to their house in Vicksburg, or to *Watts & Biggs* in New Orleans. They also have constantly on hand, Bagging, Rope and Twine; also Groceries, Negro Clothing, and plantation supplies generally, which we will furnish low for cash or cotton.
Vicksburg, Sept. 15 1842—1-tf

LIVERS & McLEAN,
Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
No. 3, PRENTISS ROW,
Vicksburg, Miss.

HAVE received by late arrivals,
30 Casks Bacon Sides,
13 do do Hams,
5 do do Shoulders,
SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, BAGGING,
ROPE and TWINE, &c.,

All which we offer on the best terms for *Cash*, or on the usual terms to our *customers*. Specie advances made on Cotton or other produce consigned to us for sale.
September 30, 1842, 3-3m

RANGER'S SALE.

AS Ranger of Madison county, I will offer for sale, for cash, before the court house door in the town of Canton, on *Monday, the 2d day of January*, 1842, the following described property taken up as estray, viz:

One sorrel horse, taken up by Israel Spencer, with a blaze face, about 9 years old, 15½ hands high. Appraised to $40.

Two black steers, taken up by John Williams, about 5 years old, marked with a crop and slit in the left ears, and a swallow fork in the right; no other marks or brands—Appraised to $10 each.

One black and white spotted cow with her calf of the same color, taken up by A. Leggett, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, about 4 years old. Appraised to $5 50.

A lot of cattle taken up by Nathan Parish, described as follows: One pale red cow, marked with a crop in the right and an upper bit in the left ears. Appraised to $5.

One red yearling, no marks nor brands. Appraised to $2.

One white steer, with black ears, about 3 years old, marked a swallow fork and upper bit in the left and a swallow fork in the right ears. Appraised to $4.

A lot of cattle taken up by J. G. Fitzgerald, described as follows: One black sided cow, with white back and belly, marked with a crop, slit and figure 7 in the right ear, and an under slope and upper bit in the left, 10 years old, with a brindle calf, about 3 months old, no marks nor brands. Appraised to $10.

One large brindle cow, marked crop and half crop in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left, 8 years old, no brands, with a red heifer 18 months old, unmarked. Together appraised to $12.

Two steers, taken up by A. Clark, one a dark or blue dun steer, about 9 years old, marked a swallow fork in the right ear and a crop off the left, branded on the left buttock C. T. Appraised to $15.

The other a red and white speckled steer, with red or brindle neck, marked a crop, two slits and an under bit in the left ear, and a swallow fork and under bit in the right, branded T. B. on the right buttock, about 4 years old. Appraised to $8.

J. A. TALBOTT,
Ranger Madison county.
Canton, Dec. 0, 1842.—13-ts

Gilmore & Henderson,
NEW ORLEANS.

Henderson & Gilmore,
VICKSBURG, MISS.,
Commission Merchants.
L. F. HENDERSON. J. M. GILMORE.
sept 17 1842—1-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS appointed under an act of Congress to examine certain claims arising out of the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, made and entered into between the United States and the Choctaw Indians, in the State of Mississippi, will meet for the transaction of business at or near HO-PAH-KA, in the county of Leake, on the *third Monday* of this month, being the 19th day of December, when and where those interested can attend.
Dec. 10, 1842. 13-2

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
MADISON COUNTY.

In the circuit court of said county to November term 1842.

Susan Gartley,
vs. } an attachment for $270,00.
Peter D. Hilzheim.

THE attachment in this case having been returned by the Sheriff, to the Clerk's office of said court duly executed on the estate of Peter D. Hilzheim, notice is hereby given that unless the said defendant do appear here, on or before the next term of this court, and give special bail and plead herein, judgment final by default will be rendered against him, and the estate attached be sold.
WM. MONTGOMERY, Clerk.
T. C. Tupper, P. Q.
Oct. 4th, 1842. 4-4

A CARD.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the public, that he has located himself in the town of Canton, on the premises lately occupied by J. M. Hite, Saddler, where he is prepared to repair *Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c.*, and hopes by strict attention to business, to obtain a liberal share of public patronage,

S. DUNN MUSE.
Canton, Dec. 9, 1842.—13-tf

EXECUTRIX' NOTICE

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned at the November Term 1842, of the Pobate court of Madison county, on the estate of *James Gillespie, dec'd*, all those indebted are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
MARTHA GILLESPIE,
Executrix.
December 2, 1842—12-6

SAVE COST THOSE WHO CARE.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned will find their notes or accounts with R. G. Henry, Esq, who will bring suit on those that are not settled by the 15th of December next. I would also inform those who have Cash to purchase goods, that I am selling a little cheaper than any body else. Call and see. D. HANSBROUGH.
Canton, Nov. 26—n11-3t

HOME QUESTIONS.

If a Protective Tariff, by getting up competition, lowers the price of manufactured goods, as the tariff advocates contend, why are the manufacturers all in favor of a protective tariff? Do men generally advocate measures they know must decrease the profits of their business?

By what rule can it be made appear, that a yard of cloth worth five dollars is cheaper with one dollar tax on it, than the same cloth would be without the tax?

If a protective tariff is beneficial alike to all parts of the country, as the friends of that policy contend it is, why did the commerce and productions of the Southern States constantly decline under the protective tariff of 1828, and then increase at the rate of more than fifty per cent per annum during the last three years of the Compromise Act?

Why should government any more protect a manufacturer against foreign competition and the fluctuations of trade, than it should protect the farmer against disastrous seasons and short crops.

When a southern planter is about exchanging a bale of cotton with a Frenchman for a bolt of broadcloth, is it unjust for a government agent to step in and say to the planter—Sir, that Frenchman shall not swap you that cloth until he pays one fifty cents a yard as good as you can make, and then fifty cents [illegible] *tection to cert*[illegible] New Jersey, [illegible] article?—*Mech*[illegible]

THE SOLDIER, REVISITING
THE SCENE OF HIS EARLY STRUGGLES.

'Ay,' said the old veteran. "I was in the revolutionary war. I have come to this town to spend the last fourth of July that I ever expect to see. I have come to spend it on the hallowed spot where when I was of your age, I fought for country. I have come to take a last farewell of Bunker Hill."

"You walk as if you were very tired, my old friend."

I am tired, I have walked three or four miles morning, and am very weary."

A weary way! yet once again
My foot-print marks this holy soil;
This—this, the consecrated plain,
Where patriot hands by painful toil
Did Freedom's earliest altar rear—
'Twas here our untrained army stood,
With lip compressed and brow severe,
When Freedom's sun uprose in blood!

The hand of time hath marked my brow,
And I have felt the icy chill
Of age upon my heart! but now
My pulses leap with wilder thrill!
Now I can fell as then I felt,
And all I saw again can see—
And kneeling here as then I knelt,
And all that then I prayed to be!

Strange visions come on rushing wing,
To bear me to the battle back,
And I can see the war-horse spring
Forward again, as when his track
Was marked with blood; and though my ear
No sound can catch that speaks of strife,
My scattered comrades, gathered here,
Seem round and near me as in life

'Twas like a glorious vision seen
Through the dim vista of a dream,
And thought or hope of freedom then,
Came like the ignis fatuus gleam;
Now through the clouds of war it shone
Like a bright star-beam seen afar;
Then—closed the cloud—the vision gone—
Defeat and death had hid the star.

The cloud hath passed—the glorious sun
Of Freedom lights our pleasant homes!
To say the work was nobly done,
The pealing shout of triumph comes
Down from our mountain's craggy sides—
Up from each green and quiet vale!
O long as ocean rolls its tides,
May freedom's tongue repeat the tale!

Lead forth your children to the field—
Tell them where flowed the patriot's blood;
Show where the hostile squadrons wheeled—
Where Freedom's little phalanx stood;
Bid them with bright perennial flowers,
To deck the martyred patriot's grave;
And let your monumental towers
First greet the eye from o'er the wave.

Tell them our bright example, caught
By countless thousands o'er the main,
The tyrant's vassal there hath taught,
In bitterness to gnaw his chain—
And that the day is hastening on,
When Freedom's flag, here first unfurled,
Shall wave above earth's fallen thrones,
And its bright stars shall light the world!

Tell them what earnest prayers were said,
For father, brother, lover cherished;
Tell them what bitter tears were shed
Upon the graves of those who perished;
That all in vain those anxious fears,
If they forget the work we wrought;
That all in vain those bitter tears,
If they keep not the prize thus wrought.

Bid Posey, with words of fire,
The Painter's art, the Sculptor's stone,
And Music's life-inspiring lyre,
Tell how the glorious prize was won!
And when about the cheerful hearth
The wonted faces all have come,
Tell them the proudest name on earth;
A PATRIOT—strikes all titles dumb!

Thus shall each youthful heart be made
A shrine of Freedom, and the flame
Here first upon her altar laid,
Be nourished by the patriot's fame.
Thus nourished, every cottage home,
And every freeman's heart shall be
A temple where the oppressed may come
To light the torch of Liberty!

EARLY HISTORY OF ENGLISH LAWYERS.

The number of persons who have risen by the law from low fortunes to the very highest places in the state is extraordinary:

The present Attorney General of England Sir F. Pollock is the son of a sheriff's [illegible] Bench in England, is the son of a Yorkshire horse-dealer. The Chancellor of Ireland, Sugden, is the son of a barber; it is only fair to say that this profound lawyer glories in his origin. At the Cambridge election, when Lord Monteagle beat him by a majority of 28, Sir Edward was assailed, while speaking from the hustings, with a cry from a Whig of "off, off, you barber's son!" Sir Edward, not at all disconcerted, said at once, "The difference between the person who thus assails me and myself is simply this: had he been born the son of a barber he would have remained in the same condition all his life: I was born one, and have risen from that humble sphere." The father of Mr. Platt, the Queen's cousel, one of the most eminent of the English common law bar, was a clerk to the late Lord Ellenborough.—Baron Gurney's mother kept a small shop for political pamphlets. Mr. Petersdorf's father was a farrier. Lord Kenyon, who was successively Attorney General, Master of the Rolls, and Lord Chief Justice, and who died worth three hundred thousand pounds, was clerk to an Attorney. Lord Hardwicke, who was Attorney General in his thirty-fourth year, was son of an Attorney at Dover, who, according to some persons, was hanged for forgery. Lord Eldon was son of a coal-fitter at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and a brother, afterwards, Lord Stowell, borrowed £10 in order to enable him to go to his circuit. Lord Tenderden's father was a barber at Canterbury.—Lord Langdale was formerly an accoucheur. Lord Campbell and Sergeant Spankie were themselves formerly reporters in the Chronicle. Mr. Bodkin, the well known Old Bailey Barrister, Recorder of Dover, and Conservative M. P. for Rochester was formerly an auctioneer; and Mr. Clarkson, the learned Recorder of Faversham, and a leading advocate in the criminal courts on the home circuit, we believe, was a writing clerk in the office of a law stationer.

There are some other very remarkable cases, but these may suffice at present.—*London Courier.*

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE FINE IMPOSED BY HALL.

By the kindness of the member from Newbury, (Mr. Gibson,) we are enabled to publish a letter from General Jackson, with reference to the action of our legislature last June, upon the subject of refunding to him the fine imposed by Judge Hall. Mr. Gibson, who, like every democrat in New Hampshire, is the warm admirer of General Jackson, and feels the deepest interest in his character, took occasion to inform him what had been done by New Hampshire for the removal of the stain cast upon his good name by Judge Hall. The following is the reply, brief but full of feeling. The man of iron cannot disguise his keen sense of the injury inflicted upon his reputation by the arbitrary and revengeful conduct of a cowardly Judge. Let the record be purged, and he will care not for the ephemeral malignity of his traducers. It is the sacred duty of the democracy never to relax their efforts till justice is done to a man, the effect of whose services in their cause will go far down into posterity, carrying energy and power with every movement in favor of popular liberty.

HERMITAGE, August 1st, 1842.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ult., informing that a joint resolution passed the legislature of New Hampshire at their June session, 1842, of which you are a member, instructing your senators in Congress and requesting your representatives to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law by Congress to refund to me with interest, the fine imposed by Judge Hall in 1815, for an alleged contempt, &c.

This unsolicited interposition of the legislature of New Hampshire to have expunged from the record this iniquitous imputation upon my character by that unjust and vindictive Judge Hall, sitting in his own cause, from whose fiat there was no appeal, deserves, as it receives, my sincere thanks.

Worn down by affliction and debility, I write with difficulty, and seldom attempt to wield my pen, unless when imperious necessity compels, in vindication of my abused character.

For your kind expression with regard to my public character, and your kind wishes, I make you a tender of thanks, and remain,

Very respectfully,
Your most ob't servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
JACOB GIBSON, Esq.

From the London Standard, 6th ult.

THE TARIFF.

The details of the American tariff continue to occupy the attention of the commercial classes, and generally speaking, the conclusion come to respecting it is practically [illegible] not at all favorable. We [illegible] however, [illegible] can present [illegible] smuggler stepping in as the corrector of extravagantly high duties, even under the most despotic governments, and that the American Congress have committed an egregious error in this respect with many articles of the tariff, does not admit of a question. The result is however, palpable, and obvious to all persons conversant with the trade of the United States. The moment it is found that it will be more profitable to take the risk of entering by the Canadian frontier than by the Custom House of New York, goods will be shipped for Quebec, New Brunswick, &c., nearly as openly for the merchants in the eastern towns of the States as if the trade were direct. It is utterly impossible to guard a frontier extending 1200 or 1500 miles with a population on both sides of the line interested in affording every facility to the contraband trade. Every person acquainted with the practical effect of the former high tariff on the Canadian line, is aware that the bulk of the article was no security whatever against smuggling, and there is no reason to believe that the Americans have become more virtuous and patriotic than they were ten or twelve years ago.—The best judges are, therefore, decidedly of opinion that supposing the southern and western States were to submit to the present tariff remaining permanent, a case by the way altogether improbable, the object for which it is imposed would most certainly be defeated. It will neither answer the purpose as a question of revenue, nor as a protection to the manufacturers in the north-eastern States in competition with the old settled countries in Europe. The payment of the important duties in hard cash, when the goods are entered at the Custom House, it is concluded very rationally will have considerable influence in preventing consignments on speculation, but we question if they can be fairly set down as an evil.

From the London Gazette of the 7th.

The more the new American tariff is considered, the more certain do we feel that its operation will be injurious to the manufacturing and trading interests of this country, without producing a corresponding advantage to the United States. In England we have got by heart a lesson in financial operations which it would appear our friends on the other side of the Atlantic have yet to learn. We know well that in matters of revenue, two and two do not always make four. The tariff is evidently resorted to with the view of placing the revenue on a firmer basis than it now stands; and it is not a little curious that for this purpose the United States Government should resort to an increase of duties at the very time when this country, having the same object in view, takes precisely the opposite course to carry it out—namely, by resorting to a reduction instead of an increase of duties. The duties on printed cottons are so high as to prohibit their importation of any of our low-priced fabrics: and even when they could not otherwise be sent to the United States with some advantage to the exporter, the mode in which the ad valorem duty is to be levied will operate practically as an additional restriction, if it be not altogether prohibitory. They are to be valued per yard; but as the value is not to be the actual value of the goods, but a value imposed arbitrarily, and, as it would appear, for the purpose of placing all manner of difficulties in the way of their introduction, it will be very difficult for the exporter to regulate his consignments.

COMPASSION OF A JUDGE.

A very learned and compassionate Judge in Texas, on passing sentence on one John Jones, who had been convicted of murder, is said to have concluded as follows:

"The fact is, Jones, that the court did not intend to order you to be executed before next spring; but the weather is very cold; our jail, unfortunately, is in a very bad condition; much of the glass in the window is broken; the chimneys are in such a dilapidated state that no fire can be made to render your apartments comfortable Besides, owing to the great number of prisoners, not more than one blanket can be allowed to each. To sleep soundly and comfortably, therefore, will be out of the question. In consideration of these circumstances, and wishing to lessen your your sufferings as much as possible, the court, in the exercise of its humanity and compassion, do hereby order you to be executed to-morrow morning, as soon after breakfast as may be convenient to the sheriff, and agreeable to you."

From the Charleston Mercury.

PROGRESS OF OUR PRINCIPLES.

By the following article from the New York *Evening Post* of the 12th instant, it will be seen that where the Democrats fought most fairly and most truly to the genuine creed of the party, they best succeeded in the battle of the Empire State. We wish that the Democratic Convention at Syracuse had acted as fairly as the candidates in Wayne county; for there was a genuine bold out to the Protection-ists in the Syracuse resolutions, which [illegible] Union will [illegible] success with the people would have been as complete, if not more so, had they unfurled the broad banner of the Democratic creed, in which "FREE TRADE" is the first article, and the pivot on which must turn our battle with the advocates of special legislation, of an aristocracy of capitalists, and of unblushing bribery and nepotism. We believe this, not only from the evidence of the facts now stated by the *Post*, but because of the implicit trust we have all along reposed and avowed in the potency of truth; the faith that our principles will prevail best with the people wherever most manfully and uncompromisingly avowed. Witness the unanimity of South Carolina, and the unanimity of New Hampshire, and the golden opinions which the Democratic Senators of these two States have won from candid men of all parties, by being found in 1842 exactly where they stood in 1828—making no concessions to Tariff cupidity, but with the Democratic flag of Free Trade nailed to the mast. But even if New York had been lost by the open avowal of the creed of the party, it were better than to have gained it by any indirection; and certain it is that if the principles of the Syracause Convention on the subject of protection, and the principles which we see avowed in some of the Democratic presses in the interior of New York, are proposed as the platform on which the Democracy are to be rallied, those who propose them will find but few Democrats to meet, and unite with them, there, from the other quarters of the Union—certainly none of the Southern Democracy; and judging from indications similar to those we subjoin, not more than a minority of the party, even in New York State itself. The Democracy every where are fully aroused to the true issue; they know that the key of their position, where the hottest battle is to be waged, is Free Trade, the ground that duties shall be laid for revenue, and not in any wise be perverted to cramp commerce to build up monopolies: and they will look well that they entrust that post to the keeping of no men who show themselves capable of compromising for partisan and personal objects—*and hold* their principles so loosely, as to yield them up, from time-serving views, in the very crisis of our struggles.

We regret too to see in Boston, the *Post*, which we are sure is with the South on the Tariff question, impairing the moral strength and dignity of the Massachusetts Democrats, by seeking Tariff support in endorsing Webster's declaration—that the present infamous Tariff law was enacted by Democratic votes. *No Democrat* voted for it as a Tariff man and on the *principle* of protection. Genuine Democracy it is not, which sustains Whig measures, to conciliate Whig interests; it admits not, like Whiggery, of two faces, one for the South and the other for our plunders; and the true way to make good the Democratic agreement not to sacrifice principles to men, is to avow those principles, without qualification or omission, *always and everywhere*, and concentrate the eyes of the party upon the men, designated by all their course, or committed thoroughly and unequivocally by their present position, as their most trust worthy champions:

"*Wayne County.* The majority of 453 is the largest that has ever been obtained by the democratic party in Wayne county. We learn from a staunch democrat of the county that the battle was fought on the principles of downright free trade alone; and that all the democratic voters there are free trade men, while a large number of the merchants in the commercial metropolis of the country support high tariff men.

From quite a number of the counties, we have thus far learned that the same painciples were boldly and decidedly advocated, and the candidates proclaimed themselves the representatives of them, and then appealing to the people, they in every instance have given an increased majority. It seems very natural to the farmers that mankind should be equally free to seek pleasure or gain in any quarter to which their judgment may lead them. At the same, it appears to them greatly absurd to believe that the individuals of a nation are sufficiently wise and discreet to make their own laws, and to conduct their government, and also have strength anh power to contend with the greatest nations, and yet need the guidance of the same government to direct them to the different quarters of the world in which they may sell and exchange their produce.

They well know that every restraint upon the liberty of a nation to exchange her produce in any quarter of the world whatever, is a restraint upon the activity and enterprise, does likewise obstruct their advancement in shrewdness and intelligence. In this respect, they see that any restraint on the trade of the country is a tax on the intelligence, the industry and the enterprise of the people.'

A Grand Jury of the State of Delaware has presented the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall for fighting a duel with Colonel Webb.—*Charleston Cour.*