



TUSCUMBIA PATRIOT
SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

PUBLISHED BY
HENRY S. FOOTE.

TERMS, &c.

This paper is printed once a week, at Three Dollars per annum if paid in three months, Four Dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of that time.

THE TUSCUMBIA PATRIOT, will be forwarded to those who have been here before Subscribers to the TUSCUMBIA, until instructions are received to the contrary.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at one dollar per square the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

The postage of letters and communications, addressed to the Editor of the PATRIOT, must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

MR. M'DUFFIE'S LETTER.

To-day, we present to our readers the letter of Mr. M'Duffie, addressed to the chairman of the committee appointed by Congress, to investigate the charges brought against the Vice President in regard to participation in the "Rip Rap Contract."

The great length of this letter, would lead us to apologize for its insertion in our very limited columns, were it not that it refers to a subject of universal interest; and is, in itself, a most masterly and triumphant vindication of Mr. Calhoun, from the foul allegation of corruption—and furnishes a most lucid and satisfactory exposition of those rules of evidence, which are entitled to prevalence in a committee organized, as this one was, for the investigation of a charge of official depravity.

In our last paper, we ventured to except to the protest of Mr. M'Duffie, against the admission of evidence, exempting the present Secretary of War from the meanness of allying himself with the execrable Mix, in a conspiracy against the unsullied honor of his illustrious predecessor in office. And although this testimony may not have been closely associated with the matter in issue, although its introduction, may be properly considered a slight violation of the established rules of evidence; yet it does seem to us, that the peculiar circumstances of the case, were such as completely to justify the committee in this trivial aberration from the customary line of judicial duty.

The character of Mr. Barbour (who is as remarkable for his high-minded, gentlemanly disposition, as he is for the faithful discharge of his public duties), had become seriously implicated in the transaction; and, for our part, we must confess that we were highly pleased, that the report of the committee, whilst it wiped away from the fair surface of Mr. Calhoun's reputation, every speck which calumny may have scattered over it, and unfolded to the contemptuous observation of society, one of the most black hearted, abandoned slanderers "who has ever figured in the annals of human depravity," it, at the same time, in one magnanimous sweep of indemnity, restored all the subordinate sufferers in this horrid scene of defamation, to the standing which they had before occupied in the respectful estimation of their country.

It is somewhat to be deplored, that Mr. M'Duffie should have exhibited so little control of his feelings, as is evinced in this communication to the committee. But when we contemplate all the particulars of his situation; when we reflect that he was not only engaged in rescuing the character of a singularly useful, and upright man from the detraction influence of calumny, but that this man was also his bosom friend—his early and affectionate patron, and the founder of his now splendid fortunes; we shall feel disposed, instead of heavily censuring Mr. M'Duffie,

for the excitement which he displays, to make the most liberal allowance for a fault, whose origin may be traced to the most creditable feelings of the human soul.

To the Hon. JOHN FLOYD—

Sir: The Committee of investigation over which you preside, having announced to me, as the friend and representative of Mr. Calhoun that they have closed the examination of all the witnesses they deem necessary or proper to summon before them, I should be equally insensible to the claims of private friendship, and the obligations of public duty, were I not to enter my solemn protest against the extraordinary course, and not less extraordinary conclusion of a proceeding singularly destitute of almost every attribute of a legal investigation. Even if it should be considered that this Committee was instituted, not for the exclusive purpose of sitting in judgment on the specific charge submitted to their examination, but for the additional purpose of exercising to a certain extent, the functions of an inquisitorial commission; I cannot conceive that there would be any thing in the character of such a commission, that would authorize it to depart from the fundamental principles of judicial investigation, and the established rules of judicial evidence; and after wandering at large, through the perplexing mazes of suspicion and conjecture, guided only by the bewildering lights of incompetent and inadmissible testimony, to select the precise point where suspicion ends, and legal evidence begins, as the conclusion of their inquiries. But, confidently believing that it was the intention of the House that this committee should assume the solemn character of a judicial tribunal, and that the facts and opinions which they may report to the House, will be consequently regarded by the public, as having the stamp of judicial authority, I feel impelled, by a profound sense of duty which I owe to Mr. Calhoun, to the country, and even to the committee themselves, to state briefly and distinctly, my objections to the course pursued, before it shall be too late to correct or to palliate its injustice. And in the very outset of my remarks, I cannot but advert to the fact, as strikingly illustrative of the anomalous character of this proceeding, that, with the exception of the solitary question as to the fact of Mr. Calhoun's participation, which every witness has promptly and unequivocally answered in the negative, there is not one tittle of all the incumbering mass of documentary and oral testimony which has occupied the incessant labors of the committee for more than twenty days, that has the slightest pretention to the character of legal evidence, whether we regard it as applicable to the present accusation, or to any other accusation against the private integrity or official purity of Mr. Calhoun. In order to demonstrate this proposition, I beg leave to present for the consideration of the committee, a descriptive & analytical review of the recorded testimony.

It will be recollected that the first three or four days of this enquiry were devoted to the examination of witnesses, professedly produced for the purpose of exculpating the present Secretary of War from the imputation of having any agency, either in bringing forward the charge of peculation against Mr. Calhoun, or in the infamous publication of the equally infamous letter of the yet more infamous instrument of this dark and nefarious conspiracy. It is not my purpose to complain of the course pursued by the committee, in this respect, although it might seem to indicate a more anxious desire to exonerate one against whom no imputation had been made, than to administer speedy justice to the second officer of the Government, when actually on his trial upon a charge of official delinquency, calculated, if true, to stamp his reputation with indelible infamy. But, as the committee have thought proper to make the conduct of Mr. Barbour, in this transaction, a distinct subject of inquiry, I feel constrained to remark, that, although I readily exonerate him from any intentional participation in this most insidious attempt at moral and political assassination; yet it is a circumstance much to be regretted, that, in the editorial commentaries by which the publication of the letter of Elijah Mix, in the Phoenix Gazette was accompanied, the name, and office, and official decision of the Secretary of War, were so artfully associated with the charge, a-

gainst Mr. Calhoun, as to give it additional solemnity and importance; and that no measures were taken to have this injurious association disclaimed through the same channel. It is a fact, equally to be regretted, that the Secretary should have retained in his possession, officially, for three days, the letter containing the charge against Mr. Calhoun, without giving him the slightest intimation of it. And even the verbal declaration made by the Secretary to Col. Johnson, that he believed the charge against Mr. Calhoun to be an atrocious calumny, was not made until a day had elapsed after the publication in the Phoenix Gazette, and was only communicated to Mr. Calhoun after he had prepared and sealed his letter to the House of Representatives, and placed it in the hands of a friend. And I must also state, as a fact worthy of notice, that, neither in the Phoenix Gazette which assumed a semi-official attitude in stating the proceedings of the Secretary of War in relation to the letter of Mix, nor in the notice taken of the publication in that Gazette by the Nat. Intelligencer the next day, was the fact stated, that the Secretary regarded the charge against Mr. Calhoun as an atrocious calumny.

But to resume the analysis of the testimony, with a view to its immediate bearing upon my opening proposition. After submitting the obvious remark, that all the evidence produced to exculpate Mr. Barbour, was not only irrelevant, but immaterial to the pending issue, I will proceed to the examination of that part of the testimony which is intended, as I presume, to bear, directly or indirectly, upon the official character and integrity of Mr. Calhoun. The great mass of the evidence that has so long engaged the attention of the committee, consists of the private letters of Major Vandeventer to Elijah Mix, with the explanations to which they have given rise. It is hardly necessary that I should enter in a course of argument, before a committee, of which six out of seven are lawyers by profession, to show that these letters ought to have been promptly rejected, as incompetent and improper testimony. Even if it be granted that Mr. Calhoun is now on his trial for every act of his life, official or private, and not merely upon the specific charge referred to the committee, it is perfectly clear that, according to those great principles of evidence, which have been devised by the wisdom, and consecrated by the experience of ages, the letters or declarations of another person cannot be given in evidence against him. Nor is this one of those technical principles, which sometimes mar the symmetry of the law, and have no foundation in reason. There are no principles of our law more deeply founded in wisdom, than those which regulate the admission of evidences. And I will take this occasion to remark, that, next to such an organization of the Government as will secure the effective responsibility of political agents, civil liberty derives its principal security from the establishment & sacred observance of fixed rules of judicial proceeding and of judicial evidence. The opinion entertained by the enlightened sense of modern times, of the inseparable connexion between the rulers, of criminal evidence, and Civil Liberty, may be clearly inferred from the opposite judgment which posterity has pronounced upon the characters of Sydney and of Jeffries. For, while the name of Sydney is inscribed on the imperishable rolls of fame, as a patriot and martyr, that of Jeffries has, by universal consent, been consigned to everlasting infamy, as a judicial monster. And yet, the catastrophe of the victim has excited the sympathy, and the tyranny of the judge, the abhorrence of mankind; principally because the sacrifice was effected by violating those rules of evidence, in which every member of the community had a common interest, as the only means of securing his life and character against the combined machinations of prostitute informers and profligate rulers. To unsettle and subvert these rules, therefore, under whatever plausible pretext it may be attempted, is to destroy the only substantial security for every thing sacred in life, and consequently, to inflict a vital stab upon the public liberty. Nor is there any thing in

the character or circumstances of the present investigation, that should absolve the committee from the observance of these rules. On the contrary, all history will justify the remark, that there are no occasions in which their rigid observance is so highly important, as when legislative bodies or political commissions exercise judicial powers for the trial of political offences. On such occasions, the strongest of human passions almost unavoidably usurp the seat of judgment; and, unless restrained by pre-established forms of proceeding, and pre-established rules of evidence, the most capricious freaks of despotism and vengeance are perpetrated, in the sacred names of law and justice. Without referring for illustration, to the lawless proceedings of those inquisitorial tribunals which are at once the reproach and the terror of despotic Governments, or to the shocking outrages committed by the revolutionary tribunals of France, it would be sufficient to advert to the disgraceful proceedings of the Parliament of England, in cases of attainder, not only to sustain the general principles here presented, but to communicate the most vivid impression of their truth and importance. If these general views evince to the Committee the necessity of adhering to the established rules of evidence; & if I have shown that one of the most important of those rules excludes the letters or declarations of a third person under any circumstances—how incomparably stronger does the objection to their admission become, when we advert to the singular and extraordinary circumstances under which the letters of Major Vandeventer have been produced to the Committee. In the first place, they are mutilated and defaced, so as to render their meaning unintelligible as to every purpose connected with the investigation. But what is of infinitely more importance, this correspondence was obviously garbled, and the letters mutilated and defaced, by one of the most artful and consummate villains that ever figured in the annals of human depravity, for the unquestionable purpose of exciting doubts and suspicions by means of the mutilations and erasures, which could not have been produced by the letters in their original and entire state. It is possible, therefore, to conceive a combination of circumstances more strikingly demonstrative of the wisdom of those rules of evidence from which the Committee have thought proper to depart, than that which exists in the present instance. For it is obvious to remark, that this is a political commission, composed of political men; and, disguise it as we may, I must be permitted to add, without intending to insinuate anything in the slightest degree disrespectful to a majority of the Committee, that they are sitting in judgment on a political opponent, charged with a political offence. And when it is moreover considered, that these garbled and mutilated letters have been produced by the vilest of all that tribe of informers who have been the disgrace and the terror of those countries in which they have been countenanced by the wickedness and profligacy of rulers a self-condemned and self-immolated wretch, who, in the very presence of the Committee, has literally covered himself with all the multiplying villainies of nature, I cannot but believe that the Committee will themselves shrink back with abhorrence from those machinations and devices which they have unwittingly received in the place of evidence, and upon which the characters of incompetency and infamy are so clearly and indelibly impressed. There is one other species of testimony sought by the questions, and placed upon the records of the Committee, equally excluded by the principles upon which I have insisted. Hearsay evidence is inadmissible, not only by the code to which we have been accustomed, but by every system of civilized jurisprudence, with which we have any acquaintance; and yet the Committee, apparently assuming, by a strange complication of issue, that every officer of the War Department who had any agency in forming a certain contract with Elijah Mix, or any interest in it, is now actually under trial, have received and recorded, as testimony, the declarations of those officers, indistinctly recol-

ted, & vaguely & doubtfully stated. Admitting that it is proper for the Committee to assume inquisitorial powers in this investigation, and in that character to ask of the witnesses, not only what they know, but what they have heard from others, it must be exceedingly apparent, that the only excusable purpose, even of an inquisitorial kind, for which such questions could be propounded; is the discovery of other witnesses, by whose evidence the charge might be established. Let us see how far the proceedings of the Committee have been conformable to this view of their functions. In the evidence recorded by the Committee, Col. Armistead states, in substance, that either Major Vandeventer or General Swift informed him that the latter was concerned in the Mix contract. Upon further recollection, the witness states, that he must have received this information from Gen. Swift himself, for that he remembers to have had a conversation with him, in which the General stated that he had an idea of leaving the army, and becoming interested in some contract with the Government, which the witness supposed to have been the contract in question. He further states, in the same conversation, Gen. Swift informed him that he had asked the permission of Mr. Calhoun to become thus interested. This evidence, if evidence it may be called, is to be regarded in the two-fold aspect of implicating Gen. Swift in a criminal participation in a contract made by himself, as the agent of the Government, and Mr. Calhoun in a scarcely less criminal connivance at such a participation. So far as it relates to Gen. Swift, common justice requires me to remark, that it is contrary to those great principles of criminal jurisprudence which our forefathers have consecrated by a constitutional declaration, to sit in judgment upon a citizen against whom no charge has been presented; who has no notice that his character is even thus informally implicated, and who, instead of being present to confront his accuser, is wholly unrepresented before the Committee. But, so far as this testimony tends to implicate Mr. Calhoun, the course adopted by the Committee is liable to a much stronger objection than that merely of receiving, and recording for publication, incompetent and improper testimony. They have evidently closed the investigation precisely where it ought to have been commenced, leaving upon the reputation of Mr. Calhoun all the suspicion which illegal evidence could produce, and omitting to summon before them the only witness who could give legal testimony on the matter in question. Col. Armistead states, obviously from the recollections of a most treacherous and feeble memory, that Gen. Swift informed him, eight or nine years ago, that he had asked Mr. Calhoun's permission to become concerned in some contract with the Government. This is the only material fact, bearing upon the character of Mr. Calhoun; and it must have been obvious to the Committee that Gen. Swift was the only witness who could give legal testimony in relation to it. Yet they have declined to summon him on their own motion, no doubt from a view of the subject satisfactory to themselves. The ground upon which I presume they have acted, is the incompetency of the evidence before them, and its utter insufficiency to fix upon Mr. Calhoun any imputation which requires to be refuted. But I must be permitted to say, that the incompetency and insufficiency of the evidence, though a very sufficient reason for rejecting it altogether, is no reason at all for refusing, when it is improperly received and recorded, to produce the only legal testimony by which judicial certainty could be obtained on the subject. Although, therefore, the Committee must have acted with a view to impartial justice, the course they have pursued has been precisely that which is best calculated to give the most injurious efficacy to illegal testimony against Mr. Calhoun, and to avoid the conclusive refutation which the production of legal evidence would undoubtedly establish. To do away the effect of this proceeding, the only alternative left to Mr. Calhoun is, to place the most emphatic and unequivocal negative, which I am expressly au-

authorized to do, upon the imputation of his ever having any knowledge or belief of Gen. Swift's participation in the contract, and to call upon the Committee to examine Gen. Swift himself as to the imputed fact of Mr. Calhoun's knowledge and connivance.

Having shown that the entire mass of the testimony produced is legally inadmissible on the trial of any issue which can be made upon Mr. Calhoun's official conduct or moral integrity, it is due to the Committee that I should explain my reasons for not objecting to it as it occurred in the progress of the investigation.

Convinced of the absolute falsity of the charges presented, and of the entire purity of Mr. Calhoun's character in all the relations, public or private, in which it can be contemplated, I determined, from the beginning, that I would interpose no objection to any inquiry which the Committee might think proper to institute, nor to any description of evidence by which they might think proper to pursue it. Any attempt on my part to restrain the latitude of the investigation, or to prevent the adduction even of improper evidence, would have been construed by the malicious into a desire to screen Mr. Calhoun, behind technical forms, from a full and free investigation. And as I was satisfied that the more severe the ordeal, the more conclusive would be the evidence of the fidelity and zeal of his official conduct, I was the more willing that the investigation should assume any form which the Committee might choose to give it, and be prosecuted by any sort of evidence which they might think proper to admit, upon their own responsibility.

But although I had a right, as the personal friend of Mr. Calhoun, to abstain from any interference with the course of the committee, I have no right, considering the relation in which he stands, and in which I stand, to the public, to sanction, by my acquiescence, a species of unlicensed inquisition, unknown to the jurisprudence of any free country, and which would furnish a precedent utterly subversive of the only effectual safe-guards of the reputation of public men in periods of great political excitement.

Having disposed of that branch of the investigation which relates to the imputations upon Mr. Calhoun's official integrity, it remains for me to offer a few remarks upon a view of this subject, which, though not involved in the issue referred to the committee, is evidently embraced in the scope of their inquiries. It has been too apparent to escape the observation even of one less interested than I am to mark the bearings of this investigation, that a very large portion of the testimony can have no other application or object than to call in question the general administration of the War Department while Mr. Calhoun presided over it, by holding him responsible for the minute irregularities of its subordinate branches, and particularly those of the Engineer Department: While therefore, the charge is specific and limited, the investigation is general and undefined, and the most obvious principles of justice require that the defence should at least be co-extensive with the attack, whether this be open and direct, or disguised and incidental.

Assuming, then, that the general irregularities of a subordinate branch of the War Department, are fair subjects of inquiry, let us see whether the specifications are such as, admitting their truth, will fairly fix any portion of the responsibility on Mr. Calhoun. The contract in relation to which the imputed irregularities occurred, was made the 25th of July, 1818. Mr. Calhoun took charge of the War Department, the 8th of December 1817; and it is a fact of undisputed notoriety that he found it utterly destitute of organization in almost all its branches, and pre-eminently so in the Engineer Department. The extensive operations and large disbursements of the then recent war, effected under a system of administration having neither organization nor responsibility, had introduced such irregularities and abuses, and caused the accumulation of such a mass of unsettled accounts and unfinished business, that the War Department was actually shunned by some of the distinguished citizens who

were solicited to preside over it, as an Augean stable, holding out in prospect the labors of Hercules, without any portion of his fame. Such being the condition of the Department when Mr. Calhoun became its Chief Officer, and every irregularity which is imputable to the Mix contract, including the omission to advertise, having been common and frequent in every preceding administration, without any effectual effort to correct them; the injustice of holding Mr. Calhoun responsible for not correcting, in a few months, irregularities which his predecessors had not even attempted to correct in as many years, is too gross to be tolerated for a moment.

It is obvious that the head of such a Department, cannot, upon any rational principle, be made responsible for a particular instance of irregularity in the details of a subordinate Department. The true point of his responsibility is the general laxity and want of system from which the particular instance arises. If, therefore, Mr. Calhoun is obnoxious to any censure in the present case, it is for the imperfect organization of the Engineer Department, on the 25th July, 1818. In this view of the subject, it is to be remarked that he took charge of the Department in December, 1817, at the opening of the session of Congress; left Washington for South Carolina, on indispensable business, immediately after the close of the session in the May following, and did not return until the month of July, only two weeks before the contract in question was closed, and was almost incessantly occupied, during these two weeks, in the deliberations of the Cabinet on the military occurrences of the Seminole Campaign.

Under these circumstances, the irregularities in question cannot be imputed to him, either in fact or in theory. Coming into a complicated Department, which was almost literally in a state of chaos, nothing but a spirit of official quackery could have prompted him to commence the great work of a general and systematic reformation, before he had deliberately surveyed the working of its disordered machinery, and ascertained both the causes of the existing irregularities and the most effective means of correcting them permanently.

In fact, when it is considered that Mr. Calhoun first necessarily devoted himself to the creation and organization of the Departments of the Quarter-Master General, Surgeon General, and Commissary General, under an act of Congress, passed upon his recommendation, in April, 1818, the wonder is that the reformation of the Engineer Department was commenced and completed at such early periods as in fact it was. I cannot believe it possible, therefore, the Committee will select the minute irregularities of detail in a transaction which was conducted exclusively by subordinate officers, and of which the irregularities really belonged to the antecedent period of disorder, as a criterion of Mr. Calhoun's general administration of the War Department.

Indeed the very irregularities which we are now considering, are the more striking, because of the perfect organization, responsibility, and system, which Mr. Calhoun has the high merit of having subsequently imparted to all the arrangements and operations of the Department.

Standing in contrast with his own improvements, these petty and subordinate irregularities are exhibited in bold relief to the prying and invidious research of the censorious, and in this way not only the imperfections which he found in the system of administration, but the signal regularity which he introduced in the proceedings of the Department, are made to furnish matter of accusation against him.

As the general industry, zeal, and ability, with which Mr. Calhoun discharged his official duties, are thus distinctly put in issue by the direction which the Committee have given to the examination, I claim the right of calling before them all the Heads of the subordinate Departments, who were his able coadjutors in the great work of reform, and of showing by their united testimony the condition in which he found the Department; the fidelity, and unremitting labor with which he devoted himself to its improve-

ment; and high perfection of its arrangements, which crowned his labors with a success equally conducive to his own fame and to the welfare of his country. I must, therefore, request that the Committee will examine the following gentlemen, touching this branch of the inquiry: Major General Brown, Col. Thos. S. Jesup, Gen. A. Macomb, Dr. J. Lovell, Col. N. Townsend, Col. G. Gibson, Col. G. Bomford, Col. I. Roberdeau, and Col. John E. Wool. If I am not greatly mistaken, it will conclusively appear, from their evidence, that the system of rigorous responsibility and strict economy which Mr. Calhoun introduced in the operations and disbursements of the military establishment, have effected an annual saving in the national expenditure of more than a million of dollars, to say nothing of the striking improvement made in the morals of the army, as well as in its military discipline and efficiency.

Altho' the views already presented show the injustice of holding Mr. Calhoun in any degree responsible for the formal irregularities which may have existed in the formation of the contract with Elijah Mix, it is due to the historical truth of the case that I should state, that, in point of fact, no injury resulted to the Government from those irregularities, or from the making of the contract with such a person. On the contrary, it was conclusively shewn in the investigation which took place on the subject in the House of Representatives in May, 1822, that, previous to the formation of the contract, notice was actually given, and inquiries made, at all the points where suitable stone could be procured, and that Col. Armistead, to use his own words, "made experiments, by having the stone quarried near Georgetown by laborers hired by the United States, and found that it could not be procured and carried to Old Point Comfort for less than \$3 50 per perch, together with the great uncertainty of getting vessels to transport it." The testimony of Com Rogers, Gen. Mason, Mr. Baker of Georgetown, and various other witnesses all concurred in the uncontradicted statement, that \$3 50 per perch was the lowest sum for which the stone could be delivered. And accordingly, \$3 50 was the lowest bid except that of Elijah Mix. It is apparent, therefore, that the contract at \$3 per perch would have been ruinous to Mix, but for the very unexpected and rapid fall in the price of labor and transportation" advertised by the witnesses in the former examination.

Such was the conclusive force of this testimony in 1822, that the bare reading of it, without a single word of commentary or argument, induced the House of Representatives, by a vote of 131 to 20, to reject the report and resolution of the select Committee which recommended a suspension of all appropriations for the fulfilment of that contract. Although, therefore, the character of Mix was, even at the date of the contract, stamped with infamy, the fact was then wholly unknown to Mr. Calhoun, and I believe, to every officer of the Engineer Department, and however much some of those officers may have suffered from having to deal with a man so profligate and unprincipled, it is clear that the Government has actually saved 75,000 dollars in the whole contract, by accepting his bid. And I cannot but remark, in concluding this part of the subject, that the vigilant regard for the public interest with which Mr. Calhoun has invariably enforced upon Mix the performance of this contract, has evidently brought upon him the infamous calumny which has given rise to this investigation.

I cannot bring this communication to a close without formally and distinctly protesting against blending the examination and trial of charges against the subordinate officers of the War Department, with the present investigation. The injustice of such a course to those officers has been already stated. It would be literally condemning them without trial. The injustice to Mr. Calhoun is equally great, though not quite so obvious. Upon principles of association which the Committee will readily comprehend, it would be visiting upon Mr. Calhoun, by a most severe and cruel dispensation, the guilt of these subordinate officers, established by a mode of proceeding having none of the forms of legal accusation and trial, but as summing the most odious of the prerogatives of those inquisitorial tribunals fortunately known to us only by the history of less favored countries.

Finally, I cannot but express my sincere regret at the extraordinary delay which has characterized this proceeding, & at the great injustice & injury which have unavoidably resulted to Mr. Calhoun from that circumstance alone. It is now more than four weeks since this Committee was charged to

inquire whether the Vice-President of the United States had been guilty of the infamous offence of participating, with the Secretary of War, in the profits of a contract made with an individual by the Department over which he presided. The atrocious character of the charge, and the high station of the individual implicated, naturally excited in every portion of the Union the most lively interest in the proceedings of the committee; and the People of the United States, at a loss to account for the delay upon any other supposition than that some evidence of guilt had been exhibited, have been looking, day after day, and week after week, with the most intense anxiety, for the result of an investigation involving not only the honest name of a public servant, who has been for fifteen years honorably and eminently identified with the political history of the country, but involving, also, in no small degree, the reputation of that country—whose rights and whose honor he has so largely contributed to defend, whose character he has so largely contributed to elevate, and whose institutions he has so successfully labored to establish and mature. If, from the high honor and unsuspected purity which have characterized every action of his life, all who know him, whether friends or enemies, have looked with equal confidence to his entire acquittal of the charge presented, it can scarcely be doubted that a large portion of the People of the United States, who do not know him, must have regarded the unexpected procrastination of the inquiry, as a circumstance inexplicable if not suspicious. And, while I am under the necessity, from the course pursued by the committee, of still farther protracting the investigation, I shall use every effort, in which I earnestly solicit their co-operation, to bring this long labor to a speedy termination. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your obedient servant.

GEO. McDUFFIE.

Poetical.

AN ENIGMA.

BEFORE the moon, resplendent queen of night,
"O'er heaven's pure azure, shed her silver light;"
And o'er the sun, refulgent orb of day,
Poured o'er the earth, his all-dissevering ray,
I was; and circling round the blissful abodes,
Co-eval flourish'd with the God of Gods,
Sole witness I, when spirits, suns and earth,
At his grand fiat, trembled into birth.
I reigned, ere time, his minutes counted o'er;
My reign shall last, when time shall be no more.
Go, soar aloft upon the solar beam,
Far as the morning pours its golden stream;
Explore the regions of ethereal air,
Or fathom ocean's depth, and I am there:
Thence should you plunge amid the deep profound,
Where hell and darkness breathe their horrors round,
There, also, I extend my ample reign,
Midst shrieks and groans of agonizing pain.
In me exist the cares, the toils, the strife,
And mingled joys that chequer human life;
The pangs of want, th' unfeeling pride of power,
Sorrow's deep sigh, and pleasure's festive hour;
The cheek, suffused with rapture's soft delight;
The eye, that sinks in everlasting night;
The bridegroom, gazing on his fair one's charms;
The orphan dying in its mother's arms;
The virgin, blushing like the dawning day;
The robber, scowling o'er his murdered prey;
The warrior, fighting on th' encircling plain;
The victor hero, & the mangled slain;
The monarch, glorious on his gorged throne;
The worn beggar, friendless and alone;
The lowly vale, the cloud embosomed hill;
The foaming ocean, and the murm'ring rill,
Kingdoms & continents, & sea-beat isles,
Where tempests thunder, or where Flora smiles;
The glowing heavens, the starry worlds that run,
Their wondrous circuit round the blazing sun,
All things above, beneath, or great, or small,
Are full of me, and I am full of all.
Tho' motionless I am, yet without me,
No motion is, no change can ever be.
Come forth ye mightiest champions of the land,
And you, ye sages come, a thoughtful band;

Try all your force, essay your noblest art;
Of me you cannot move one trivial part.
Yet smallest atoms pierce me through with ease,
And I am pervious to the gentlest breeze.
Seek ye my form? a mighty sphere am I,
Greater than earth, and air, and sea, and sky,
Where'er you go, whatever spot you enter;
Here, there, and every where, is placed my centre.
But no where my periphery; and hence,
Vain is the search for my circumference.
Yet though I am this vast unwieldy thing,
I lurk within the circle of a ring.
Such as queen Mab or fairy Puck may wear,
Or gay Titania with the golden hair,
Nay, in the pupils of a Madge's eye,
Secure beneath thy prying search I lie.
In fact, I neither matter am, nor spirit,
Guess, then, my name, and I allow the merit.

Etymology of Book.—The inhabitants of Denmark employed wood for writing their common letters, almanacks, and other things of minor importance; and as the *beech* was the most plentiful in that country, and used for that purpose, from the name of that wood, in their language, *bog*, they, and all the northern nations, have derived the name *book*. The Latin word *liber* has a similar origin.—*English paper*.

Use of Tea.—Bittero, an eminent Italian writer, is the first European author who mentions the existence and use of tea. "The Chinese," says he, "have an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink instead of wine; it also preserves their health and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces. In the year 1606, the Dutch introduced it into Europe, who exchanged it with the Chinese for dried sage, at the rate of four pound of tea for one pound of sage. When it could not be procured in exchange, it was purchased at 3d. or 10d. per pound and sold at Paris for 30, and sometimes 100 livres. An act of parliament passed in 1660, imposing a duty of eight pence on each gallon of the liquor made from tea or coffee, and officers attended twice a day, to take an account of the quantity made. The first order of the East India Company to their agents for the importation of tea was in the year 1667, when they were requested "to send home by these ships a hundred pounds weight of the best tea that you can get." The use and value of tea in England at a very early period after its introduction, appears from a bill of Thomas Garaway, in the Exchange Alley, London, in which, after enumerating the qualities & beneficial effects of tea, he concludes in these words:—"And to the end that all persons of eminence and quality, gentlemen and others, who have occasion for tea in leaf, may be supplied—These are to give notice, that the said Thomas Garaway hath tea to sell, from sixteen to fifty shillings on the pound.—16.

Drawing Horse.—The following anecdote has been sent to us by a correspondent, who states that it has occurred within a month, and to his knowledge:—A Quaker took a horse to a fair to be sold; the animal was handsome, and appeared every way calculated for the collar and a purchaser was soon found. "Will you warrant him, sir?" said the man. "I will," answered the Quaker, "in every respect." "And to draw?" added the dealer; for if he will not draw, he is of no use to me." "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou wouldst be delighted to see him draw." Upon which a bargain was struck, and the horse delivered over. Next day he was put in a gig, but the moment he heard the rattle of the wheels he attempted to runaway, and ultimately kicked the vehicle to pieces, and endangered the lives of two persons in it. The animal was therefore returned, as not being according to the warranty, when the cunning Quaker proved himself too cunning for the horse dealer; for said he, "I did not warrant the horse to draw, I only said, thou wouldst be delighted to see him draw; and so should I; for had he drawn, thou never should have had him."—16.

Epitaph.—The following epitaph on a chorister is, or was, in the church of Saragossa:—"Here lies Juan Cabeca, chorister of our Lord the King. When he was received into the choir of angels, in augmentation of that happy company, his voice was so distinguished from the rest, that even God himself hearkened to him with attention, & said, hold your tongues ye calves, and let Juan Cabeca, chorister to the King of Spain, sing my praise!"—15.



TUSCUMBIA PATRIOT

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1827.

How uncertain and transient are all things earthly. Life is, indeed, but a fleeting dream; and the things of life, but vain, delusive shadows. Poor man! appears to be the continual subject of accident and vicissitude. One moment presents to him for enjoyment the most highly valued blessings of existence; the next moment snatches them from his possession, before he has had a fair opportunity of tasting them. Now, he mounts upon the wings of ecstasy, and in fancy seats himself securely upon the very pinnacle of happiness; anon, he feels himself precipitated from his airy height, and plunged into the hideous caverns of despair.

Reason, sometimes deigns to instruct him in the realities of life. She teaches him to see things as they are, and not as they appear to be, through the deceptive medium of his feelings. It is then that he views the brightest joys of life in their genuine colors, only as the effulgent streaming of a meteor, dashing in burning majesty before his captivated vision, and hurrying in an instant, into the darkness of utter extinction.

Although every thing appertaining to man's temporal existence is like his own frail life, limited in its continuance, and imperfect in its character; yet has the Almighty placed it in his power, by a recourse to appropriate measures, greatly to improve the favors of nature, and prolong the period of their enjoyment.

Of all the blessings to be purchased by human exertion, there is none to be compared to that political one of a FREE FORM OF GOVERNMENT:—A government which clearly recognizes the liberty of all its subjects, and establishes a complete equality of civil rights and privileges—a government in which man's duty to his God, is left to be prescribed by his own conscience—which makes his duty to his country, such only, as must necessarily be imposed for the promotion of the public weal; and, his duty to his fellow men, such as is enjoined in the great code of nature.

These illustrious attributes are claimed in this country, almost unanimously, for the government of the United States. But while all seem willing to allow that ours is the wisest form of government, which the ingenuity of man has ever brought into being; yet there are a goodly number, who contend that it is still far distant from a state of perfection, and is greatly inadequate to meet the exigencies of the body politic.

On this subject, there are two classes of dissatisfied persons. One of these classes assumes the ground that, the powers committed to the Federal government by the Constitution of the union, are of a most dangerous and appalling character; and calculated, in their full exercise, to sweep to destruction those rights, which it was considered expedient by our forefathers to vest in the respective state governments, in order to uphold that ancient fabric of qualified state sovereignty, which had been reared up by the policy of Great Britain; and which existed nearly in its present form anterior to the establishment of our independence. The other class, on the contrary, maintains that, the Constitution of the United States, in its distribution of powers, framed the Federal government too weak for permanent existence, exposed as it is; and as (they say) might have been anticipated, to the continual encroachments of the State governments.

Between these two parties-disputant, it would be difficult for a calm, unbiassed arbiter to decide which approximates most nearly to truth; for the subject of controversy is one

of most complex character, and there is certainly a great show of rationality in the arguments on both sides. But there is one fact beyond the limits of controversy, and which every sincere patriot must behold with horror, that this dispute has been of late conducted by both parties with a display of intemperance and flaming hostility, which awfully threatens at no distant period, to engulf this country in the havoc and desolation of a civil war—As a proof of the existence of these acrimonious feelings, it is sufficient to observe their tokens in the controversy now waging between Georgia and the United States.

Is it not plain that so trivial a matter as that which constituted the ground of this furious quarrel, could have been settled with but little difficulty, if there had been an exhibition on both sides, of the spirit of friendship and the disposition to accommodate? And is it not equally plain, that the dispute, under existing circumstances, may be viewed as being most difficult of adjustment?

Our readers will discover upon perusing a set of resolutions introduced into the Virginia Legislature, during its late session, by Mr. Giles, the present governor of that state, (a view of which is afforded in this paper) that the flames of opposition to the Federal government are now kindling in the "Old dominion." The report which accompanies these resolutions, and which, on account of its great length, we are compelled to exclude, is evidently strongly marked with that zealous advocacy for State rights, for which Virginia has been so distinguished. It seems to us, too, (and with unfeigned mortification do we say it) that the report just alluded to, does not show forth that liberality of sentiment, and freedom from personality, which is so very desirable in political opposition, and so essential to the attainment of the honest ends of controversy.

We commenced these desultory remarks with a lamentation over the shortness and uncertainty of human existence, and the vicissitudes to which all things incidental to it are exposed. Let us conclude with the expression of a wish, in which the good men of all parties may mingle:—Though empires may dissolve, and kingdoms be torn to pieces by the jarrings of civil discord; though nation may yet wage war against nation, and the history of human nature continue to be blotted with the record of slaughter and desolation; still may our FREE FORM OF GOVERNMENT, surviving the storms of party and the violence of national conflict, be preserved while time shall have duration—the most magnificent testimonial which man has ever afforded of his own wisdom and virtue!

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. MR. GILES' RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, in behalf of the People and Government of this State, does, hereby, most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, on the part of the General Government, to make internal improvements within the limits and jurisdiction of the Several States, and particularly within the limits of the State of Virginia; & also, against the claim or exercise of any power whatever, asserting or involving a jurisdiction over any part of the territory within the limits of this State, except over the objects and in the mode specified in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, In like manner, that this Gen. Assembly does, hereby most solemnly protest, against any claim or exercise of power, whatever, on the part of the General Government which serves to draw money from the inhabitants of this State, into the Treasury of the United States, and to disburse it for any object, whatever, except for carrying into effect the grants of power to the General Government contained in the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, In like manner, that this General Assembly does most solemnly protest against the claim or exercise of any power, whatever, on the part of the General Govern-

ment, to protect domestic manufactures; the protection of manufactures being amongst the grants of power to that Government specified not in the Constitution of the United States,—and also, against the operations of the act of Congress, passed May 22d, 1824, entitled, "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," generally called the Tariff law, which vary the distributions of the proceeds of the labor of the community in such a manner, as to transfer property from one portion of the United States to another, and to take private property from the owner for the benefit of another person, not rendering public service,—as unconstitutional, unlawful, unjust, unequal and oppressive.

INSOLVENT LAWS.—Yesterday, the Judges of the Supreme Court delivered their opinions on the very important question of the Constitutional validity of the State Insolvent Laws. The subject was discussed by the learned Judges in a manner becoming its interest & magnitude. Mr. Justice THOMAS, Mr. Justice THOMPSON, Mr. Justice JONSON & Mr. Justice WASHINGTON, each delivered his own separate opinion. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the joint opinion of himself and of Mr. Justice STORY, and Mr. Justice DUVALL. Of course we cannot recapitulate the heads of argument and grounds of decision, embraced in these very elaborate opinions; and, perhaps, we may not be entirely accurate in stating their results. As we understand the matter, however, that result is—That the Chief Justice, and Judges STORY and DUVALL are of opinion, that State insolvent laws purporting to discharge the contract, are void, and inoperative in all courts, as well when applied to contracts entered into after the passage of such laws, as to those entered into before their passage; that the four other judges are of opinion that such laws, when so applied, are not null and void to all intent and purposes, but that, to some purposes, and in some cases, they are valid. As far as we could collect, however one or more of those four Judges was of opinion that such laws could not discharge contracts entered into out of the State where the law existed, or where the circumstances are such as to enable the creditor to sue in the courts of the U. States. We are not entirely certain, we repeat, that we have accurately described the general result of the whole case, or that we entirely comprehend it. If, however, our conception of that result be right, the court has so left the question, that State discharges, where the contract was posterior to the law, are good against creditors living in the State, but not good as against other creditors.

Nat. Int.

From VIRGINIA, we have information of the report of a Committee of the House of Delegates upon the alleged encroachments of the General Government, concluding with three resolutions protesting against the exercise of the power of making Roads and Canals by the General Government, &c. We are glad it is no worse; and that another year is to be allowed for a cool consideration of the sort of resistance which it becomes an agent and dignified member of the Confederacy to make to such measures of the General Government, as she disapproves of.

The bill for the gradual extension and improvement of the Navy passed the Senate on Saturday by an increased majority.—16.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Georgia claim for Militia Services, in 1793—4, was recognised, and appropriated for, by a majority of about thirty votes. This item of appropriation, with the whole of the bill in which it is included, has, of course, yet to pass the ordeal of the Senate.—16.

From the National Int. of Feb. 22.

The Sitings of Congress, and particularly of the House of Representatives, are becoming exceedingly laborious. The House sat yesterday for nine successive hours, and the day before for ten hours.

The Senate gave the go-by yesterday to the Woollens Bill, and applied itself very earnestly during the day

to the discussion of the Colonial Trade subject. The Senate may possibly return to the consideration of the Woollens Bill, but the short time that now remains for debatable subjects, renders it, we think, very improbable.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the Military Appropriation Bill was passed, and the Naval Appropriation Bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. In the course of Debate on this Bill the Colony on the Coast of Africa underwent some discussion, in consequence of the proposed appropriation for the support of the Colony of Africans, re-captured from slave-ships. The appropriation was finally agreed to.

We have information from the State of GEORGIA, under date of the 10th instant, the substance of which is, that no obstruction to the survey of the country between the new treaty line, and boundary line between Georgia and Alabama, as run by the Commissioners of the former, at present exists. The interference of the Indians, we are assured, was only intended in the nature of a protest to entitle them more strongly to further compensation from the U. S. and not to prevent the surveys. The employment of troops on the part of Georgia, therefore, for the protection of the Surveyors against Indian hostility, in prosecuting the instructions of the laws of the State, was unnecessary. This information is particularly acceptable, as it removes any apprehension of collision, by means of armed men, between the Government of the U. States & that of the State of Georgia.—16.

A New Bank.—The bill to establish another Bank in the city of New-Orleans has passed both Houses, and no doubt will become a law. This institution will be unlike any other in the United States. The capital, which is limited to two millions of dollars, is to be borrowed on mortgage of real estate belonging to the stockholders. Its accommodations are to be confined exclusively to Planters, to whom alone loans are to be made, the payment of which is to be secured by mortgage of landed property.

Los. Adv.

Natchitoches, Feb. 20.

Texas.—The last accounts from Nacogdoches, represent the disturbances which have subsisted there for some time past as being very nearly settled. Some of the prisoners, who were taken at the Aysh Bayou, have been released, and it is said there is little doubt of the others being set at liberty, they not being the leaders of the rebellion. If they get clear, we would recommend to them to live hereafter up to the (so called) eleventh commandment, i. e. "every man mind his own business," or at least, not to go among their neighbors to "kick up a dust." The Mexican commander is spoken of in high terms, even by the Fredonians.

Head Quarters, Spross's Plantation

February 1st, 1827.

Mr. Editor: The new republic of Nacogdoches, is totally exploded. I arrived at this place with 14 volunteers on the 26th ult. On the same day previous to my arrival, Mr. Stephen Prather, with 12 Alabama Indians and 12 Americans the whole under the command of Jas. Bullock, had captured several prisoners, and seized upon a quantity of property in possession of the enemy. The inhabitants rose and flocked to us with great rapidity in support of the Mexican Nation. At 8 o'clock at night on the 28th the new cabinet of the Stone House of Nacogdoches dissolved, and left their strong hold. Four Americans and some released prisoners immediately took possession of the stone house. The fugitives have fled in various directions; several prisoners have since been brought in and a strong detachment are in pursuit of other fugitives. I this moment received an express from Col. Bean, informing me that the Cherokees Shawnees and several other tribes had declared in our favour; and that the Cherokees had killed Richard Fields, and were in pursuit of Dr. Hunter, two of the persons who had signed the famous treaty entered into between the committee of Independents at Nacogdoches, and the Cherokee tribe.

We have received information that Col. Bean with a party of the Mexican troops, arrived at Nacogdoches yesterday, and will immediately march to this place. The people are united, and I have the strongest reason to believe that perfect tranquility will be restored in less than one week.

Yours, respectfully, &c. J. A. WILLIAMS, Maj. by Brev. 16.

From the National Gazette.

EXCERPTS.

WINE.—A vine bears three kind of grapes, said Anarcharis; the first of pleasure, the second of drunkenness, and third of Repentance.—11ter.

MEDICAL REPARTEE.—A candidate for medical honours, having thrown himself almost into a fever from his incapacity for answering the questions, was asked by one of the Professors—How would you sweat a patient for the rheumatism? He replied, "I would send him here to be examined."

Qualities of a Good Wife.—To the Ladies.—That a good wife should be like three things, which three things she should not be like: First, she should be like a snail, always keep within her own house; but she should not be like a snail to carry all she has upon her back. Secondly, she should be like an echo, to speak when she is spoken to, but should not be like an echo, always to have the last word—Thirdly, she should be like a town clock, always keep time and regularity; but she should not be like a town clock to speak so loud that all the town may hear her.

PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with 2 columns: ARTICLES and CTS. Items include Cotton, Sugar, Bagging, Bate Rope, Whiskey, Salt, Amer., Flour, sup., Coffee, Java and, Havana.

ELECTION.

We are authorised to announce Michael Dickson, Esq. a candidate for the CLERKSHIP of the County Court of Franklin.

We are authorised to announce G. D. FANT, a Candidate for the same office.

We are authorised to announce Christopher Tompkins a Candidate for the same office.

We are also authorised to announce Robt. P. Caleb, a Candidate for the same office.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

THE directors of the Tusculum Bible Society are earnestly requested, to meet at the office of Doct. A. A. CAMPBELL, on Monday next at 3 o'clock, P. M. to make arrangements for the annual meeting; which will be on the 1st Monday in April.

By order of the PRESIDENT. March 17, 1827. 6—1

ATTENTION!!!

CAPTAIN HERFORD'S Company is ordered to parade on Saturday the 24th Inst. in front of the TUSCUMBIA INN at 10 o'clock A. M. armed and equipped as the Law directs. By order of the Capt. Wm. B. SWIFT. O. S. March, 17. 6—11.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted by Subscription to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Town of Tusculum are hereby informed that the first instalment upon the same is now due, and they are therefore respectfully invited to make immediate payment of the same to the subscriber, who is duly authorised to receive it.

JOHN SUTHERLAND Jr. By order of the Trustees, February 7th, 1—16.

NOTICE.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to me, by COLIN BISHOP, to secure the payment of the sum, therein mentioned; I will offer at Public Auction, on Saturday the ninth day of April next, in the town of Tusculum, the following Lots, or so many thereof, as may be necessary to satisfy said trust, to wit: Lots No. 330, 342, 338, and 339; situated, lying and being in the town of Tusculum, such title as is vested in me, will be conveyed. Sale to commence between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. terms cash.

T. WOOLDRIDGE, Trustee. March 17. 6—15. BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
2000 Bushels of Liverpool Salt offered for sale at very low prices, by
JOHN ATKINSON, & Co.
 March 12th, 5-1f.

LATEST RECEIVED.
 THE subscribers have rec'd pr the Rover and Josephine, Steam Boats from Cincinnati, and Louisville, 10 BARRELS Superior Old Monongahela WHISKEY, 30 Ditto old Kentucky Do. 50 Do. Superfine & fine FLOUR Fresh from the Mills. 10 Hhds BACON, excellent quality. ALL of which they will sell at low prices for Cash.
JOHN ATKINSON, & Co.
 March 12th, 5-3t.

TAN-YARD.
 THE undersigned, having purchased of *Thomas Albridge, Esq.* his TAN-YARD, and all the STOCK belonging to said yard, in the town of Tuscumbia, now offers for sale:
Sole and Upper Leather,
 TOGETHER WITH

Rip, Calf and Deer-Skins, HARNESS & SKIRTING.

And all kinds of Leather made in the western country, can be furnished at the shortest notice, either for cash or hides.

The subscriber still continues his yard in *Limestone County*; where any quantity of Leather can be furnished at the shortest notice, and on good terms to punctual men.

He will receive, in either yard, hides to tan on SHARES; and such shall be well attended to.

The yard in Tuscumbia, will be under the superintendance of *Mr. Geo. Boose*; where any orders will be thankfully received and prompt attention given. From the long experience of *Mr. Boose* in the above business, the subscriber has no hesitation in saying there will be general satisfaction given to all those who may favor him with their custom.

A. P. HORTON,
 March 12, 1827. 1f

NOTICE.
WILLIAM STROUP, TAILOR,
 Has removed his shop to Main-Street, and will hereafter occupy a part of *Mr. Hatch's* Brick Building, next door to *KEENAN & STEELE*. He hopes by strict attention to business, to enjoy a continuation of the PUBLIC PATRONAGE. He has Correspondents in the City of New-York, & PHILADELPHIA, who will supply him constantly with the latest fashions.
 Tuscumbia Feby. 16th 2-1f.

\$ 100 Reward,



The above sum will be paid for the apprehension and securement, (so that I get possession or them) of two negro fellows hereafter described, whose names are **WILLIAM** and **ABRAM**. *Abram* is a bright mulatto about five feet eleven inches high, or six feet, of remarkably stout frame and what is called raw-boned, has a scar over one of his eyes, (the particular one not recollected) which presents the appearance of having been done with a stone. *William* is about five feet seven inches high, has a small scar under his right eye, walks a little stooped, has a scar on one of his thumb joints, and is of a Copper Complexion; he is a good Boot and Shoe maker, and will probably engage in that kind of work wherever he may chance to stop.

These negroes ranaway on the 10th of September last; it has been since ascertained that their design was to go first to the Saline salt works, where they intended staying a short time, thence to Chillicothe and finally to Canada. I purchased *William* of a *Mr. David Richards* of this county since their departure, and he will probably induce to make a confession acknowledge himself as his property. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and securement of both of these negroes, so that I get them again or half that sum for either one.
RICHARD S. JONES,
 Franklin County Ala. 23rd 3-1f.

P. S. The Editors of the Lexington Reporter, the Illinois Gazette and Chillicothean will please give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

LAW.
 THE partnership heretofore existing between **JAMES DAVIS** and **GREGORY D. STONE**, in the practice of Law, is dissolved.
 THE subscribers have entered into a Law Partnership, and will attend the different courts in the adjoining counties; also, the Supreme Court.
 They may be found in their new framed office, on the west side of the public square.
JAMES DAVIS,
WILLIAM DAVIS,
 RUSSELLVILLE, MARCH 9-1f

LAW.
ROBT. B. MARSHALL
 &
ORLANDO BROWN,
 HAVE UNITED IN THE Practice of Law, and will practice in the several courts of Franklin, and the adjacent counties, and also in the supreme Court of this State.
 Their office is in Tuscumbia on 6th Street, West of Kennedy & Elliot's Commission Store.
 February 7, 1827. 1-1f.

LAW.
D. G. LIGON and **R. B. SLAUGHTER** have associated themselves in the PRACTICE of the Law and will attend the Circuit Court of LAWRENCE, LIME-STONE, LAUDERDALE, and FRANKLIN counties, the County Court of Lawrence, the Supreme Court of this State, and the FEDERAL COURT for the Northern District of Alabama.
 Their Office is in Courtland, in the room formerly occupied by *J. J. ORMOND Esq.*
 Feby 16th, 2-1f.

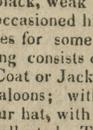
NOTICE.
 The Subscribers give Notice to their Debtors that by the 15th of the ensuing Month they will be Compelled to institute suit in every case where Notes or Accounts remain unpaid to them unless some Satisfactory arrangement, is made or the money paid by that time.
WINSTON & DAVIES,
 Feby. 11th 2-1f.

Fair Warning,
 Those who are indebted to me either by Note, Book ACCOUNT or otherwise will absolutely have cost to pay, if they do not come forward and make Settlement.
ROBT. W. BRIGGS,
 February. 23rd 3-1f

NOTICE.
 All those indebted to the Subscribers are POSITIVELY requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as the nature of their business will not admit of longer indulgence.
C. T. & A. BARTON,
 Feby. 16th, 2-1f

\$ 10 Reward.

 WILL be given for the delivery to the Subscriber living in Russels-valley, Franklin County Alabama, a Negro Man named **ISHAM** or **DICK**, about twenty one years of age, he is stout made, quite black, weak in his eyes, which has occasioned him to wear green glasses for some time past, his Cloathing consists of a white round about Coat or Jacket, blue Cassimere pantaloons; with a large bell-crown fur hat, with other cloathing not recollected—The said negro absented himself on the 17th ult. when I was absent from home, and I have some reason to believe he has been stolen, and carried to the Western part of Tennessee, as I have heard of such a Negro being seen going through the Indian Nation in company with two white men.
 Said Negro **ISHAM** belongs to the Estate of *John S. Patterson* deceased of whom I am administrator. The above reward with all reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver said Negro to me as above mentioned.
WM. T. PATTERSON,
 Administrator of
JOHN S. PATTERSON,
 March 4th 4-1f.

\$ 50 Reward.

 RANAWAY from the Subscriber living five miles East of Tuscumbia on Saturday night last, a Negro Woman about Twenty three years of age, inclined to a yellow complexion. She has high cheek bones and a tolerably large nose her Eyes appear sunk. She is about Five feet high, trim made, and walks very upright, is a good Seamstress, her Hair is long for a Negro, and she generally wears a Comb.
 The above Reward will be given if taken out of the State, or Twenty five dollars if taken within the State, or for any information so that I get her again, and if brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid. Her name is **LUCY**, she has a quantity of fine cloaths and sometimes wears a Leghorn Flat.
JOHN HOGUN,
 March 4th, 4-1f.

P. S. The Editor of the Lexington Reporter, the Illinois Gazette, and Chillicothean will please give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers and forward their accounts to this office for payment.
J. H.

LAW.
JOHN CALDWELL
 AND
HENRY S. FOOTE,
 HAVING connected themselves in the practice of Law, will attend the Superior & Inferior Courts of Franklin, Lauderdale, and Lawrence counties, and the Supreme Court of the State. They will transact all business in the office at present occupied by *John Caldwell.*
 March 5th 4-1f.

Fashionable & Substantial FURNITURE.
JOHN ATKINSON & Co.
 Have received by the STEAM-BOAT Rover from Cincinnati, a quantity of elegantly finished household mahogany furniture, composed of
 SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUS, DINING and Dressing TABLES, BED STEADS, Long and Short Posted, BASON Stands, CLOCK CASES, &c. &c. &c.
 Which they are author'd to sell for FIRST COST.
 March 12th, 5-3t.

TO CAPITALISTS.
 ANY person wishing to erect a TANYARD in the town or vicinity of Tuscumbia, and who may have sufficient capital at command, can procure a man of family to conduct it for him, who can furnish the best recommendations as a workman.
 For further information enquire at the office of the TUSCUMBIA PATRIOT
 March 3, 1827. 3t

SALE OF NEGROES.
 ON Saturday the 14th day of April next, will be sold in front of **KENNEDY & ELLIOT'S** Store, in the Town of Tuscumbia, on a credit until the 20th, day of January 1828 Several very
LIKELY NEGROES.

Also, some other property belonging to the Estate of *William A. Moore*, deceased.
DAVID KELLER, Admr's.
JAMES M-DONALD,
 March 9th, 5-1tds.

Sale of Real Estate.
 IN pursuance of the petition of *Robert S. M'icken*, Administrator of all and singular, the goods and chattels of the estate of *Robert Sibley* dec'd; it is ordered by the court that the undersigned be appointed commissioners, to sell the S. W. Quarter, of Section 15, Township 7, Range 11, West, belonging to said estate. We shall therefore on the 2d day of April next, proceed to sell the same on the premises to the highest bidder, on a credit of four months, reserving to the widow her dower in the same, on the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ELIJAH McCULLOCH,
JOSEPH WOFFORD,
JOHN WYLIE.
 March 12, 1827. 5-3t

NOTICE.
 Those indebted to the Subscriber are informed, that unless satisfactory arrangements are shortly made, they may expect a visit from an Officer.
T. LMRICK,
 Feby. 23rd 3--

\$ 50 Reward.

 RANAWAY from the Subscriber living five miles East of Tuscumbia on Saturday night last, a Negro Woman about Twenty three years of age, inclined to a yellow complexion. She has high cheek bones and a tolerably large nose her Eyes appear sunk. She is about Five feet high, trim made, and walks very upright, is a good Seamstress, her Hair is long for a Negro, and she generally wears a Comb.
 The above Reward will be given if taken out of the State, or Twenty five dollars if taken within the State, or for any information so that I get her again, and if brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid. Her name is **LUCY**, she has a quantity of fine cloaths and sometimes wears a Leghorn Flat.
JOHN HOGUN,
 March 4th, 4-1f.

P. S. The Editors of the Lexington Reporter, the Illinois Gazette, and Chillicothean will please give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers and forward their accounts to this office for payment.
J. H.

Just Received,
 FROM NEW ORLEANS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPANISH-BROWN, MUSTARD, and DEMIJOHNS. From OHIO, WHISKEY, PORTER, CIGARS, FEATHERS, DRIED APPLES and PEACHES, CRANBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, KEGS TOBACCO, &c. &c.
FOR SALE BY
R. HATCH,
 March 6th 4-3t.

New Establishment.
 The Subscribers are now opening in the Brick House between *D. Deshler's* and *R. Hatch's* an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, consisting of almost every article in that line, and are daily expecting GLASS, TIN and STONE ware. It is their intention to keep an extensive, and regular supply of these articles and to sell at the most moderate prices for CASH ONLY.
WM. ANDERSON, & Co.
 March 5th 4-6t.

UNIVERSITY DEBTS
 All persons indebted to the Trustees of the University of ALABAMA, are hereby notified, that unless they pay up, on or before the first day of March next, Suits will be indiscriminately commenced—The Bonds are deposited with Messrs. T. & G. C. Woodruff for the convenience of Debtors.
LEWIS B. ALLEN Agent,
 Tuscumbia, Feby. 16th 2-1f

LAST NOTICE.
 ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late *Dempsey Fuller*, are requested to take notice that unless payment be made before the first day of April next their accounts will be indiscriminately placed in the hands of an Officer for Collection.
KENNEDY & ELLIOTT,
 ATTORNEYS for
 The Administrator.
 March 5th 4-3t.

CAST IRON GEAR FOR Cotton Gins & Corn Mills.
 THE undersigned having associated themselves together for the purpose of Erecting Cast Iron gear for Cotton Gins & Corn Mills, after the Patent obtained by *Brittain Huckaby* one third of which has been transferred to *Wm. G. Hill*. This gear is so constructed that it may be propelled either by horse or water power. The planter may be accommodated with a light or heavy set, as one of the partners (*D. Williamson*) has made two additional sets of patents of more strength and durability, so that the purchaser may have heavier mill stones than is common in horse mills—the heavier set being sufficient to propel mill stones three and a half feet in diameter. One set of this gear being so constructed that the gin may run either with or without bands—it being constructed on a bevil principle in the lower gear and a mill applied to it at the same time, as well also to the other sets. All of which gear we will furnish of Cast Iron. The planter purchasing gear for both Gin and Mill together, it will not cost more than the common wood gear. The Iron works in Russell's Valley will be in blast in a few days, when we shall be able to supply all persons wishing to purchase at the shortest notice and on very accommodating terms. As it regards its utility and durability we refer you to the subjoined certificate. Letters addressed to either of us will be punctually attended to.
DAVID WILLIAMSON,
THOS. B. GREEN,
WILLIAM G. HILL,
 Huntsville, Jan. 12 1827. 4.

WE the undersigned, having used *David Williamson's* cast Iron Gear for Horse Mills and Cotton Gins, are of opinion, that for both of those purposes, it is a great saving of animal power, (say at least one third) that from the trial we have made, we find it less subject to get out of order than wooden gear; and promises great durability. That dispensing with leather Bands, it relieves considerable friction on the Gin Journals, which, consequently are not so liable to take fire. And for its utility, we feel warranted to recommend it to the public as preferable to any other now in use.
LEROT POPE,
B. S. POPE,
JAMES MANNING
 Jan. 12 1827. 4-3t.

NOTICE.
 The Subscriber is determined to bring suits against all those who may be indebted to him after the 1st of April next, who shall not have made satisfactory arrangements by that time to pay him.
P. G. GODLEY
 February 7th 1-7t.

AN APPRENTICE.
 WANTED at this Office, to act in the Capacity of an Apprentice, a Boy from 12 to 14 years of age. It is requisite that he should be smart, and well behaved.
 March 5, 1827. 4-1f

NOTICE.
 The Subscriber has again taken for the present year the Tavern in the Town of Russellville known as the RUSSELLVILLE HOTEL, where he will accommodate those who will favor him with a call. He has now a large new stable in good order; for the safe keeping of horses, where he pledges himself they shall be well fed. He flatters himself a reasonable share of the public patronage will be given him.
N. P. RUSSELL,
 Feby. 23rd 3-1f.

NOTICE.
 The Subscriber has again taken for the present year the Tavern in the Town of Russellville known as the RUSSELLVILLE HOTEL, where he will accommodate those who will favor him with a call. He has now a large new stable in good order; for the safe keeping of horses, where he pledges himself they shall be well fed. He flatters himself a reasonable share of the public patronage will be given him.
N. P. RUSSELL,
 Feby. 23rd 3-1f.

Regular & Expeditious line OF CONVEYANCE TO NEW-ORLEANS.

 The Strong and Fast Running Steam-Boat, COURTLAND, Commanded by that able, experienced, and attentive officer, **DAVID EDGERTON,** Will leave Waterloo on Saturday the 17th inst. for **NEW-ORLEANS,** AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS. For the accommodation of those who may wish to become passengers of this boat, conveyance by water, will be provided at the Tuscumbia Landing, to leave for Waterloo on Friday the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M.
 For further information, apply to Messrs. Warren & Collins, Huntsville; Messrs. Eppes & Cary, Courtland; Messrs. Sam'l Bell, & Co. Russellville; Messrs. Edw'd Atkinson, & Co. and Capt. Edgerton, Waterloo; or to **JOHN ATKINSON & Co.** Agent for the Line.
 March 12th, 5-1f.
N. B. The greatest part of her Cargo being already shipped, punctuality to the time is requisite, as no delay will take place.

Young Saltram.
 THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the community, that he will Stand the High Bred and beautiful young Saltram the ensuing Season, at his Stable on Tolerson's Creek seven miles West of Russellville: In Russellville or its vicinity, and at Capt. Penix's on Bear Creek; commencing the 10th of March next, and ending the 10th of July following; at 5 Dollars paid in the season, and Six obt. Two Dollars the Single Leap, and Eight insurance, but not accountable for accidents.
 Young SALTRAM is a large and beautiful sorrel Horse, upwards of sixteen hands high and about eight years of age, and whose reputation as a sure Foot getter is exceeded by few; which I am able to verify by certificates from men of respectability who know him. His sire was the old Saltram, that belonged to Col. Pruitt of Tennessee, and he was got by the old imported Saltram. His Dam (viz. YOUNG SALTRAM.) was got by Major Beaford's Horse President, & he by the old imported President. His grandam by Fear-nought, and his great grandam by Jolly Roger. All of which strain of Horses are well known for their symmetry of form, quickness of action and for durability.
 From which considerations, together with the appearance of said Horse, of which the community may judge, and a due attendance by the the Subscriber, who will generally be found at one of said places, he solicits the patronage of the public.
JOHN RICHARDSON,
 March 4th. 4-1t.

JOB PRINTING.
 NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.