

THE MILLER AND HIS WHIG CUSTOMERS.

[The Illinois State Register happily illustrates in the following *jue d'esprit*, the force of that remarkable conclusive dogma, that High Duties make Low Prices.]

Some weeks since Mr. McConnell was in Mr. Douglass' Congressional district making Democratic speeches, where he met a staunch Democratic friend of his, who accosted him very familiarly, and said friend Mack, I hear you are going to make a Democratic speech here to-day about the tariff.

Well said Mr. M. I'll think of it—have you any objections friend Bob?

Well I have, said his friend, I am afraid you are going to interfere with my interest with your confounded discussion about the tariff, and about high and low prices.

If this is so, Bob, I am very sorry, says Mr. M. pray how can that happen?

Well now Mack, I will tell you in a private way like, but I don't want you to be blabbing it all around the country, and make a blowing horn of yourself about it, and get me into a deal of a scrape, perhaps into the newspapers besides.

Oh of course says Mr. M. I will not whisper it to any one; but how is it?

Well says Bob, now you know I am a miller and keep a grist mill and grind for tole.

Yes, I know and a first rate mill it is too, and all your neighbors say that you are an anomaly in nature; a first rate accommodating honest miller that never takes to much toll.

Oh yes, I understand you, I understand your grist of soft corn; but that is neither here nor there, let me tell you how it was:

Some weeks ago, one of my Whig customers came to mill and brought with him a copy of Mr. Evan's speech upon the tariff, and while his grist was grinding he sat down and read it over to me and commented learnedly and long upon that part of the speech that proves that a high tariff makes goods lower, and the higher the duties the lower the price to the consumer.

I listened attentively and never disputed a word he said, and when he was about to start home, I asked him to lend me the speech for I was greatly taken with it and wanted to read it to the people as they came to the mill.

My Whig friend readily complied, thinking that he had made such a valuable convert to the high Whig tariff protection cause.

As soon as he left I went to work and made me a new toll dish, and I made it about two inches higher than the old one, and immediately commenced taking toll with my new dish.

The report was soon circulated in the neighborhood too, that I had turned Whig, and my Whig neighbors flocked in by dozens to see me, and among the rest my old friend that loaned me the speech with several others came together to get grinding, and all shook me cordially by the hand and welcomed me to the household of Whiggery.

As soon as their greetings were over I took my new toll dish and in their presence heaped it rounding full of each of their grist.

Hallo Bob, says one of them, you have got a new toll dish, han't you.

Oh, yes, says I, the old one got a little shacking like, and a little worn off at the top, and rather too small for the interest of my customers, and I thought it best to have a new one.

Yes, by gracious, says one of them, do you see that Williams, if it aint about a third bigger than the old one I will be shot. Sure enough, says another.—Why, Bob, what the mischief does that mean, how is that the interest of your customers as you say?

Oh, says I, very plain, don't you understand it? the higher the toll the lower the price of grinding and the more meal you get.

Shaw now Bob, says one of them, how can you make that out? Now none of your humbugging us with your big toll dish in these hard Tyler times.

Well now, says I, it is all as plain as day; come set down here and let me

explain it to you; and I straightway took up Evan's speech and read it to them and explained how the high tariff worked, and although it appeared to increase the cost of the goods to the importer and retailing merchant, yet the higher he paid for them the lower he could afford to sell them to his customers, the farmers and laborers who consumed them; and now, said I, the same universal law of trade, and cause and effect, applies with equal force to the miller and his customers. He does the grinding and takes the toll, you are his customers and consume the meal, and the toll being the price and cost of grinding, it follows as a necessary consequence that the higher the toll the lower the price of grinding, and although my new toll dish appears larger, yet you get the more meal by it; and all this I proved very clearly by Mr. Evan's speech and the argument of my whig neighbor who give me the document; and I tell you friend Mack, it was a knock down argument to those boys, they looked at each other like so many bewildered pigs in a Newfoundland fog, each expecting the other to answer my speech, but it was no go, it was a good whig argument and proven by accredited documents and they immediately give in and admitted, that although they did not exactly understand it at first, yet it is now clear and self-evident as Mr. Evan's argument showing the higher the tariff, which stands in the place of toll, the cheaper the goods, which stands in the place of the meal.

From that time I have been using my new toll dish pretty freely, and manufacturing meal and flour has got to be a first rate business, and what is better my whig customers, although their grists of meal don't last quite as long as they used to, are well satisfied, and now Mack, I don't want you to be blowing away here that Evan's speech is not true, and that this whig doctrine about the high tariff making goods lower is all wrong, for if you do my pond is out, and I am ruined with my new toll dish operation.

But, says Mr. McConnell, pray Bob, how do you get along with your democratic customers, surely you can't humbug them with your Evan's speech and arguments?

Oh shaw, no, says Bob, I use the old toll dish for them and all goes off well, but now don't you tell any body what I told you.

From the Southern Reformer.

THE MARKETS.—It is believed in New Orleans that the cotton crop will be large. Seven to eight cents per pound, it is judged, will be the ruling price of new. We subjoin quotations:

MISSISSIPPI AND LOUISIANA.	
Inferior, - - - - -	4 1/2 a 5
Ordinary, - - - - -	5 1/2 a 6 1/2
Middling, - - - - -	6 1/2 a 7 1/2
Middling Fair, - - - - -	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Fair, - - - - -	8 1/2 a 8 3/4
Good Fair, - - - - -	9 1/2 a 9 3/4
Good and Fine, - - - - -	10 a 10 1/2
NORTH ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE.	
Inferior, - - - - -	4 a 5 1/2
Ordinary, - - - - -	5 a 5 1/2
Middling, - - - - -	5 1/2 a 6
Middling Fair, - - - - -	6 1/2 a 6 1/2
Fair, - - - - -	7 a 7 1/2
Good Fair, - - - - -	7 1/2 a 8
Good and Fine, - - - - -	8 1/2 a 9

Tobacco quotes for damaged, inferior and trashy 1 1/2 a 2 1/2; common, 2 1/2 a 3; fair to good, 3 1/2 a 5; fine to choice, 4 1/2 a 5 1/2; fine Mason county and cigar leaf, 6 a 9 cents per pound.

PARAGUAY.—Among the republics of South America, Paraguay stands the most conspicuous, and should therefore have the special consideration of political enquirers. It contains 500,000 inhabitants, who are mostly agriculturists, raising large quantities of sugar, tobacco, cotton, and a plant called the Mastic or Yerba—generally used as a tea; besides sheep, horses, cattle and mules. The government is vested in the hands of two consuls, whose power is similar to the consuls of Rome in her better days. They are elected for three years, and the present officers are Carlos Antonio Lopez and Marianno Roque Alonzo. The last message to congress describes the country to be in a prosper-

ous condition. Assumption, on the La Plata, is the seat of government.

A GENTLEMAN.

In the language of his companions, Ulick Burke "could be a gentleman when he pleased." How often have we heard this phrase, and with what a fatal mistake it is generally applied! He who can be a gentleman when he pleases, never pleases to be anything else. Circumstances may, and do every day in life, throw men of cultivated minds and refined habits into the society of their inferiors; but while, with that tact and readiness that is their special prerogative, they make themselves welcome among those with whom they have few, if any, sympathies in common, yet never by any accident do they derogate from that high standard that makes them gentlemen. So, on the other hand, the men of vulgar tastes and coarse propensities may stimulate, if he be able, the outward habitudes of society, speaking with practised intonation, and bowing with well-studied grace; yet he is no more a gentleman in his thought of feeling than is the tinselled actor who struts the board the monarch his custom would bespeak him. This being "the gentleman when he likes," is but the mere performance of the character. It has all the smell of the orange-peel and the foot-lights about it, and never can be mistaken by any one who knows the world.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

CHAPTER ON QUARRELING.—One of the most easy, common, and most perfectly foolish things in the world is to quarrel, no matter with whom, men, women, or children; or upon what pretence, provocation, or occasion. There is no kind of necessity in it, and no species of degree of benefit to be gained by it. And yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians quarrel; politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel, and the State quarrels; nations tribes and corporations, men, women, and children, dogs and cats, birds and beasts, quarrel about all manner of things, and upon all manner of occasions.

If there is any thing in the world that will make a man feel bad, except pinching his fingers in the crack of the door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in his own eyes, and of others—what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other.

The reason people quarrel about religion is because they really have so little of it, and the harder they quarrel the more abundantly do they prove it. A man has a right to stand fast by his religious faith—a right to insist upon it—a right to present it respectfully on all proper occasions, to the consideration of others, but he has no right to quarrel: and any man that will quarrel about these things, in my opinion, has not much to quarrel about.

Politicians need not quarrel. Whoever quarrels with a man for his political opinions, is himself denying the first principles of freedom—freedom of thought, moral liberty without which there is nothing in politics worth a groat, it is therefore wrong upon principle.—You have on this subject a right to your own opinions, so have others. You have a right to convince them if you can; they have a right to do the same. Exercise your rights, but a gain I say, do not quarrel.

The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all go on, the better—better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest policy is—if a man cheats you quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him; no matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

Translated from the "Courrier des Etats Unis."
DEATH WARRANT OF CHRIST.
Chance has put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial

document to all Christians, that has ever been recorded in human annals—that is, the identical Death Warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ. We transcribe the document from a copy of the translation.—*La. Chronicle.*

SENTENCE rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, that JESUS of Nazareth shall suffer death on THE CROSS.

"In the year seventeen of the empire of Tiberius Caesar, and the 25th day of March, the city of Holy Jerusalem; Anna and Caiphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the Presidential chair of the prætorium, condemns Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. He is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself, falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself the King of Israel.
6. He entered into the temple followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion, Quillus, Cornelius, to lead them to the place of execution.

Forbid any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses that signed the death of Jesus, are, 1. Daniei Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannus Horobable; 3. Rhabphdel; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city by the gate Strenuous."

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate—on one side are written these words—"A similar plate is sent to each tribe." It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the city of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1825, and was discovered by the Commissariat of Arts, attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of Ebony, in the sacristy of the Chartem. The vase is in the Chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The chartem requested earnestly that the plate might not be taken away from them. The request was granted as a reward for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities, it was bought by Lord Loward for 5890 francs.

DIED,

In this place, Tuesday morning, 19th inst., JOHN H. THOMPSON, in his 17th year.

Near this place, on Monday night, 18th inst., THOMAS FLACK, aged about 37 years.

In this county, on Wednesday night, 14th inst., ELIZABETH, daughter of John E. and Elizabeth Allen, aged about 10 years.

In this county, on Wednesday night, 14th inst., DR. DAVID BAKE, aged about 32 years.

PROVISION

AND GROCERY STORE.

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perfine, per bbl.,			
Lard, leaf, per lb.	9	10	"
Bacon, clear, Sides & Hams,	7	9	"
Whiskey, 1st quality, per gal.	35	50	"
Brandy, Peach and Cognac,	1 00	1 50	"
Coffee, Havana Green, pr. lb.	11	12 1/2	"
Sugar, Brown,	10	12	"
Salt, Liverpool, per sack,	4 00	4 50	"
Tobacco, " lb.	10	50	"
Soap, " lb.	12	15	"
Molasses, " gal.	45	50	"
Nails, " lb.	8	10	"
Tea, Young Hyson " lb.	1 25	1 50	"
Axes, each,	2 00	2 25	"
Powder, first quality,	40	50	"
Stone-Ware, Candles, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Candy, Spun Cotton, Domestic and Pecons.			

The citizens of Attala, is respectfully invited to give us a call.

P. M. SCOTT & CO.

Kosciusko, Aug. 20, 1844;—1 tf