

Mr. Editor:—In the "Franklin Democrat" of the 25th inst., I have read a letter to the editor, written by my old personal and political friend, Judge McCarty, with a view "to define his position" in relation to the political questions of the day. This letter, to use the Judge's language, was "intruded upon the public," because he had "no anxiety or wish to conceal his opinions" in relation to matters of public policy.

As this letter, and the things which it contains were undoubtedly published for the benefit of the public, the author cannot certainly complain if I, as one of that public, shall point out in a respectful manner, my objections to his opinions.

In the first place, then, I think he had no reason to suppose that any "denunciations" would be "hurled" at him in consequence of his change of opinion in relation to the two great political parties which divide this country,—for he has been long enough a Whig, (to my own knowledge upwards of 17 years) to be aware that they respect the opinions of all men, as regards their political rights, and concede at all times the right to every man in this republic to think and act in accordance with the dictates of his own judgment and conscience, when compatible with the laws of the land. But, upon the supposition that the Whigs are vindictive enough to "hurl denunciations" against men for opinions sake, it is scarcely reasonable to suppose that so small a matter as the loss of a single vote, should so far make them forget themselves as to denounce an old neighbor, and that too, at a time when they are so confident of success.

The Judge tells us that "changes of opinion may prove that we are wiser to-day than we were yesterday." This, I will admit may be true—but at the same time I think it may prove also, that we are not quite so wise.—Take for instance, his opinions in relation to Banks since his "change," and I think it will puzzle any man to come to the conclusion that my friend's wisdom and consistency have been increased by his summer set.

But that we may the better judge of this matter, we will place a few sentences of the different parts of this letter side by side.

"The failure of banks for a few years passed; with the train of distresses following them; fluctuations in prices of commodities; & derangement of the business of the country, have satisfied me that there are infirmities in the system of Banking, against which it is almost impossible to guard." \* \* \* \* \*

"I think the country wants stability and permanency in the prices of her commodities, and whilst they are measured in bank paper, that may be increased to-day, and contracted to-morrow, permanency of value can not be had."

These three paragraphs will enable the country to judge of the wisdom that a man accumulates by renouncing his party. He believes that "permanency in the prices of commodities" cannot be had when measured in bank paper—yet, if the affairs of banks were "well managed" "the good may, and I think will, outweigh the evils."

Now, if the Judge can understand and recollect these statements, I should almost be willing to admit that his vision had been sharpened by what he calls his "change of opinion," but to myself, who have not changed, they appear very much like inconsistencies, and seem to have been written for future reference in case he should be charged with being either bank or anti-bank. This course, at least, has prudence to recommend it, for he is not sure as to whose hands he may fall into, and probably thinks it safest to be prepared for any emergency which may arise.

Upon the subject of the tariff he says, "I cannot go protection for protection." This is a very elegant sentence, but it means nothing, for protection is simply what the word imports, and nothing more, and he is either for it or against it, and to say that we are opposed to protection for protection is downright nonsense, Gov. Polk and others, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again he tells us that he "can not see how government can furnish pecuniary aid to one branch of industry, except at the expense of the others, and even if it were true, that the general welfare is promoted by such a policy, I could not sacrifice the rights of a minority by despotic legislation."

The Judge used to see and understand very clearly that protection to the mechanics of our own country could be extended without injury to the other interests of the nation,—and if this were the proper place, it does seem to me that I could bring to his memory even enough of his own arguments to convince him that by extending encouragement to our mechanics and manufacturers, that good would result to the whole people. But the strangest part of his Tariff doctrine, if I understand him rightly, is, that it would be better, where the same legislation can not bear equally upon the various interests of the North and South, to adopt that course of policy which would op-

press the majority and protect the minority.—Now every man, of course would condemn "despotic Legislation," or any other Legislation which would maliciously oppress any part of our people, but I have always understood it to be the duty, not only of men in a private capacity, but of Legislators also, to do all the good they can, and if a case should arise where either the majority or minority had necessarily to be subjected to injury from legislative enactments, I should think that no one would hesitate a moment to decide in favor of the majority. My friend having turned Polk man, I suppose thinks it necessary to fall in love with the dear South, and adopt the Locofoco rule that a majority ought not to govern either in conventions or elsewhere, for fear of oppressing the defenceless minority!

I am glad he did not promulgate these doctrines whilst he was in our ranks, for we profess to be republicans, and believe that a majority, and not a minority, should rule. The expression of such sentiments as these by the Whigs would justly subject them to the appellation of aristocrats and favorers of the "One man power."

We now come to the consideration of decidedly the richest paragraph in this previous letter, namely, that upon the veto power.—Here it is:

"I am also in favor of the veto, or one man power, as it is called by some politicians. I consider it an eminently conservative power and a necessary element in the political machinery. All legislation being restrictive of our natural rights, and the veto cutting off the legislation and restriction, is a check the surest and safest in our system. It concentrates a responsibility upon one man, which in either branch of Congress is distributed & weakened."

It is broader, and therefore better than that of the Supreme Court.

And, in fine, the Democratic principles do not suffer as much by legislation as those of opposite opinions, and I am for as few exercises of power as will comport with the public good. And the grant of privileges to any particular class of men, whose interest is not identified with the great body of the people, is an unjust and an unequal exercise of power."

In the expression of these opinions there is displayed a good deal of heroism—and none but a man of courage would openly express, in a republic, opinions entirely adverse to every principle of democracy and in favor of an absolute despotism. The inference is inevitable from his remarks, that he wishes the Legislative branch of the Government abolished, together with the Supreme Court; for, "all legislation being restrictive of our natural rights, and the veto cutting off legislation and restriction, is a check the surest and safest in our system."

Now, as legislation is an evil, and it is necessary to keep a power to cut it off, where is the necessity of the existence of the Legislature. There can be no necessity for keeping up such an expensive establishment, if the Judge's "One man power" be better.

What he means by our "natural rights" we are not told, but I presume he considers them such as are enjoyed by a herd of wild buffaloes upon the wide spread prairies of the west, who riot and luxuriate in the unrestrained enjoyment of animal existence. I had always thought that one of man's most exalted "natural" rights was the privilege of governing himself, both by laws of his own framing and by an observance of those given by the Creator. Man seems to have been placed upon the earth with a different view and for a more exalted end than the common beast of the field; therefore became necessary that he should be furnished with a strict code of laws for his government;—thus the Almighty has given us—and it does seem to me, that, if laws had been unnecessary for the control of men, He would not have given them to us, or set before us an example which He did not wish us to follow. This is, however, a mere matter of opinion, and as it comes in conflict with those of Fanny Wright, Robert Owen, and my friend the Judge, they may be wrong.

The length of this article admonishes me that I must bring it to a close, though there are many other matters connected with this letter of which I would like to speak—but I think enough has been said to bring us to the following conclusions:

- 1st. That the Judge is opposed to all Banks.
- 2d. That he is in favor of State Banks (i. e. according to his own showing.)
- 3d. That he is opposed to protection "for protection" (i. e. opposed to altogether.)
- 4th. That he believes the minority should rule.
- 5th. That where legislation becomes oppressive, it would be better to burden the majority than minority.
- 6th. That all the powers of the government should be concentrated in one man.
- 7th. That legislative bodies are useless.
- 8th. That the Supreme Court is a cypher.
- 9th. That men would be better off without laws than with them.
- 10th. And finally, that if men must be governed at all, that an Autocracy would be better than a democracy.]

In closing I must be permitted to say, that I hope my friend will take no offence at anything which I have said, for it is not intended; but as I consider his dangerous drangone to republican institutions, I have felt it a duty not to let them pass without expressing my own sentiments in relation to them—and this I consider the more necessary, as the writer is one of our most worthy and respectable citizen.

R. H.

Brookville, July 30, 1844.

**H. H. HAZZARD, & CO.**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
White Water Canal Basin,  
CINCINNATI, O.

Attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of Produce. &c.  
May 16, 1844. 21 3m.

**20,000 LBS.** of Iron assorted,  
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarns  
50 Sacks Rio Coffee,  
Just receive and for sale by  
R & S TYNER.  
May 9th, 1844. 20-ly

Horrible intelligence from Hayti.—Reported Massacre of the White Population.—The Charleston Patriot of Thursday, contains the astounding intelligence, received via Key West and St. Augustine, that the blacks have risen in Hayti and massacred every white person on the island, with the exceptions of the American and British Consuls. We fervently hope the report may prove unfounded.—Cin. Commercial.

Dreadful Tornado.—At Chambersburg, Pa. a violent and destructive tornado passed over, on Friday afternoon week, which entirely destroyed the large paper mill of Dr. Culbertson, sen. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer thus describes the damage which ensued:

"It lasted but a few minutes, but when it had passed, this extensive building lay a mass of ruins. There were seventeen or eighteen persons in the mill at the time of the occurrence, all of whom were got out after considerable exertions."

## New Goods.

THE subscriber hereby respectfully informs his customers, and the public in general, that he has just returned from the East, and is now opening a general assortment of Goods suited to the present and approaching season. All of which will be offered for sale on the most favorable terms, for

**CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Not to mention in detail, I may safely say that my stock consists of almost EVERY grade, shade, quality, and variety of Dry Goods, adapted to the use, comfort, convenience and gratification of men, women and children. All are invited to call and see the Goods and Prices.

—ALSO—  
I have a full assortment of  
**Hard Ware, Queens Ware, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Leather, and Groceries,**  
including a good stock of SALT.  
N. D. GALLION.  
Brookville, June 3d, 1844. 24-ly.

**HAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO.**  
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
No. 221 Main st., Four Doors Above Fifth.  
Are constantly receiving direct from importers and Manufacturers, either on consignment or for purchases with cash, an extensive and well selected assortment of

**STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Clocks, Books, Stationery, &c., which will be sold, wholesale, for cash, at eastern prices, with the addition of freight and exchange only, and at retail, at city and wholesale prices.

One of our firm, residing in New York, will enable us to receive weekly additions to our stock.

N. B. We are frequently receiving a great variety of Goods on Consignment, which we are authorized to sell at auction, without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices.  
H. E. & Co.  
Cincinnati, May, 1843. 23-2m.

**WANTED ALWAYS!**  
**WHEAT AND FLAX SEED,** for which the market price will be paid in CASH.  
PRICE & LINDSEY.  
April 8th, 1844. 16-ly.

**Cabinet and Chair Ware House**  
**MORRIS L. DUNCAN.**  
MANUFACTURES, and keeps constantly on hand,  
**CHAIRS, TABLES, BUREAUS, BED-STEADS, BEDS, MAT-RASSES, &c.,**  
Of the Best Quality, at Reduced Prices.  
No. 7, Fifth Street, South side, 6 doors west of Walnut, CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
Cincinnati, May 1, 1844. 19-6m.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas issued from the Franklin Circuit Court and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the Court House door in the town of Brookville, Franklin county, Indiana, on the 10th day of August 1844, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of said day, the following described real estate to-wit: Commencing at the south west corner of the south east quarter of section number 10, range 11, town 12; thence running north until it intersects the Sate Road leading from Brookville to Rushville; thence east along said road far enough so that a line running south until it intersects the road leading from Andersonville to Shelbyville; thence west to the place of beginning, containing two acres. And first I will offer for sale the rents and profits, of said premises for the term of seven years, and if the rents and profits aforesaid, will not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy the debt, damages, interest and costs, as set forth in said writs, I will then and there offer for sale all the right, interest and claim of Jonathan Williams in and to said premises. Taken as the property of Jonathan Williams, at the suit of Thomas Thompson.  
J. O. St. JOHN, Sheriff of F. C.  
July 9th 1844. (fee \$2.50.) 29 2s

**WM. S. SAMPSON,**  
No. 88 Main Street, East Side, three doors below Third, CINCINNATI,  
Is constantly receiving and has now on hand a complete assortment of  
**Earthen, China, & Hard-ware.**

To which the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS, HOTEL KEEPERS, and others visiting the city to purchase, is particularly invited; as his stock comprises every variety of style and pattern in the Queensware line and having been imported direct from the manufactories in England and the East; and will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit.  
April 2, 1844. 18-4.

## SAVE YOUR TEETH



**G. W. KEELY,**  
**Surgeon Dentist.**

WILL visit Brookville on the 15th of August, for a short time, for the purpose of rendering his services available to all who may require them. He is prepared to insert incorruptible TEETH, either on Pivot or gold Plate, to imitate nature so perfectly as to deceive the closest observer, and warrant their beauty and durability. He is also prepared to plug, cleanse and treat the diseases of the Teeth and Gums in a manner not to be excelled.

Teeth extracted with the latest improved Forceps, causing less pain, and entirely avoiding accidents attending the old method. All operations warranted.

REFERENCES GIVEN IF REQUIRED.  
Prices to suit the Times.  
Room at J. J. Tempteton Hotel, Brookville, Indiana.  
February 21st, 1844 9-1f

**R. & S. TYNER,**  
Have received within the last few weeks a fresh supply of  
**DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, TRICE CHAINS,**  
&c. &c.

Which, in addition to their former stock of Goods, make their assortment very good.—Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves.  
May 9th, 1844. 20-ly.

**WOOL CARDING.**  
ONE of the best carding establishments in the State, is at Laurel, Franklin county. Where the subscriber has two elegant sets of double cards, which will be ready by the first of next May, for work in that line. Farmers come and see them!

**PRICES OF CARDING.**  
White or plain Wool, 5 cents per lb.  
Mixed do 7 1/2 do  
For wool 1-7th for half the amount of carding for each lot, where wool is wanted to be paid.  
Fulling will also be attended to, after the first of September next, at reduced prices.  
All kinds of merchantable produce will be taken for work, at cash prices.

ELIAS MACY.  
Laurel, February 21, 1844. 9-1f

THE subscribers are constantly receiving fresh additions to their stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and QUEENSWARE, BOOTS, SHOES, PALM HATS, IRON, NAILS, STEEL, CASTINGS, LEATHER, &c., which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Produce.

PRICE & LINDSEY.  
April 8th, 1844. 16-ly

**JOHN H. FARQUHAR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Brookville, Ia.  
Jan. 10, 1843. 3-1f.

**PARTNERSHIP.**  
THE undersigned have this day formed a partnership in the practice of the Law They propose to attend to any business that may be entrusted to their care, either in the Inferior, Circuit, or Supreme Courts in the State.  
J. A. MATSON.  
J. D. HOWLAND.  
Brookville, Aug. 14, 1843. 34-1f.

**Queensware & Glassware.**  
THE subscriber has now on hand a large and complete assortment of Queensware and Glassware of new style and patterns, among which are  
Common, printed and China Teas,  
do do do Tea pots, Sugar and Creams,  
C. C. printed & drab Pitchers & Bowls,  
C. C. Edged and Printed Plates, Triflers, and Mugs,  
C. C. edged and printed Dishes, Pakers and Nappies,  
China, Blue raised, figure and printed Tea Sets,  
Plain and pressed Tumblers,  
Moulded salts, peppers and vinegars,  
do Preserve dishes and cup plates,  
Molasses Cans, &c.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or approved paper.

**COUNTRY MERCHANTS, HOTEL**  
Keepers, and others wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the stock.

**W. S. SAMPSON.**  
No. 88 Main street, East side, 3 doors below Third street, Cincinnati.  
May 23, 1844. 22-ly.

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscribers have just received a large stock of—  
**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Fur and Wool Hats, Fine Caps, Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Salt, &c.**

All of which will be sold at the Cincinnati Prices, adding carriage only on heavy articles. Those wishing to buy Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine our Goods before they make other purchases.

**R. & S. TYNER.**  
Brookville, Oct. 3, 1843.

**GEO. HOLLAND,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BROOKVILLE, IND.  
Office on Main street, opposite D. Price's store.

**JOHN H. FARQUHAR,**  
(A Candidate for the Legislature.)  
Will address his fellow citizens of Franklin county, at the following times and places, to-wit:—

Huntersville, Friday 26th,	1 do
Oldensburgh do	5 do
Hoover's Tavern, Monday 29th	1 do
Polls of Highland township "	5 do
Allen's school house, Tuesday 30,	1 do
Hiram Fay's do	5 do
Millholland's, Wednesday 31st	1 do
Mechanicsburgh do	5 do
Union, Friday, August 1st	1 do
Mulford's Store, do	5 do

Number one now ready, Price 12 1/2 cents.

**THE GREATEST ROMANCE OF THE AGE**  
**BY THE GREATEST LIVING NOVELIST!!!**

**IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION**  
At the office of the New World, 36 Ann street, from an advance manuscript copy, purchased at immense expense.

**THE WANDERING JEW.**  
BY EUGENE SUE.

Author of the "Mysteries of Paris," "Female Bluebeard," &c. &c.  
Translated from the French, BY HENRY WILLIAM HENBERT.  
Author of "Marmaduke Wray," "The Brath-ers," "Cromwell," etc., etc.

This Romance is founded upon the celebrated tradition of the insatiable Jew who spat upon, and reviled the Saviour upon the Cross, for which he was doomed to be for ever a wanderer upon the face of the earth—the memorable traditional sentence, "Tarry thou till I come," being supposed to apply to this Hebrew. The subject affords the widest scope for the display of the wonderful genius of this great author.

The same subject has been already treated by various writers. Dr. Croly has attempted his portrait in "Salathiel;" and Buiwer, in "Zanoni," has described a character nearly identical with the traditional account of the condemned Israelite. But Sue will bring to this task a genius better suited to its satisfactory accomplishment than either of the gentlemen who have preceded him. In artistic skill, in the construction of a narrative, and in powers of imagination, we regard him as unsurpassed; and the theme which he has chosen will task all these endowments to their utmost. We have such confidence in his genius, and such assurance that he will not descend from the proud eminence upon which the "Mysteries of Paris" placed him, that we have not the least doubt that the present work will be superior in exciting interest, in pathetic delineation of suffering virtue, in bold descriptions of depravity, in elevated and original sentiment, to the last remarkable Romance from his pen.

For the French copyright of "The Wandering Jew," Sue received from M. Veron the large sum of

**ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRANCES!**

equal to about \$20,000!! The purchase of the advance sheets cost the publisher of this translation—the only one authorized by M. Sue—the sum of 15,000 francs! The publisher confidently looks to his numerous friends and the public for a generous remuneration for this great outlay.

The publication will be made in the United States several weeks, in most cases, previous to the issue in Paris—the whole forming, when completed, from 16 to 20 Nos. in type which can be read with delight by old and young, at 12 1/2 cents each.

Agents and Booksellers will be supplied at \$8 a hundred. Persons ordering the work to be sent by mail, will have it complete for \$2 in advance. It will occupy ten volumes in the original French.

J. WINCHESTER.  
30, Ann street, New York.

Please send back numbers.

**DR. W. MOORE,**  
HAVING permanently located himself in the town of Brookville, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.—He hopes from a thorough knowledge of the various branches of his profession, a long and extensive practice in the fevers incident to the west, and especially his skill in obstetrics, and the treatment of the diseases of women and children, (having devoted much of his time, both in study and practice, to that branch of the profession;) to merit, and receive a liberal share of patronage from a generous public.—Bills to suit the times.

Residence on Main Street, immediately South of the residence of Mr. J. W. Hitt; and opposite the new brick building of Mr. S. Tyner.  
Brookville, May 1st, 1844. 19-3m.

**DR. R. E. PUTNEY'S**  
**Fever & Ague and Chills & Fever PILLS—Warranted to Cure the longest standing cases.**

CAN be had at the store of Mr. Thos. Fitten, Rochester, and Mr. M. W. Haile, Brookville—my sole agents in Franklin county, Indiana.  
R. E. PUTNEY.  
N. B. If the directions are strictly followed and no cure effected, no charges will be made.  
R. E. P.  
Sept. 6, 1843. 37-1yr.

**MACHINE CARDS.**  
JUST received from the manufacturers, on consignment, a lot of Machine Cards, for SALE FOR CASH.

PRICE & LINDSEY.  
Brockville, April 8, 1844. 16-ly.

**PORTRAIT PAINTING.**  
THE undersigned has taken a room in the Court House, and is pursuing the line of his profession, he invites the public to call and see his portraits that he has on hand, believing that he will be patronized when his reasonable terms become known, and his labors have been examined.  
J. B. GOODWIN  
Brookville, May 23, 1844.