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THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER

J. F. FORD.

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS:—The ADVERTISER will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance in every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square, (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance.

Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The CASH will be required for all Job work when delivered—this rule will be strictly observed.

Letters addressed to this office on business, must be post paid, or they might not be attended to.

Advertisements should be marked with the number of insertions on the margin, or they will be continued until ordered out, an charge accordingly.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

Let the principles and measures upon which the Whig party propose to administer the Government, never for a moment be forgotten. Here they are, as laid down by their great champion, HENRY CLAY, and cordially embraced by every true Whig in the Union.

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate revenue with fair protection to American industry.

Just restraints on Executive powers, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto.

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of it among the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and right of suffrage, but within suitable restraints against interference in elections.

An Amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidents office to a single term.

These are the Cardinal doctrines of our party, and with them inscribed upon our banner, we confidently appeal to the judgment of an enlightened and patriotic people.

Contrast them, one by one, with the doctrines of our opponents.

1. In lieu of a sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation, our opponents propose modern democracy State Bank, and other Sub Treasury and hard money.

2. In lieu of an adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry, our opponents propose direct taxes and another judicious tariff with not more protection to American industry than to foreign pauper labor.

3. In lieu of just restraints upon the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto, our opponents propose modern democracy with the voice, the monarchial feature in our Constitution, and the one man veto power against the will of the people.

They advocate the largest liberty to the President in the exercise of the veto, which circumscribes the legislation of the country to executive edicts.

4. In lieu of the faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among the States, modern democracy declares that none of the States shall in their separate capacity enjoy the inheritance bequeathed to them, but that the money arising from the public lands shall be absorbed in the reckless and profligate expenditures of the Federal Government. They declare that the States shall not have these means of paying their debts, but shall be ground down by direct taxes, or disgrace themselves by repudiation.

5. In lieu of an honest and economical Administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against interference in elections, modern democracy would revive Van Buren economy and with it Van Buren office holding honesty. They proclaim it the duty of the paid officers of the Federal Government to instruct the people how to vote, and to use the patronage of the government in perpetuating the power of those at whose hands they hold office.

6. In lieu of an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term, modern democracy insists that the President shall be re-eligible to office, that he shall be permitted to serve two terms, whereby as experience has proved, the worst abuses of power, and the most corrupt intrigues, will

ever be practised in the first, in order to the attainment of the second term—[Nashville Banner.

From the N. Y. Tribune 30th ult.

ORGANIZATION OF CONGRESS.

The first question which presents itself on the assembling of Congress next Monday will be the vital one respecting the legality of the election of the persons claiming seats as Members from New Hampshire, Georgia, Mississippi, and Missouri. These States have deliberately set at defiance the law and just law of the last Congress regarding the election of Members of Congress under the New Apportionment—should be made by one equal and uniform mode—to wit, by Districts, each electing one Member. The law was not only just and needful to secure to every portion of the Country its equal weight in Congress, but it was clearly authorized by the Constitution of the United States, which says:

Sec. IV. Art. I. The times, places, and manner of holding election for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Can any thing be clearer than this? And yet four States, impelled by the blind hatred of Loco Focism to whatever is honest and just, have deliberately, glaringly disobeyed the law of the land, passed in accordance with this provision! The Legislature of Georgia, though Loco, wished and voted to obey; but the Governor vetoed their bill, expressly on the ground that it might seem to be enacted in conformity to the law of Congress, which he was bent on defying.

The Members so elected in violation of Law, will appear on Monday to take their seats in the House. The Whigs of course object to and vote against their admission, on the clear ground that they have not been legally elected—are not, in fact, Members. But the Whigs are a minority—barely one third of the whole number—and their voice will be overruled by the majority. The strength of the party, delighting in lawlessness.—We trust that the objection of the Whigs will be carefully prepared, solemnly made, and fully entered on the Journals. But let them not incur the charge of waiving time. The decision is certain: let it be made before Congress adjourns—the first day. It is facility to delay it.

Then what shall the Senate do? Many are suggesting that the Senate (being Whig) shall resolve not to acknowledge the House until it is composed exclusively of Members elected in accordance with the Law. But we say, by no means! Each House is, by the Constitution, the sole judge of election and qualification of our own Members. Let the Senate protest, if it thinks proper, but go no farther. We have our opponents clearly in the wrong, so far; let us be careful to keep them there, and thus make up an issue to submit to the People.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, writing from Prussel, thus notices the cost, by fabric for the production of which this city has been so long celebrated:

"Your lady readers would never pardon me if I quitted Prussel without noticing its lace—famous even in our American wids. They, of course, know (though I did not before) that its peculiarity consists in its patterns, previously worked with ground the utmost possible fineness, being sewed on their ground work. The flax from which it is made costs from 600 to 800 per pound, being worth three times the weight in gold. The persons who spin it are obliged to work in dark rooms, into which light is admitted only by a small aperture; that their eyes may become disciplined and qualified to assist them in attaining the necessary spider thread fineness. The best lace costs \$10 per yard, but a very cheap sort may be had as low as \$10. In England the duties double its cost, and a fair fellow traveller who bought some here, prepared to smuggle it into her country by sewing it upon her dress, trusting that the custom house officers would gallantly overlook the incongruity of a profusion of the most expensive lace upon a well-worn travelling habit."

THE CHARACTER OF AN HONEST LAWYER.

In the Character of an honest Lawyer, printed, I think, in 1786. it is said among other things, "that he is one that practices

the law so as not to forget the gospel, and always wears a conscience as well as a gown. He weighs the cause more than gold; and if that will not bear the touch, his generous scorn puts back the fee. Though he knows all the criticisms of his faculty and the nice snapperades of practice, yet he never uses them except in a defensive way, to counteract the plots of knavery; for he affects not the devilish skill of out-buffing right, nor aims at the shameful glory of making a bad cause good; but with equal contempt hates the wolf's study and the dog's eloquence, and disdains to grow great by chancery, or build himself a fortune on the spoils of the oppressed, or the ruin of the widow and orphan. He has more reverence for the profession than to debauch it for unrighteous purposes, and had rather be dumb than to suffer his tongue to pimp for injustice, or club his parts to bolster up a cheat. I hope every one of the profession has taken this to heart, but if not let no man now reject it; for it is a mighty lesson that each one should learn.

The following items we extract from one of Thurlow Weed's letters from Europe.

The duty on tobacco in England and France is enormous. I was surprised to learn, what every American ought to know, that England derives an annual revenue of about fifteen millions, and France a still larger sum, from duties upon tobacco! And this is purely a duty for revenue. In urging their Free Trade doctrines upon Congress, if our Southern brethren would insist upon reciprocal Free Trade, the increased demand for tobacco, with the increased value of the article to the producer, would bring property and wealth to the tobacco-producing States.

Our approach to London, by the railway, was not indicated either by suburbs dotted with mansions of the gentry, nor by clusters of neat cottages, nor by the dilapidated and windowless abodes of the wretched and vicious. We came from a rich agricultural country plump into London.—Each one of our party had been recommended by friends to particular hotels, but at the suggestion of a fellow passenger, who had been in London, we had determined to try "Knolly's Family Hotel, New Bridge-st. City," to which place we were taken by an omnibus, without experiencing either delay or confusion in obtaining our luggage.

The distance from Liverpool to London, by railway, is about 200 miles, which we accomplished in ten hours.

Strangers are struck with the Herculean strength of the Liverpool dray horses, than which the world does not produce finer animals. The drays to which they are attached weigh a ton. I scarcely dare tell how enormously they load these drays, lest the statement should be discredited.—We saw one to which two horses were attached drawing five hogs-heads of sugar up a street of an elevation equal to that of State street opposite the Evening Journal Office. And this seemed but a moderate load.

Every body has read about St. Paul's Cathedral. My account of it, therefore, shall be brief, and designed only to refresh your recollection. It is second only to St. Peter's, at Rome, in magnitude. It was thirty-five years in building, and cost \$7,500,000. It covers over two square acres, and the walk round it is far as a walk round the Capitol and park.

Among the monuments and statues erected in the grounds of the Church are three in honor of its architect, Sir Christopher Wren, Dr. Johnson, Howard, the philanthropist, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Lord Nelson, the Marquis Cornwallis, Lord Collingwood, Gauss, Pakenham and Gibbs, (who fell at New Orleans), Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and others. I could not approach.

In the Crypt repose the remains of many distinguished men, among which are the ashes of Reynolds, Barry, Opie, and West, all eminent painters; Lord Nelson, Sir C. Wren, Thomas Newton, &c. &c. It costs, in gratuities to the guides, 4s. and 4d. to get admitted to the different parts of St. Paul's.

Everything is dear in England. Those who are able to purchase, are made to pay roundly.—Letter paper, for example, inferior to ours, costs two shilling (50 cents) a quire. The retail store (they are called "shops" here) windows are filled with articles with the prices marked upon them, but when the s's and d's are turned into dollars and cents, it is seen that most of the articles may be purchased in America quite as low.

Late from Texas.—By the arrival of the steam ship New York, Capt. Wright, thirty

hours from Galveston, we have received Galveston papers to the 2d December and Houston to the 25th ult mo. So far as we are able to see, they contain not a particle of news, and scarcely an item worth clipping.

The Galveston News regrets to learn that the steamer Mustang was sunk a few days since in the Brazos. She had 250 bales of cotton on board, a part of which will be slightly damaged. She sunk in six feet water, and will be got off with but trifling expense.

The Vindicator of the 25th states that Colonel Hays arrived in Washington on the 23d, and reports that all is quiet in the West, all the Mexican troops having been withdrawn from this side of the Rio Grande. Some small traders had been into Brown, but business was limited.—Trop, &c. 25th.

We copy the following remarks from an eastern paper, and would be glad if some of our citizens would profit by the hint—rather let their mechanics profit by it.—Vick. Whig.

PAV THE MECHANIC.—The rich man who employs a mechanic, does not know how much inconvenience, loss of time and expense he exposes him to, by neglecting to pay an undisputed bill on presentation. Without going too deep into the subject, let us propose a very simple example of common occurrence. A mechanic undertakes a job, for which his honest charge is fifty dollars. It is done to the satisfaction of his employer. He expects his pay on the presentation of a bill. Why should he not receive it?—He has no bank credit: he pays cash for stock, and cash for labor. He has been employed on that job a week, with two or three journeymen, besides furnishing the raw material, paying shop rent and other contingencies. Why should he be asked to wait for his money? He has his hands to pay on Saturday, provide for his stock and lay up something against rent day. Is it honorable, is it just, that his ready employer should ask him to wait for his pay until his convenient time, when cash is not scarce—when 3 per centum a day is wanted by others, or which ought to be appropriated to the payment of honest debts, instead of sleeping and fattening at interest on post notes—or contributing to the artificial wants of his family—or gratifying a reckless spirit of speculation in visionary stock? Is it righteous, is it just that a man of supposed wealth should do this, and leave the honest and hard-working mechanic to the mercies of small creditors, the importunities of journeymen, and the rapacity of extortioners? Certainly not.

PRAYER.

The garment of darkness in which the Atheist shrouds his soul, shuts out the beautiful stars that gleam even in sorrow's sky. The man who cannot approach his God, even as a son coming to his father, is separated by an eternal wall from thousands of the choicest blessings of this life. Sorrow falls on the heart of the godless being like clouds on a coffin, hiding it forever from the glorious sunlight and the ever gushing rance of nature; but though the earth idols of the christian be broken to pieces though his heart be trodden under by the heel of oppression, still the eye of his inward sight is fixed on the pillar of fire that glides in noiseless beauty before his soul, and flings its rosy shadow on the sapphire walls of the promised land. There is a keen knife that most of us have felt pruning (oh God! how remorselessly) the breast of its tenderest hopes, of its sweet, tear nurtured flowers, stripping life of its loveliness and making the world a gaudy mockery. This knife cuts the heartstrings, and when every cord of hope, when every flowery wythe of love binding the atheist's soul to life is sundered, down he sinks like a weight of lead beneath the murky waves of despair. How different with the christian—how different with him who can cast his eyes above, and say, even while the death-dew is gathering on his brow, "there is my home." The christian is not exempt from sorrow, and his lips but two often are steeped in bitterness; but his soul is like a bird bound to the earth, and each affliction snapped, each heartstring cut, gives a new freedom to the diamond dusted wings of hope! Oh, prayer is a gentle bride, and she throws her white arms around the weary soul and soothes the heart's deep agony on her generous breast!

I'll make you run if you touch me, as the fire said to the butter.

Making the best of it.—A genteel young Irishman was walking up street very briskly one afternoon during the late rainy weather, and met one of our handsome young ladies just as he turned the corner of Main street. Having his eye fixed on the young lady, and endeavoring to step aside; his foot slipped, and he fell prostrate before her. He sprang up immediately, and bowing politely, said, "excuse me, madam, I'm ever compelled to bow at the shrine of beauty." Some friends standing at a short distance, laughed immoderately, but he passed on saying, "Faith, and didn't I make the best of it?"—Lou. Whig.

WOMEN'S TONGUE.—An Indian chief being asked his opinion of a cask of Madeira wine, presented to him by an officer, said "he thought it was like the juice extracted from women's tongue and lion's heart, for when he drank a bottle of it, he could talk forever and fight like a tiger."

J. W. Tyson has been appointed Second Assistant Post General in place of Gen. Bryan, who was transferred to the Auditor's Office vacated by the resignation of Mr. Whittlesey.

Boys that have been properly reared, are men in point of usefulness at sixteen, whilst those that have been brought up in idle habits are nuisances at twenty one.

WHAT HAVE I DONE THAT I SHOULD BE USED SO? Said a forlorn woman, whose appearance gave every assurance of poverty and suffering, while she covered her eyes, no longer capable of shedding tears. The fountain was dried up.

"Used how?" I asked.

"He"—pointing to a rumseller living Chestnut street—"he took my husband, a faithful man as ever wedded woman, got all his money, burned up his heart, ruined his body, palsied his tongue, and sent him overhung his own guilty head, and on his family shame, that neither toil nor tears can wipe away; and now that husband is in the grave, with no one to weep for him, no one to console his wife or children.

"My son caught the spirit and followed the example of his father; was enticed by the same rumseller, and drained of all he could earn or supply, till he came back upon me, not a son, but a bloated carcass, quickened with the spirit of a fiend, and he ended his career, not in death, but in a crime at the thought of which I cannot hold up my head; widowed, childless and old?—Oh God, what have I done that I should be used so?"

Our heart melted over this picture of woe, as we exclaimed "God will not allow the cry of the widow to go unheard, or her cause unavenged."

Alas! for the man whose business calls him to such a responsibility.—Paula. paper.

SIMILE.—Men who fall victims to temptation, may be compared to those trees whose fortune it is to be blazed in the primeval forests; they are alike, guides to the traveller. Charity would incline us to hope that the former are necessary, and hence excusable; but reason and revelation alike represses the generous sentiment.

A gentleman, in his eagerness at a table to answer a call for some apple pie, owing to his knife slipping on the bottom of the dish, found his knuckles buried in the crust, when a wag, who was seated just opposite to him, very gravely observed, whilst he held his plate.

"Sir, may I trouble you for a bit, whilst your hand's in.

As the late Professor Hamilton was one day walking near Aberdeen, he met a well-known individual of weak intellect.

"Pray," said the professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brain?" "I dinna ken," replied Jemmy, scratching his head; "how old are ye yourself?"

There are no female attraction so captivating to men as delicacy and modesty.

A gold mine has been lately discovered in Hall county, Georgia, out of which two hands obtained, in one week, about eighty pennyweights of the precious metal. The gold found in this mine is very coarse, the particles weighing from one grain to five pennyweights.