THE GUARD.

"PROTECTION" TO ALL—EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

VOLUME III.] HOLLY SPRINGS, (MI.,) OCTOBER 16, 1844. [NUMBER XXXVII.

THE GUARD.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY
ELDRATHGE & MORRILL.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$3, per annum, if paid in advance; or $4, at the expiration of the year.

☞ No Paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Publishers.

YEARLY ADVERTISERS.

☞ Merchants, Grocers, and others who advertise regularly will be allowed four squares, renewable at pleasure for $30, per annum, payable Quarterly. Extra charges will be made for all advertising over these limits, as also for any advertising disconnected with the regular business of the advertiser. Each advertiser at the time of renewing, will be required to designate an equal quantity of old advertisements to be discontinued, or the whole will be continued and charged accordingly.

Professional and Merchants Cards, not exceeding 10 lines, 12 months : : :	$12,00
Six months : : :	8,00
Three months : : :	5,00
Chancery, and Divorce Notices, (each,)	$15,00
Administrator's Notices : :	5,00
TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS, will be charged for 10 lines or less, first insertion, : :	$1,00
Each subsequent insertion, : :	50

Announcing candidates for office will be—for State $10—County $5, to be paid down or assumed by some responsible name in town.

All personal communications will be charged double.

Notices of Religious Meeting's, &c.. inserted gratis.

Letters to the Publishers on the business of the office, must be POST PAID, to ensure attention.

Job Printing executed promptly, and in the very best manner, for cash only.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL.

FROM THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

☞ *"A Post Master may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."*

LIABILITIES OF THOSE WHO TAKE NEWSPAPERS.

☞ The Law is, and so the courts decide, that any person to whom a paper is sent is responsible for the payment, if he receive the paper, or make use of it—even though he never subscribed for it. His duty in such case is not to take the paper from the office or place where it is left, but to notify the publisher that he does not wish for it. If papers are sent to a Post Office, Store, Tavern, or other place, and are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, the Post Master, Store or Tavern keeper, &c., is responsible for the payment unless he immediately gives notice to the publisher that they are not taken from the office or place where they are sent.

EXTRACT FROM THE POST OFFICE REGULATIONS, PAGE 50, SECTION 118:—"In every instance in which papers come to your office that are not taken out by the person to whom they are sent, you will give immediate notice of it to the publisher, adding the reason, if known, why the papers are not taken out."

☞ NOTE.—Some subscribers may not be aware of the above regulation. It will be seen, that by requesting the Post Master where they reside, to frank their letters containing money, he will do so upon being satisfied that the letters contain nothing but what refers to the subscription.

NOTICE

IN pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Mississippi, made at the July term of said Court, 1844, I shall sell to the highest bidder, the following described pieces or parcels of land belonging to the estate of Robert Freeman deceased, to wit:

Lands in Marshall County.—The whole of section thirty five, township one, range two west; section two, township two, range five; section eleven, township two, range five.

Lands in De Soto County.—Section twenty seven, township two, range six west; section twenty eight, township two, range six; section twenty nine, township two, range six west.

Lands in Lafayette County.—The south east quarter of section nine, township eight, range three west.

Lands in Chickasaw County.—The south east quarter of section nine, township fourteen range three east.

Lands in Itawamba County.—The north half of section eight, township seven, range seven east: the east half of section fourteen, township ten, range eight; the south half of section thirteen, township ten, range eight; the north west quarter of section eight, township nine, range eight.

Lands in Lowndes County.—Section fourteen, township seventeen, range seven east; the west half of section thirteen, township seventeen, range seven east, one third of the east half of section thirteen, township seventeen, range seventeen.

The above property will be sold on a credit until the first day of March 1845 for one third of the purchase money, and the residue in two equal payments of one and two years from the first day of March 1845. The purchaser giving bond with approved security for the purchase money. The lands in Lowndes County to be sold at Columbus on Monday the 11th day of November 1844. The balance of the lands will be sold at Pontotoc on Monday the 2nd day of December 1844.

JAMES WHITFIELD.
Administrator of Robert Freeman deceased.
ATTEST, WM. P. PULLER, Clerk.
By W. F. CATLETT, D. C.

September 11, 1844.—6w.

Hear, Planters! Hear!

THE undersigned would particularly request all the Planters in this section of country to call and examine his new and improved "Samson Railroad Roller Cotton Press," before they commence building one on any other plan. By calling at his residence near "Prescott's Mills," they can see the whole operation. He can refer them to several Planters who have tried it and found it preferable to any other press now in use.

J. PRESCOTT.

Memphis, June 6, 1844.-n21tf.

Table

Showing the total number of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, by the different ratios since the adoption of the Constitution.

YEAR.	RATIO.	MEMBERS.
1793	Fixed by the Constitution	65
1793	33,000	105
1803	33,000	141
1813	35,000	181
1823	40,000	121
1833	47,700	242
1843	70,680	223

From the New York Plebeian.

The Irresistible Enthusiasm of the Democracy—New York State safe for Polk and Dallas. Wright and Gardiner by the most overwhelming vote!

We never had a doubt of New-York. Her Democracy are too intelligent to be again deceived—too patriotic not to feel the issues involved in the present contest—possesses too much State pride not to claim and obtain the largest majority of any of her confederated states in the glorious triumph that awaits us. A recent visit to the river counties as far as Albany re-assure us of the certainty of our conclusion. NEW YORK WILL BE BEHIND NO OTHER STATE IN THE MAJORITY SHE WILL GIVE FOR POLK AND DALLAS.

From old Suffolk to Albany the whole people are in a blaze of patriotic excitement. Hickories at every landing—banners bearing the inscription of "Polk and Dallas, Wright and Gardner" are seen before almost every homestead. On board of the steamboat, "Polk and Dallas" is the theme of conversation. Look at a lumberman coming slowly down the noble Hudson, and you will see "Polk and Dallas" upon a banner streaming with the wind. Pass the tow boats and you will be greeted with loud cheers for Polk and Dallas. Get to Albany and visit the immense canal basin. Take a view of the innumerable canal boats which bear to and from the west such an immensity of wealth, and see at stern and stern the little banners, "Polk and Dallas forever." Then mix with the hardy boatmen with their sunburnt and weather-beaten countenances smiling with the certainty of victory for Polk and Dallas. Grasp them by the hand and draw them near you and you will discover upon their red flannel shirts, covering their manly breasts, the war cry "Polk and Dallas." The enthusiasm is unbounded. Nothing in the history of any previous political canvass ever equalled it, and the secret of this, to some, strange enthusiasm is the strong national position which the Democracy of the Union, through their delegates at the Baltimore convention now occupy.

Upon the old issues the Democracy had taken their stand. Opposition to a National Bank—to an anti-*protective* tariff, protecting one where it robbed ten, giving to the loom lords of Boston, one and two hundred per cent. upon their invested capital, and to the farmer and planter at most but four upon their investment—to an assumption of the State debts—to Distribution—upon all these we say the Democratic party were fully committed. But there is a new element in this canvass, one which has awakened, aroused the masses. When Andrew Jackson first raised his Herculean arm to crush that corrupt institution which had "purchased men like cattle in the market"—when the hero statesman himself, and alone almost, stood the barrier between the usurpations and frauds of an alarming Bank aristocracy, and the rights of the people—the popular impulse pronounced him right, while trading politicians and schemers for the spoils hesitated in their course. When Martin Van Buren, in 1837, with a morality of courage which will be ever remembered, in a time of panic when alarm and hesitancy might have been excusable, recommended his divorce of Banks from Government and the adoption of the Independent Treasury, the honest people approved the policy, while many who had assumed the position of leaders, hesitated, returning only when the public mind was fully developed, and some made for the "flesh pots" to remain so long as there was left any sustenance upon which to fatten. Opposition to the National Bank was a great and righteous movement—mere politicians hesitated while the people advanced to a support of Gen. Jackson. Opposition to a union between the general government and the State Banks was a measure equally good and equally righteous—politicians hesitated while the people came to the support of Mr. Van Buren. In both these cases Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren and the people were right—while the presumed leaders were wrong. The new element which the patriotism of the Baltimore Convention has brought into this canvass, we mean, the occupation of Oregon and the re-annexation of Texas, has caused the popular feeling to uprise.

These two great questions have developed the strong national predilections of the American people, and are carrying us on to a victory such as was never before known. They are the secret of the immense rally—they account for the universal enthusiasm in favor of the Republican candidates. While the old issues are adhered to, these "interpolated" questions have brought out the national impulse, and marked the Democratic party as the great antagonist of British principles in this country. The popular chord is touched, and those who have regarded themselves as leaders of the Democracy, and have evinced the usual timidity of mere politicians when new questions come up, already perceive that neither individual position nor influence can control the mighty working of a correct and patriotic public sentiment. The occupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas were regarded by the people as the old man of the Hermitage regards them. Britain would usurp the one and control the other. It is her policy so to do. The people think with Andrew Jackson—"show me.", says that venerable and venerated hero and statesman, "what the policy of the British government is, and I know the policy we should pursue." The British is the antagonist of the Republican principle—the opposite of the British policy is the American policy. However commanding the talent, however exalted the position, however great the services performed, no statesman can misdirect the national instinct. If he attempt it he will fail.

The noble, patriotic, national, Democratic conduct of that great convocation of great men, the Baltimore Convention, have placed the party upon its proper ground. It stands bold against every measure of Federalism—it stands bold in opposition to British usurpation and intrigue. The result is that the whole country is on fire to confirm at the ballot boxes the actoin of that Convention, and in no other is the enthusiasm more deep, the determination more earnest, the prospects more brilliant and certain, than in the great Empire State for such a triumph as is yet unrecorded on the archives of the Republican Party.

Correspondence of the 'Guard.'

WATERFORD, MISS., OCTOBER 7, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—It was the good fortune of your Correspondent to be present at Waterford on Saturday the 5th instant, when Chancellor Chalmers addressed a numerous assemblage of attentive hearers, in reply to the speech of the Hon. John W. Crockett delivered there on the previous Thursday.

If I were to state that the friends of Chancellor Chalmers fully realized the expectatations they had formed of his abilities only, I should fail in recording the whole truth: he did more, he far exceeded their most sanguine anticipations, if the free and unequivocal expressions made use of by his hearers (sustaining the truth of my statement) be any criterion from which we may deduce the conclusion to which I have arrived.

In the present canvass, and indeed in no other, has it been the lot of your Correspondent, to listen to a speech, in which was contained more clear and conclusive arguments, drawn from the very foundations of our glorious Republic, tending to the advancement of the Democratic cause. It was a speech replete with the history of our common country and at once carrying conviction to every candid mind, that the welfare of that country, and its welfare alone, was the object nearest the speakers heart. We could scarcely, if at all, call it a party speech. The principles avowed and assumed were shown to be those of the Father's of our country, sacredly cherished and handed down to us as a rich legacy by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and others who have filled the highest office in the gift of a free people.

But to be more particular.—After adverting to the promises of candor and fairness made by the Hon. gentleman who preceded him and setting that matter at rest, simply by the use of the gentlemans own words: pertinently was the question then propounded, that if it be true, as stated by the Hon. John W. Crockett, that Gov. Polk would make simply a good Justice of the Peace, to what station in that Court would the Hon. John W. Crockett be entitled?

The Chancellor then proceeded to the consideration of the Veto power. He spoke of the changes in the early history of our country, and graphically traced the pedigree of the present Wigs. In this portion of his speech he was sustained by historical records, and so clearly did he trace the varied changes from the Wigs of '76, a name borne alike by all of the patriots of that day, to the party distinctions which subsequently arose: first, the Federalist and Republican—next, National Republicans and Democrats; and lastly, the present Whig party, that none could be at all in doubt, when connecting the measures of the first, with the propositions of the last, that the present Wigs are those who advocate the same principles as did their progenitors—the Federalists. I should fail, most signally, were I to attempt the deserved eulogy passed upon the constitution and its illustrious framers by the chancellor, or the eloquent and energetic appeal which he made to preserve inviolate that legacy, the present Wig party are endeavoring to mutilate.

But to pass on. The tariff next became the theme of his remarks. He handled the subject with a master's hand; familiar with all its details—amply supplied with documentary papers—fortunate in illustrations, and clearly stating his premises—his conclusions were irresistible. I should desire, would space permit, to enter into some of the arguments made use of—enough, however was said not only to overturn the positions assumed by his opponent, but to convince every candid and unprejudiced mind that a protective tariff was subversive of the best interests of the government—diametrically opposed to the policy of our forefathers—and in violation of the provisions of the constitution. He considered the interests of all classes of society as one; and that there should be no particular privilege afforded to one portion more than to another, was the doctrine he advocated. The Bank was touched upon in answer to some remarks which fell from the Hon. gentleman on the preceding Thursday, and a few facts briefly stated, at once exhibited the character of the monster.

In the order of his predecessor's address, Texas next engaged the orator's attention. In this portion of his address, the variable character of Henry Clay was fully illustrated. Clay's letters were read and discussed—the remarks of the Hon. John W. Crockett, referred to in connection with other distinguished orators of the North, and points raised which I deem would give them no little difficulty to reconcile. I must, however, hasten to a close of my sketch. The lucid argument—the chaste and generous character of the remarks of Chancellor Chalmers when adverting to the arguments of the Hon. gentleman—and the energy and pathos with which he advocated democratic principles as the guaranty of our national welfare, have won for him an esteem he justly deserves; and enkindled in the breasts of those who heard him, a more ardent desire to emulate him in promoting the cause of Democracy.

With respect, your ob't. serv't. J.

From the N. Y. Plebian.

THE KID GLOVES—AN OUNCE OF CIVIT—GOOD APOTHECARY—THE LAST LETTER FROM HENRY CLAY PREVIOUS TO THE ELECTION.—If there ever was an opportunity for a political party to damn itself entirely, and to call upon the rocks to cover it all up, that time is now come. The great leader of the whigs, whom they pretend to adore, has recently uttered so much real, unsophisticated nonsense that the measure of his folly appears to be heaping full and running over. First we have the "Cologne Water," delightfully impregnated with a full allowance of Lavender, which Mr. Clay declares just the thing for the toilet. Secondly, we have the cabinet maker's present, which pleases Mr Clay so much that he indulges in a rhapsody all about his brother, saying, in substance, that although he knows nothing about cabinet work himself, yet his brother understands the business pretty well, and thus, upon the principle of the man who played the German flute being able to speak German admirably, Mr. Clay wrote himself down a cabinet maker. But, to-day the "*kid gloves*" overcome us like a summer's cloud. Ah, how can we do otherwise than to chronicle the kid gloves:—to speak of the accompaniment of the ruffle shirts and all the decency.

Behold, now, the latest, the *last* letter from the great expounder of Kentucky; it is in answer to Mr. Enos Cooper, who rejoices in residing in Philadelphia, and who indulges in the remark that "Many hundred thousands are annually paid by Americans for foreign gloves, which might, with a judicious tariff, be kept at home." Oh, that judicious tariff' will be the death of us. But Mr. Clay's friend forgot that he is already protected, as the aristocrats generally are by a tariff of fifty per cent. upon his "kid gloves," while the coarse kind, used by our mechanics and their wives and daughters, are taxed one hundred and fifty per cent.—Better let the "kids" stay as they are, and reduce the gloves used by the poorer classes to the same or a lower rate.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer.

THE KID GLOVE LETTER.

ASHLAND, Sept. 10th, 1844.

"DEAR SIR:—I duly received your favor of the 20th ultimo, and along with it, a half a dozen pair of ladies and gentlemen's white and black kid gloves, manufactured at your establishment, and which you have kindly offered to my acceptance. I thank you for the present, and for the friendly motives which induces you to make it. Mrs. Clay pronounces the gloves a very superior article. And, as far as I am able to judge if we can obtain a sufficient supply of such American gloves, we need no longer be dependent for that article upon Europe. They appear to possess great strength, as well as neatness; and we were particularly struck with the beauty and excellence of the stitching.

"I have attentively perused your observations in regard to the manufactures of kid gloves, and the inadequacy of the protection at present afforded by our laws. They seem to me to possess great weight, and I cannot doubt that the views you present, upon being properly laid before Congress, will command attention and exert influence. What strongly recommends the encouragement of this branch of manufacture is, that it would bring into active employment a great am't of female labor, which is now idle or unprofitably occupied.

"But, my dear sir, it is useless now to speculate upon the advantages of cherishing this or any other branch of American manufactures. The question is now pending before the American people, whether the doctrines of free trade or fair protection to American industry shall prevail. In a period of less than sixty days, that question will be settled. Perhaps no State in the Union will exercise more influence in settling it than the state of Pennsylvania. If it should be determined in conformity with the policy of the Whigs, we may confidently anticipate just protection to every branch of manufactures for which the country is ripe. Should the opposite party prevail, we may bid adieu to national prosperity, so far as it depends upon the encouragement of domestic manufactures, and resume our dependence upon foreign countries. In any and every event, I tender you my cordial wishes for your success, happiness and prosperity.

I am your friend and obedient servant,
H. CLAY.

Mr. Enos Cooper."

Another Letter from Mr. Clay.

Some gentlemen from Dickinson township, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, have called out another letter from Mr. Clay, defining his position on the Tariff question. It is as follows:

ASHLAND, Sept. 9, 1844.

Gentlemen: I this day received your letter, addressing two inquiries to me—"1st. Are you in favor of the Tariff act of 1842"—and "2d. Would you, if elected, support that act as it is, without modification, or would you be in favor of modifying it."

I have so often, gentlemen, expressed my opinion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, that the only regret I feel, is that you should deem it at all necessary to request any renewed expression of it. Nevertheless, I take pleasure in complying with your request, in saying that I am of opinion that the Tariff of 1842 has been eminently salutary; that I am decidedly opposed to its repeal; that I should regard its repeal as a great national calamity, and that I am unaware of the necessity of any modification of it. I am therefore opposed alike to its repeal or modification. A fixed and stable policy is what the country now most needs, and I sincerely hope that the Tariff of 1842 may be maintained, and thus afford security for that desideratum.

I am, respectfully, your ob't servant,
H. CLAY.

The New York Plebeian, in commenting on this document, pertinently remarks: "A short time since Mr. Clay declared that he was opposed to the repeal of the present Tariff. But as the Tariff may be essentially modified without a repeal, it was not deemed sufficiently explicit to say that he was opposed to the repeal of the present Tariff law. Hence the necessity, in the opinion of the friends of the Tariff "as it is," that Mr. Clay would define his views more fully. This he has done in the above letter. He not only declares that he is opposed to its repeal, but he declares that he is opposed to any modification or change of the present infamous law. It must, if he is elected, remain just as it is. Be the amount of revenue thirty or fifty millions of dollars, no change shall take place.

☞ The Yazoo Democrat thus notices the recent threats of certain Whig blusterers. We should like to hear the men of peace—the pillars of society, and some of the reverend clergy, who seem to encourage the Coon orators in their violence, answer the question put by the Democrat.

"So if the Democracy do not elect Clay, and thereby consent that the Constitution shall be mutilated, and the government given up to the bankers and monopolists, they are threatened with—what? Why, that Mr Prentiss will throw aside his green bag, resort to the "real weapons of war," and jointly with Graves, rifle on shoulder, beat up recruits to invade the capitol, and drive the President from the white house! We venture to say, that the stench from the decaying heads of the coon army, impaled on the pickets without, would reach the halls of Congress before their footsteps would pollute the threshold of the capitol. Do these hectoring Hotspurs really imagine that they can intimidate any voter by such silly threats?

What do those who are eternally prating of "law and order," the "lawless violence of locofocoism," &c., think of the declarations of these, their leading allies, in the presence of congregated thousands? Will they sanction them, and advocate "an appeal to blood at the expense of the Union and the Constitution?"

A HEAVY BET.—Captain Stockton, of the United States Navy, offers the following bets, viz:

$10,000 that the State of New York votes for Polk; $10,000 on Pennsylvania; $10,000 on Virginia; $10,000 on New Jersey; $10,000 that JAMES K. POLK will be elected President of the United States.—*New York Express.*

A TRICK EXPOSED:—The Coon papers are publishing with great glee, under the caption of "Important Movement in Pennsylvania," the proceedings of a meeting *purporting to be Democratic*, lately held in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, and renouncing adherence to Polk and Dallas. As an answer to this, the Pennsylvanian says: "It is only necessary to state that the men who composed this meeting, are not now, and never have been recognized by the Democracy of old Cumberland. Thos. C. Miller, who heads the movement, was last year the *Federal candidate for Congress* in the Cumberland district and was beaten by Judge Black, an unflinching Democrat. All the men who participated in the meeting referred to, supported the Federal candidates for the county officers last year and were essentially 'used up' by the Democracy. They are now where they have been for a number of years, with the Federalists! At the recent mass meeting in Cumberland county, there were not less than 10,000 Democrats on the ground, and among them, a delegation of from five to six hundred from Miller's own neighborhood! This does not look as though the Democracy of Cumberland county had abandoned James K. Polk for the Presidency!"

Will Nobody Marry Me?

BY G. P. MORRIS.

Heigh-ho! for a husband! heigh ho!
There's danger in longer delay!—
Shall I never again have a beau?
Will nobody marry me, pray?
I begin to feel strange I declare!
With beauty my prospects will fade—
I'd give myself up to despair
If I thought I should die an old maid!

I once cut the heart-strings of Ned!
I thought it a sin and a shame
That no one had spirit enough
To ask me to alter my name!
So I turned up my nose at the sheriff,
And rolled up my eyes at the rich,
But then I just did it in sport,
And now I've no lover at all!

These men are the plague of my life!—
'Tis hard from so many to choose!—
Should one of them wish for a wife,
Could I have the heart to refuse?
I don't know—the sums have proposed!
Oh, dear me!—I'm flustered I vow!
Good gracious!—whoever supposed
That I should be single till now!

☞ We might as well try to number the trees of the forest, as to chronicle the number of Democratic Mass Meetings that are being held through the country. We do not take up a paper that is not filled with accounts of tremendous gatherings of the "people in favor" of Polk and Dallas. We are on the top wave! and shall overwhelm Federalism in November. Clear the track when the ball starts!—*Pickens.*

☞ The New Hampshire Patriot, speaking of the imprisonment of Dorr, remarks as some evidence of the deep feeling existing in Rhode Island, that "The course of the Algerines, carried to the outrageous extent of confining Dorr in a gloomy cell to make a maniac of him, has disaffected many who were with them down to the arrest and trial of Dorr. Since then Dorr's father has renounced the Algerines, and so has a brother-in-law. One of his sisters has left her husband for his brutal conduct in joining in the prosecution of her brother."

A great Democratic Mass Convention has been held at Charlottsville, Va. The Richmond Enquirer says: "If any of our friends have had the least doubt of the vote of Virginia for POLK and DALLAS, let them dismiss it."

☞ Gov. Shannon, our Minister to Mexico, was received with great attention at Vera Cruz, but was waylaid and robbed as soon as he left it. The rascals did not even leave him a clean shirt.

BETTING.—Some of the locofoco papers are taking back the charge put forth by them, that the coons refuse to bet on the election. The New York Times says it is a mistake—that he knows of two cases of their betting on Silas Wright. The editor of the Louisville Democrat also says he knows of "one whig in that city who deposited $100 to bet on the election of Polk." So it is certain that the coons will bet.—*Ib.*

To keep preserves for years, bottle them up and place them on some conspicuous shelf labelled "arsenic."

LETTER WRITERS.—In a late speech the Hon. Silas Wright said, "I have now little doubt that if we live in that quiet and prosperity which we hope for, but a few years will pass over until we shall see the Union indisputably, and I believe peacefully and honorably, embracing both Oregon and Texas. As to the Oregon territory, I have no more doubt of our right to it, than I have that N. York is a part of this Union." I have therefore acted—uniformly acted—as your representative, in favor of putting an end to the common occupancy between us and England, and extending at once our power and jurisdiction over that country."—*Argus.*

George Bancroft, the democratic candidate for Governor in Massachusetts, thus briefly, but comprehensively defines the great principles of democracy:

"A government of men and not of property—the rights of man as possessed of reason and affections—the right of the people to institute government, and when it becomes destructive of its ends, to alter and reform it—equality against privilege—hostility to special legislation for the benefit or for the injury of classes—the assertion of the rights of labor, which include most clearly the rights of all—an extension of the triumphs of humanity even to criminal law—free and good schools for the generation that is to take our places—the advancement of moral reform by the increase and diffusion of intelligence."

Woodville, we are happy to learn, has greatly improved in health. The Republican says there was no death within the corporation limits from the Sunday up to Friday evening last, and only one or two new cases of sickness reported. The Republican, however, cautions the absent citizens from returning before the middle of the present month.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

A WHIG STATE.—Rhode Island permits free niggers to vote on the same terms as naturalized citizens, while it allows native born citizens to vote on easier terms. In this State, the ruling majority have lately sent one of their citizens to the Penitentiary, for endeavoring to procure the right of suffrage for native and naturalized mechanics and land owners alike. The same State has a population of 108,000 and SIXTY-THREE BANKS.—[Natchez Free Trader.

Sickness in Woodville, Miss.—Dr. Valetti President, and Dr. Logan, of the board of Health, have recently returned from a visit to the above place. They report that the sickness was yellow fever, of a mild type.—It was so bad that no one who visited the place escaped it, negroes or whites. There have been upwards of 400 cases, and sixty deaths occurred up to the 21st inst.—*N. O. Repub.*

A foreign paper states that in Germany the seeds of the Grape are fast coming into use as a substitute for Coffee.

Since Mr. Clay has come out in favor of the annexation of Texas, some Democrats are very much afraid that he will come out also for Polk and Dallas.—[New York Plebeian.