

Democrat.

VOL. 6.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1839.

NO. 1.

THE DEMOCRAT
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
WORTHINGTON & CHAPMAN:
Publishers of the United States Laws.

No subscription will be received for a less term than six months, and no paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all arrears have been paid.
Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion, with the number of insertions not marked, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly.

Advertisements—Four squares or less, reasonable at pleasure, \$50, payable half yearly, or less than one year. The privilege of annual advertisements is limited to their immediate business; all advertisements for the benefit of others, or for the promotion of any person, must be paid for by the advertiser.

Advertisements of a personal nature will be charged double price.
Terms of the Paper—\$5 per annum in advance, or \$10 at the end of the year.

Advertisements must be paid for on delivery.
Advertisements for office will be \$10. No notice will be inserted unless we are specially authorized by some responsible person.

Letters to the Editors on business connected with the office, must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

White Sulphur Springs.
MORRIS COUNTY, ALABAMA: (140 miles North of Tusculum, 60 miles East of Florence and 10 miles South of Huntsville.) The main Sulphur Springs will pass them daily.

The undersigned announces to those who may desire spending the ensuing Summer at any of the fashionable watering places, that they have secured the services of Mr. HENRY CHAMBERS and Mrs. MARY ANN CHAMBERS, the celebrated Bell Tiers, Richmond, Va. for five years.

They will be prepared by the 15th of May, to accommodate Four or Five Hundred Visitors, in a style which shall not be inferior, if not superior, to any of the West of the Mountains. In addition to the fine buildings, they are constructing a main Building fifty eight feet square, three stories high, and well ventilated with windows and passages, and also a comfortable, front Twenty-five or thirty well furnished cottages, neatly finished; an entire new Building Establishment, Kitchen, Stables, &c., and a well fitted House. Near the Kitchen is a splendid natural eye, well fitted up for the reception of fresh meats, milk and butter.

They take pleasure in stating that they have also made arrangements for a constant supply of fresh Venison and Wild; and in expense will be spared to furnish every other luxury of the season. The Hotel will be of the first order; their Furniture and fixtures altogether new; and their table supplied with the best of China, &c.

THE WATERS consist of White and Black Sulphur, Chalybeate, Free and Limestone, the qualities of which are too well known to require eulogy, and the sheet is put forth merely to advertise them. The country around is high, sandy, and healthy, the woods abound with Game, and the waters with Fish, according to the Invalid and parties of pleasure, a delightful and healthy recreation.

As the object of the Proprietors is more to establish the reputation of this valuable watering place, than to present pecuniary profit, their charges will be moderate, and the accommodations would justify.

B. J. MANNING,
P. T. MANNING,
G. F. MANNING,
Proprietors.
April 13th, 1839.—40—suSt [Pr. No. 827 00

Headache.
DR. R. SPOHN, a German physician of much fame, having directed attention for some years to the cure and removal of the causes of NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHE, has the satisfaction to make known, that he has a remedy which by removing the causes cures effectually and permanently this distressing complaint. There are many families who have considered Sick Headache a constitutional incurable family complaint. Dr. S. assures them that they are mistaken, and laboring under distress which they might not only alleviate, but actually eradicate by the use of his remedy.

It is the result of scientific research, and is entirely of a different character from all advertised patent medicines, and is not unpleasant to the taste.

HEADACHE, SICK OR NERVOUS.
The extraordinary reputation that Dr. Spohn's remedy of this distressing complaint is every day becoming a certainty, has excited much astonishment. That so much suffering should have existed for ages without any discovery of an effectual remedy, or cure, is truly a subject of much regret, but Dr. S. now assures the public that such a remedy has been invented as will convince the most credulous. The principles upon which it acts are simple and plain. It is an admitted fact that this complaint, whether called Sick Headache, or Nervous Headache, arises primarily from the stomach—those who think they have the Nervous Headache may rest assured that this organ the stomach, is the first cause, that the system has become vitiated or debilitated, through the stomach, and that through the stomach channel must they expect a restoration of the natural and healthy functions of the system. This object, Dr. Spohn's remedy is eminently calculated to attain. The truth of this position cannot be controverted, and the sooner effected with the head, the sooner effected is the restoration of health. Dr. Spohn pledges his professional reputation on this fact. The remedy may be had of apothecaries generally throughout the United States.

E. SPOHN, M. D.
227 For Sale by E. A. SMITH, Druggist, Main Street, Columbus, Mississippi.
Jan. 12, 1839.—27—4f.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills and Phonic Bitters.
The highest and envied celebrity which this prominent Medicine has acquired for its invincible efficacy in all the diseases which it professes to cure, has rendered the usual practice of ostentatious puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good effects testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. In all cases of constipation, dyspepsia, bilious and liver Affections, indigestion, flatulency, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, piles, settled pains, rheumatism, leucorrhoea, indigestion, impure state of the blood, indolent appearance of the skin, nervous debility, the sickness incident to females in delicate health, every kind of weakness of the digestive organs, and in all general derangements of health, these Medicines have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the debilitated, and induce a regular and healthy habit of the bowels. The Pills and Phonic Bitters beyond the reach of competition. In the estimation of every patient, Prepared and sold wholesale and retail at W. B. Moffat's office, 367 Broadway, New York.

For sale at the Drug Store of E. A. Smith in Hanks' buildings, on South side of Main street, Columbus, Miss.
July 12, 1839 274f.

BEAUTY.

I saw a develop'd cool and clear,
Dance on a purple spray;
Fair colors deriv'd the local heat,
Like those that gleam and disappear,
When showers and sunbeams play,
So cast she sweat a glance severe,
And scorched the pearl away.

High, on a slender, polished stem,
A fragrant lily grew—
On its pure petals many a gem
Glitter'd, a native diadem
Of healthy morning dew—
A blast of ungenial winter came,
And snapp'd the stem in two.

Fairer than morning's early tear,
On lily's snowy bloom,
Shines Beauty in its vernal year,
Bright, sparkling, fascinating, clear,
Gay, thoughtless of its doom—
Death breathes a sudden poison near,
And sweeps it to the tomb!

(From the North American.)
THE FATHER TO HIS FAMILY.
Come here my angel-hearted child,
Come just as the ringlets will
That hide the hair, where peace hath smil'd
Not even then wert thou not fair!

Come, I would kiss thy modest cheek,
Whereon the roses seem to seek
Unto thy father's heart to speak,
To cheer him when he's worn.

Come, too, pretty prattling one,
Whose tottering footsteps bobble run
To catch the rays of golden sun
That stream across the floor!

Come, sit upon thy father's knee,
And show me all thy little doings,
And shout aloud with infant glee—
What can I wish for more?

Come thou, sweet wife?—Come, sit beside
His best-belov'd and only wife,
Here in thy bosom come and hide
The blush of love, and vow,
That thou wilt love him to thy grave,
The parent's prayer, the orphan's sigh,
And pray that he be ever nigh,
To save and bless, as now.

Whose is the lot in all this earth,
That to the soul is of more worth,
Than his, who round his cheerful hearth
His best-belov'd and only wife,
All that he loves, and all that he prizes,
To heat upon their tender forms
Whole love to God their bosoms warms,
And fits them for the skies! L. McK.

(From the Buckingham Gazette.)
Distinctions.—To the man of sense and industry, a country is a vast field of labor, and a net for mutual benefit upon the basis of equality, those petty distinctions, those sessions of wealth, or other extraneous characters, appear ridiculous.

In this country where the boast of equality is upon every lip, there are more distinctions in society than in any country in the world; and there are grades of Aristocracy in each of which there is more of exclusiveness manifested than among the nobility and gentry of any kingdom in Europe. There are distinctions in society which should always exist, on the perpetuity of which social morality greatly depends. They are the result of various causes, by virtue and vice; and the more virtuous a member of the compact becomes, broader and more decided should the virtuous draw the line of distinction, which should never be passed except on an errand of mercy by the latter, to reclaim the former. This is the distinction of character depending upon the violation of each, not on any fortuitous circumstances, and consequently is a legitimate distinction. But to see men building their structure of superiority upon the sandy and uncertain foundation of riches, upon the fame of some distinguished progenitor, or upon the more foolish and ridiculous idea that one employment is more genteel than another excites the smile of mingled pity and contempt upon the lips of the sensible. Yet we daily meet with those who assume superiority on these grounds, and it is a practice arising from the error of the judgment, that we may ascribe more merits of the civil with which the harmony of society is disturbed.

Several years since we made a journey to a little village in a neighboring county, and while tarrying at the house of a friend, saw a practical illustration of the above remarks. A social party had gathered on the occasion of the return of another birthday of one of our friend's daughters, and it was really a congregation of pretty and cheerful faces. During the evening a collision was proposed, and completed immediately formed upon the floor. From a retired corner came a neatly dressed young man, with an intelligent countenance and pleasing address, and invited a gay butterfly girl who seemed disposed to flirt with every body to join in the dance. They consented, and recognition, and coldly refused. The young man hit his lips, while the flash of offended pride mounted to his cheeks, and passing to the opposite side of the room, found his hand acceptable to a pretty modest Miss, and in a moment more they were moving in the dance.

"Who was that young man?" asked a merchant's clerk, addressing the coquette first mentioned.

"He is an indigent puppy," responded the fair one, curling her pretty lip languidly; "he is nothing but a mechanic, and I wonder at his presumption in asking me to dance."

"'Twas presumption indeed, and extraordinary and shockingly impertinent," responded the clerk tucking in the ruffles of his shirt, and throwing one leg over the other in an important attitude. "I wonder that Mr.—was not more select in choosing the members of his set party. But so it is; 'twere they here 'twere as busting and ostentatious places, where the gentlemen are continually perforated with these 'ere infernal mechanics. You do right, in scorning to accept such the company."

"So says Miss Ann—don't you Ann?" said the indigent coquette, addressing her butterfly companion.

"Yes, you did, Hetty—and I'll be lauged if I'd dance with one of them mechanics, if I never did. But do look! as sure as eggs, the impudent fellow is dancing with Judge B.—a Philippian. I think she ought to be ashamed of herself, for such a disgrace in open company."

"She's a stunningly foolish!" said the clerk, shifting his legs importantly.—"But come, Miss Hetty, will you dance?"

"With all my heart," said Miss Hetty, and they simultaneously sprang to the floor.

We listened to this colloquy with superlative contempt for the utterers, and having formed an opinion of their characters from the index just given, resolved to discover that of the young man. We ascertained that he was a coach maker, respectably connected, of industrious habits, possessed of a mind far above the ordinary standard, and, withal, well cultivated. He viewed society as a man of sense ought, and presumed that equality should be sought to exist within the circle of a social party. Courtesy prompted him to offer his hand to the haughty coquette, and the rival wounded his fine feelings. But they were healed by the frank and courteous address of the daughter of Judge B., and in truth, a motive more exalted than mere courtesy actuated them both. They were betrothed, but the gossip had not yet heard the secrets! While leading the modest Emma to the cotton ring, he looked with proper contempt upon the haughty Hester M., the

misguided daughter of a broken merchant. She drew a line of distinction between herself and the honest mechanic, while he, also, traced a demarcation—Hers was drawn by an erroneous judgment—his by correct principles. The sequel is brief. The mechanic soon became the son-in-law of Judge B., emigrated to Indiana, and at the last election in that State, was chosen a member of the popular branch of its legislature.

After seasons of fortune and adversity, Hester M. became the wife of the engaging young clerk, who carrying his exclusive principle into his business relations, and endeavoring to give his wealthy neighbors, was soon numbered with a list of bankrupts, and now gains but a scanty pittance in the metropolis as a third-rate clerk. There are distinctions in society, but they are too often drawn by ignorance.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The following true character of General Andrew Jackson was drawn by Alexander H. Everett, Esq. of Massachusetts, in an Oration delivered on the Fourth of July last:

"During the last years of his Presidency I had frequent opportunities of seeing General Jackson in private, and received a very favorable impression of his individual character. It was impossible to recognize in him the slightest trace of the imaginary being whom the Opposition newspapers were daily building up to the contempt and detestation of the people. His habits of intercourse exemplified, in a remarkable degree, the union of firmness of purpose and suavity of manner, which has been recommended as the perfection of practical wisdom. He combined the frank and open affability that is natural to the military character, with uncommon gentleness. He was indefatigable in his attention to business, and took a more direct and efficient concern in the affairs that came before the Executive Department of the Government than any one of his predecessors.—Though his habits were entirely practical, and quite remote from those of an erudite student, I have been struck on the highest authority, that he daily read and wrote, in examining papers and preparing answers to them, as much as any individual at the seat of Government. The State papers which issued from his Cabinet, during his administration, and which are remarkable for their ability, were either written by himself, or prepared from copious notes in his own hand. The most conspicuous trait in his character, was the energy which he exhibited so frequently, and with such signal success in his military career; and his practical errors, such as they were, arose from an occasional excess of this quality. He displayed it in a civil not less than in military affairs, and it created him throughout the North, and South Carolina, the French Government and the Bank. In him, however, this pre-eminent quality was combined with another not less valuable, and which is not very often connected with it in a high degree—that of sagacity. His discernment in selecting the means and the persons to be employed, in accomplishing his ends, was almost unerring.—This union of sagacity and force is the true secret of practical greatness. Many persons of superior intellect fail in their purposes for want of the decision which would enable them to seize the favorable moment and turn it to account before it passes. Other men of great power and energy have made a sad wreck for want of a sufficient infusion of practical skill. Such was the fate of Napoleon, whose discernment, perhaps, originally not less conspicuous than his energy, was clouded in his later period by the intoxication of long continued success. General Jackson, by combining these two qualities in a very high degree, and retaining them unimpaired to the last, became, perhaps, the most remarkable character within his sphere of action, and even extended his influence very far beyond it. His immense popularity was the tribute which the public mind instinctively pays to real greatness. The general voice long ago proclaimed him the hero of New Orleans, and his triumphant political career has carried his name permanently among those of the great men of the age."

BROUGHAM'S PORTRAIT OF FRANKLIN.
The following admirable sketch of the American philosopher, is from a new work by Lord Brougham, recently published in London, entitled "Statesmen in the time of George III." It has not yet been published in this country:

One of the most remarkable men certainly of our times as a politician, or of any age as a philosopher, was Franklin, who also stands alone in combining together these two characters, the greatest that man can sustain, and in this, that having borne the first part in enlarging science by one of the greatest discoveries ever made, he bore the second part in founding one of the greatest empires in the world. In this truly great man every thing seems to converge that goes towards the constitution of an excellent First Cause, and the architect of his own fortune. Born in the humblest station, he raised himself by his talents and his industry, first to the place in society which may be attained with the help only of ordinary abilities, great application, and good luck, but next to the loftier heights which a daring and happy genius alone can scale; and the poor Printer's boy who at one period of his life had no covering to shelter his head from the dews of night, next to twin the proud dominion of England, and lived to be the Ambassador of a Commonwealth which he had formed, at the Court of the haughty Monarchs of France who had been his allies.

They had been tried by property as well as adverse fortune, and had passed through the various periods of both. No ordinary apprentice, no common piece of journeyman, ever laid the foundations of his independence in habits of industry and temperance more deep than he did, whose genius was afterwards to rank him with the Galileos and the Newtons of the old world. No patrician born to shine in courts, or assist at the Councils of Monarchs, ever bore his honors in a lofty station more easily, or was less spoilt by the enjoyment of them than this common workman did when negotiating with Royal representatives, or addressed by all the beauty and fashion of the most brilliant Court in Europe.

Again, he was self-taught in all he knew. His hours of study were stolen from those of sleep and of meals, or given to the work of his daily calling without rest. Assisted by none of the help which affluence tenders to the studies of the rich, he had to supply the place of tutors by redoubled diligence, and of commentaries by repeated pursuit. Nay, the possession of books was to be obtained by copying what the art he himself exercised, furnished easily to others.

Next, the circumstances under which others succumb, he made to yield, and bend to his own purposes; a successful leader of a revolt that ended in complete triumph after appearing desperate for years; a great discoverer in philosophy without the aid of any instrument; a writer famed for ordinary helps to knowledge; a writer famed for his eloquence, though never bred to politics; a student in a favorite, nay, a pattern of fashion, when the poet of frivolous Courts, the life which he had begun in garrets and in work shops.

Life, according to an Arabic proverb, is composed of two parts; that which is past, a dream; and that which is to come, a wish. This is exceedingly well exemplified in the lives of all of us. We regard past experience as but a dream, and wish no more consideration. Our future life is a wish, is in no measure regulated by the past, all we grow so old as to look to no future, but live the grave. Then we say, "If we could but live over again."

Legislators without vanity. Ladies with handsome ankles and long gowns.

From the Mississippi.

THE SUPREMACY OF DEMOCRACY.

We frequently hear the question asked, will democracy continue to be the dominant power in the country? We answer—yes, as sure as the sun shall perform his annual revolutions. Now constitutions will occasionally be formed, partial aberrations of men and parties may occur, occasional reverses will doubtless attend the cause of popular rights; but the real democracy, the advocates of the rights of the people, must and will prevail. That party which advocates the right of the people to have the control and management of their own government, in short, that party which is most popular and democratic in its principles, will inevitably maintain the ascendancy in the United States.

The people of this country may be deceived for a time, if they are not to some extent, upon the subject of the currency. They cannot be finally misled. Investigation, reason, and knowledge, are sure in the end to possess them on all subjects; and when that time comes, they will not only set themselves right, but wisely.

To determine which party will maintain the supremacy in this country, it is only necessary to know which best carries out the great principles of popular rights and democratic liberty. For that party, by whatever name it is called, will be sure to crown its banner with triumph. And it is right that it should, for that party best maintains philanthropy, human rights, the precepts of Christianity, and the rights of Duty.—The enemies of the wise men never intended that political justice and governmental tyranny should attain among free creatures. These are friends of corruption, men at war with nature and the harmony of things.

Which of the two contending political parties in this country is most favorable to liberty and popular rights? The federal whigs have already established among them what they call a native party, and have their organs to set forth their principles. This faction maintains that more than native born subjects should be admitted to the right of suffrage, or any share in the government. They also insist that emigration to the United States ought to be prohibited, except under strict and severe regulations. Mr. Clay's motto is, "No man shall be admitted among the states, that an army of evildoers and diabolical officers may be supported at the expense of the people. An operation by which the people pay all, and get nothing in return. The democratic party go for collecting no more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of the government.

The federal whig party are for imposing burdens upon all the people, to build great and splendid monuments for a few. The democrats are opposed to the policy, believing it to be unjust and tyrannical.

The federal whig party advocate an onerous system of indirect taxation, for the purpose of raising a large surplus revenue, to be divided out again among the states, that an army of evildoers and diabolical officers may be supported at the expense of the people. An operation by which the people pay all, and get nothing in return. The democratic party go for collecting no more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of the government.

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Gen. Brown, of Copiah, addressed the citizens of this county yesterday, on the leading political questions of the day.

Gen. B. was listened to with profound attention by a numerous and respectable auditory, numbering upwards of three hundred. He took, in the course of his remarks, a decided and bold stand in favor of the time-honored principles of the illustrious Jefferson, proving conclusively to the mind of every rational and unprejudiced man, that a bank of the United States was considered by our republican fathers both unconstitutional and dangerous to the liberties of a free people. After leaving the question of a bank, he briefly alluded to the political career of Henry Clay—animadverting with just severity upon his course in reference to the public lands—upon his efforts in our national councils to cast odium upon the hardy pioneers of the forest—men who had exposed themselves and families to all the hardships, trials and sufferings, incident to the settlement of a new country—men who should receive the protection of the government by every principle of equity and sound policy. This worthy class of our citizens were signified by Mr. Clay, in his place in the Senate of the United States, as a lawless banditti, entirely unworthy the protection of government. This political gambler—a man who would crush to the earth a weak and defenceless portion of his fellow countrymen, without even any remorse of consciences in order to extend his popularity with a more powerful and influential class of his fellow citizens—now stands before the people of these United States, as the Whig candidate for the presidency. He should be remembered at the polls, and made to learn that no part or portion of the unshackled freedom of this confederacy, will suffer their rights and privileges to be wrenched from them with impunity.

Gen. Brown's remarks were flatteringly received by all present. We have conversed with several of the oldest republicans of the county, who assure us that in no event can his majority fall short of one hundred votes in Jasper. The republican party of Eastern Mississippi have looked on their armor preparatory to the great battle in November next, and we can assure our brethren in other parts of the State they will not be found asleep in that contest.—Clarion.

Mr. Van Buren.—We have a Chief Magistrate thoroughly tested in all the trying events of our day. Throughout the war against the enemies of our institutions, and in every shape which the domestic political contest has assumed, no man exists, save his immediate predecessor, who has evinced as much zeal, or the same steady, unyielding resolution, in support of the people, as the present President. Unswerving loyalty in political and private life—a cool and clear judgment of vast comprehension—a well-learned and thorough political conversancy with all that belongs to the duties of a statesman—a gifted tongue to look through the deeds and hearts of men, and a bland and persuasive, and at the same time animating, eloquence to convince and conduct them—a cheerful and benignant temper, attractive manners, all combine in the character of Mr. Van Buren; and these powers and accomplishments, guided by immutable patriotism and sustained by unwearied industry, fit him for the destiny to which he is called—the chief of the enlightened, honest patriotic liberals who have placed him in power to administer and maintain the popular institutions of the U. States.—Globe.

Mr. Van Buren.—Alexander H. Everett, in speaking of our national property, and showing that every step in the grand march of the country, to future greatness and glory, has been represented by the federalists as farther advancement on the road of ruin, remarks:

"The election of Mr. Jefferson to the presidency, in the year 1800, ruined the country. It was ruined again by the purchase of Louisiana in 1804; and it then became necessary, to effect a separation of the States, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must." In 1808 we were ruined again by the embargo, and in 1809 by the non-intercourse law. In 1812 we were once more ruined by a war with Great Britain. The election of Gen. Jackson ruined us anew in 1828 and his re-election in 1832. The bank veto accomplished the fatal work which in 1832, and the removal of the deposits in 1833. Finally the election of Mr. Van Buren ruined us for the last time, in 1836, since when, however, we have been brought to the very verge of ruin, by the mere proposal of the independent treasury bill."

Love of Country.—Wherever O man, God's first sun beamed upon thee—where the stars of heaven first shone above thee—where his lightning first declared his omnipotence, and the storm-wind shook thy soul with proud awe—there are thy affections—there is thy country.

Where the first human eye bent lovingly over thy cradle—where thy mother first bore thee joyfully on her bosom—where thy father engaged the words of wisdom, on thy hearts—there is thy country.

And though it be among bare rocks and desert islands, and though poverty and care dwell there with thee, thou mayest love that land forever, for thou art man, and thou canst not forget it, but it must abide in thine inmost heart.

And freedom is no empty dream—no barren imagination—but in her dwells thy courage, and thy pride; and the certainty that thou art a high and heavenly race.

There is freedom where thou canst live in the customs and fashions, and laws of thy fathers; where that which rejoiced thy hearts rejoiced thee; where no foreign oppressor can command thee; no foreign ruler drive thee according to his will, as cattle are driven at the will of the drivers.

This is thy country—thy free country—is a treasure which contains within itself indestructible love, and faith; the noblest good, (except religion, in which dwells a still higher freedom), which a virtuous man can possess, or can covet.—Avalon.

Old and new Fashions.—In old times (1747) it was the top of fashion for a female to sport a long waistcoat with pockets in each side; and nothing was more common than to see a lady spinning street yarn with her hands in her pockets! Our modern belles, however, wishing to differ from the other sex as much as possible, carry their pockets in their hands.

Some young men of Beverly, (Mass.) got into a dispute about the tone of the bell at the Baptist Meeting House, in that place; to settle the controversy, they went and rung it, and raised all the country round about, who thought that the whole place was on fire!

THE PRESIDENT.

The President left this city yesterday on a visit to his home—the first he has made since his elevation to his present station. His route will be through the richest agricultural region of Pennsylvania. He has never, we believe, seen that section of the State which the industry, intelligence, and sober habits of the rare from which he sprung, have enriched with the most skillful cultivation and the best specimens of road and canal improvement. Old Republican Berks, that tenth legion of Pennsylvania, which never gave a federal vote, we believe, in the State or National councils, will have peculiar interest for the President—a kindred people in principle, in origin, and endeared by the strong personal regard manifested for him. It will be admitted that the President must have chosen this route rather to indulge the grateful feelings of his heart among old friends than to make new ones.

The letter called out by the New York committee, conveyed a desire on the part of the President to avoid all ostentation. When in control of the city councils, the Federalists lavished immense sums in parade, paying honors to prominent personages. It is wrong to apply the public means to such purposes, although justified by usage. We rejoice to see it discontinued on an occasion when every thing conspired to induce the Democratic authorities to pursue and confirm the example—the first visit of the first Chief Magistrate given by the State to the Union.

Mr. Van Buren's letter, which we publish to-day, shows a disposition to avoid all public parade on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city. In expressing our pleasure at this we take occasion to suggest to the Common Council, the propriety of considering whether any appropriations made by their body for entertainment or display, with a view of doing honor to public men, are not improper, and whether these things should not be left to voluntary contributions.

Washington, June 14, 1839.
Dear Sir:—I have received your letter, in which, on behalf of the Democratic General Committee, you ask to be informed of the probable period of my arrival at New York, with a view to a public expression of regard for myself and approbation of my official conduct.

Intending to travel by private conveyance, I cannot with certainty name the day on which I shall reach there, but I hope to do so by the first of July. The interchange of personal civilities with my fellow citizens in the course of my journey will afford me the most lively gratification; and the only sentiment in regard to it that I desire to express, is the hope, that it may be attended with the best results that is consistent with entire respect to the wishes of my friends.

As your letter leads me to believe that the committee design to invite me to a public dinner, and as I have been apprised that similar kindness is contemplated in other places, I trust I shall be pardoned if I express, in advance of more formal offers, the obligation I shall feel myself under, to decline such compliments.

I am not insensible of the apparent indelicacy of thus anticipating the intentions of my friends; but I feel, that in so doing, I may safely throw myself upon their indulgence. I need not assure them that I can never be ungrateful of any manifestation of their regard and confidence.

Do me the favor to make these sentiments known to the committee, and to accept for yourself my thanks for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed their request.

I am, sir, very respectfully,