brought into the country originally by the authority of the parent Government whilst we were colonies, and their importations was continued in spite of all the remonstrances of our ancestors. If the question were an original question, whether, there being no slaves in the country, we should introduce them, and incorporate them into our society, that would be a totally different question. Few, if any of the citizens of the United States would be found to favor their introduction. No man in it would oppose, upon that supposition, their admission with more determined resolution and conscientious repugnance than I should. But that is not the question. The slaves are here; no practical scheme for their removal or separation from us has been yet devised or proposed; and the true enquiry is, what is best to be done with them.—In human affairs we are often constrained, by the force of circumstances and the actual state of things, to do what we would not do if that state of things did not exist. The slaves are here, and here must remain, in some condition; and, I repeat, how are they to be best governed? What is best to be done for their happiness and our own? In the slave States the alternative is that the white men must govern the blacks, or the blacks govern the whites. In several of those States, the number of the slaves is greater than that of the white population. And immediately abolition of slavery in them, as these ultra-abolitionists propose, would be followed by a desperate struggle for immediate assendancy of the black race over the white race, or rather it would be followed by instantaneous collisions between the two races, which would break out into a civil war that would end in the extermination or subjugation of the one race or the other. In such an alternative, who can hesitate? Is it not better for both parties that the existing state of things should be preserved, instead of exposing them to the horrible strifes and contests which would inevitably attended an immediate abolition? This is our true grounds of defence for the continued existence of slavery in our country. It is that which our Revolutionary ancestors assumed. It is that which, in my opinion, forms our justification in the eyes of all Christendom.

A third impediment to immediate abolition is to be found in the immense amount of capital which is invested in slave property. The total number of slaves in the United States, according to the last enumeration of the population, was a little upwards of two millions. Assuming their increase at a ratio, which it probably is, of five per cent. per annum, their present number would be three millions. The average value of slaves at this time is stated by persons well informed to be as high as five hundred dollars each. To be certainly within the mark, let us suppose that it is only four hundred dollars. The total value, then, by that estimate, of the slave property, in the United States is twelve hundred millions of dollars. This property is diffused throughout all classes and conditions of society. It is owned by widows and orphans, by the age and infirm, as well as the sound and vigorous. It is the subject of mortgage,, deeds of trust, and family settlements. It has been made the basis of numerous debts contracted upon its faith, and is the sole reliance, in many instances, of creditors within and without the slave States, for the payment of debts due them. And now it is rashly proposed, by a single fiat of legislation, to annihilate this immense amount of property! To annihilate it without indemnity and without compensation to the owners! Does any considerate man believe it to be possible to effect such an object without convulsion, revolution, and bloodshed?

I know there is a visionary dogma which holds that negro slaves cannot be the subject of property. I shall not dwell long with speculative abstraction. That is property which the law declares to be property. Two hundred years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified negro slaves as property. Under all the forms of government which have existed on this continent during that space of time—under the British government—under the Colonial Government—under all the State Constitutions and Governments—and under the Federal Government itself—they have been deliberately and solemnly recognized as the legitimate subjects of property. To the wild speculations of theorists and innovators stands opposed the fact, that in an uninterupted period of two hundred years' duration, under every form of human legislation, and by all the departments of human government, African negro slaves have been held and respected, have descended and been transferred, as lawful and indisputable property. They were treated as property in the very British example which has so triumphantly appealed to as worthy of our imitation. Although the West India planters had no voice in the united Parliament of the British Isles, an irresistible sense of justice extorted from that Legislature the grant of twenty millions of pounds sterling to compensate the colonists for their loss of property.

If, therefore, these ultra-abolitionsists are seriously determined to pursue their scheme of immediate abolition, they should at once set about raising a fund of twelve hundred millions of dollars, to indemnify the owners of slave property. And the taxes to raise that enormous amount can only be justly assessed upon themselves or upon the free States, if they can persuade them to assent to such an assessment; for it would be a mockery of all justice and an outrage against all equity to leave any portion of the tax upon the slave States to pay for their own unquestioned property.

If the consideration to which I have already adverted are not sufficient to dissuade the abolitionists from furiher perseverance in their designs, the interest of the very cause which they professed to espouse ought to check their career.—Instead of advancing, by their efforts, that cause, they have thrown back for half century the prospect of any species of emancipation of the African race, gradual or immediate, in any of the States. They have done more; they have increased the rigors of legislation against slaves in most, if not all, the slave States. Forty years ago the question was agitated in the State of Kentucky on a gradual emancipation of the slaves within its limits. By gradual emancipation, I mean that slow but safe and cautious liberation of slaves which was first adopted in Pennsylvania at the instance of Dr. Franklin, in the year 1780, and, according to which, the generation in being were to remain in slavery, but all their offspring born after a specified day were to be free at the age of twenty-eight, and in the mean time, were to receive preparatory instruction to qualify them for the enjoyment of freedom. That was the species of emancipation which, at the epoch to which I allude, was discussed in Kentucky. No one was rash enough to propose or think of immediate abolition. No one was rash enough to think of throwing loose upon the community, ignorant and unprepared, the untutored slave of the State. Many thought, and I amongst them, that as each of the slave State had a right exclusively to judge for itself in in respect to the institution of domestic slavery, the proportion of slaves compared with the white population in that State, at that time, was so inconsiderable that a system of gradual emancipation might have been safely adopted without any hazard to the security and interests of the Commonwealth. And I still think that the question of such emancipation in the farming States is one whose solution depends upon the relative numbers of the two races in any given State. If I had been a citizen of Pennsylvania, when Franklin's plan was adopted, I should have voted for it, because by no possibility could the black race ever acquire the ascendency in that State. But if I had been then, or were now, a citizen of any of the planting States—the Southern or Southwestern States—I should have opposed, and would continue to oppose, any scheme whatever of emancipation, gradual or immediate, because of the ultimate ascendancy of the black race, or of a civil contest which might terminate in the extinction of one race or the other.

The proposition in Kentucky for a gradual emancipation did not prevail, but it was sustained by a large and respectable minority. That minority had increased and was increasing, until the abolitionists commenced their operations. The effect has been to dissipate all prospects whatever for the present, of any scheme of gradual or other emancipation. The People of that State have become shocked and alarmed by these abolition movements, and the number who would now favor a system even of gradual emancipation is probably less than it was in the years 1798–'9. At the session of the Legislature held in 1837–'8 the question of calling a convention was submitted to the consideration of the people by a law passed in conformity with the Constitution of the State. Many motives existed for the passage of the law, and among them that of emancipation had its influence. When the question was passed upon by the people at their last annual election, only about one-forth of the whole votes of the State supported a call of a convention. The apprehension of the danger of abolition was the leading consideration amongst the people for opposing the call. But for that, but for the agregation of the question of abolition in States whose population had no right, in the opinion of the people of Kentucky, to interfere in the matter, the vote for a convention would have been much larger, if it had not been carried. I felt myself constrained to take immediate bold, and decided ground against it.

Prior to the agitation of this subject of abolition, there was a progressive melioration in the condition of slaves throughout all the slave States. In some of them schools of instruction were opened by humane and righteous persons. These are all now checked; and a spirit of insubordination having shown itself in some localities, traceable, it is believed, to be abolition movements and exertions, the legislative authority has found it expedient to infuse fresh vigor into the police, and laws which regulate the conduct of the slaves.

And now, Mr. President, if it were possible to overcome the insurmountable obstacles which lie in the way of immediate abolition, let us briefly contemplate some of the consequences which would inevitably ensue. One of these has been occasionally alluded to in the progress of these remarks. It is the struggle which would instantaneously arise between the two races in most of the Southern and Southwestern States. And what a dreadful struggle would it not be? Embittered by all the recollections of the past, by the unconquerable prejudices which would prevail between the two races, and stimulated by all the hopes and fears of the future, it would be a contest in which the extermination of the blacks, or their ascendency over the whites, would be the sole alternative. Prior to the conclusion, or during the progress of such a contest, vast numbers, probably, of the black race would migrate into the free States; and what effect would such a migration have upon the laboring classes in those States!

This is not all. The abolitionists strenuously oppose all separation of the two races. I confess to you, sir, that I have seen with great regret, grief, and astontshment. No scheme was ever presented to the acceptance of man, which, whether it be practicable or not, is characterized by more unmixed humanity and benevolence than that of transporting, with their own consent, the free people of color in the United States to the land of their ancestors. It has the powerful recomendation that whatever it does is good, and if it effects nothing it influences no evil or mischief upon any person of our society. There is no necessary hostility between the objects of Colonization and abolition. Colonization deals only with the free men of color, and that with his own free voluntary consent. It has nothing to do with slavery. It disturbs no man's property, seeks to impair no power in the slave States, nor to attribute any to the General Government. All its action and all its ways and means are voluntary, depending upon the blessings of Providence, which has hitherto graciously smiled upon it. And yet beneficient and harmless as colonization is, no portion of the people of the United States denounces it with so much perseveaing zeal and with such unmixed bitterness as do the abolitionists.

They put themselves in direct opposition to any separation whatever between the two races. They would keep them forever pent up together within the same limets, perpetuating their animosities, and constantly endangering the peace of the community. They proclaim, indeed, that color is nothing, that the organic and characteristic differences between the two races ought to be entirely overlooked and disregarded. And elevating themselves to a sublime but impracticable philosophy, they would teach us to eradicate all the repugnances of our nature, and to take to our bosoms and our boards the black man as we do the white, on the same footing of equal social condition.

But is the dangers of the civil contest which I have supposed could be avoided, separation or amalgamation is the only peaceful alternative, if it were possible to effectuate the project of abolition. And who are to bring about this amalgamation? I have heard of none of these ultra-abolitionists furnishing in their own families or persons examples of intermarriage. Who is to begin it? Is it their purpose not only to create a pinching competition between black labor and white labor, but do they intend also to contaminate the industrious and laborious classes of society at the north by a revolting admixture of black elements?

It is frequently asked, what is to become of the African race among us? Are they forever to remain in bondage? That question was asked more than half a century ago. It has been answered by fifty years of prosperity but little chequered from this cause. It will be repeated fifty or a hundred years hence. The true answer is, that the same Providence who has hitherto guided and governed us, and averted all serious evils from the existing relation between the two races, will guide and govern our prosperity. We have hitherto, with that blessing taken care of ourselves. Posterity will find the means of its own preservation and prosperity. It is only in the most direful event which can befal this people, that this great interest, and all other of our greatest interests, would be put in jeopardy. Although in particular districts the black population is gaining upon the white, it only constitutes one-fifth of the whole population of the United States.

And taking the aggregate of the two races, the European is constantly, though slowly, gaining upon the African portion. This fact is demonstrated by the periodical returns of our population. Let us cease then to indulge in gloomy forebodings about the impenetrable future. But if we may attempt to lift the veil, and contemplate what lies beyond it, I too, have ventured on a speculative theory, with which I will not trouble you, but which has been published to the world. According to that, in the progress of time, some one hundred and fifty or two hundred years hence, but few vestiges of the black race will remain among our posterity.

Mr. President, at the period of the formation of our Constitution, and afterwards, our patriotic ancestors apprehended danger to the Union from two causes. One was, the Alleghany Mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic Ocean from those which found their outlet in the Gulf of Mexico. They seemed to present a natural separation. That danger has vanished before the noble achievements of the spirit of internal improvement, and the immortal genius of Fulton. And now, nowhere is found a more loyal attachment to the Union than among those very Western people, who, it was apprehended, would be the first to burst its ties.

The other cause, domestic slavery, happily the soul remaining cause which is likely to disturb our harmony, continues to exist.—It was this which created the greatest obstacle and the most anxious solicitude in the deliberations of the Convention that adopted the general Constitution. And it is this subject that has ever been regarded with the deepest anxiety by all who are sincerely desirous of the permanency of our Union. The Father of his Country, in his last affecting and solemn appeal to his fellow-citizens, deprecates, as a most calamitous event, the geographical divisions which it might produce. The Convention wisely left to the several States the power over the institution of slavery, as a power not necessary to the plan of union which it devised, and as one with which the General Government could not be invested without planting the seeds of certain destruction. There let it remain undisturbed by any unhallowed hand.

Sir, I am not in the habit of speaking lightly of the possibilty of dissolving this happy Union. The Senate knows that I have deprecated allusions, on ordinary occasions, to that direful event. The country will testify that, if there be any thing in the history of my public career worthy of recollection, it is the truth and sincerity of my ardent devotion to its lasting preservation. But we should be false in our allegiance to it, if we did not discriminate between the imaginary and real dangers by which it may be assailed. Abolition should no longer regarded as an imaginary danger. The abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the free States as one man, against the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this process of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions, and implacaple animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, whilst the forms of its existence remain. The most valuable element of union, mutual kindness, the feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds, which now happily unite us, will have been extinguiihed forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms. I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, conflagrated cities, murdered inhabitants, and the ouerthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man. Nor should these abolitionists flatter themselves that, if they can succeed in uniting the people of the free States, they will enter the contest with a numerical superiority that must ensure victory. All history and experience proves the hazard and uncertainty of war. And we are admonished by Holy writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong. But if they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our country waste? No, sir, no, sir. It would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self, a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who, nobly pledging their lives, their fortunnes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled, side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, severed our country from the British Crown, and established our national independence.

The inhabitants of the slave States are sometimes accused by their Northern brethren with displaying too much rashness and sensibility to the operations and proceedings of abolitionists. But, before they can be rightly judged, there should be a reversal of conditions. Let me suppose that the people of the slave States were to form societies, subsidize presses, make large pecuniary contributions, send forth numerous missionaries throughout all their own borders, and enter into machinations to burn the beautiful capitols, destroy the productive manufactories, and sink in the ocean the gallant ships of the Northern States. Would these incendiary proceedings be regarded as neighborly and friendly, and consistent with the fraternal sentiments which should ever be cherished by one portion of the Union towards another? Would they excite no motion? Occasion no manifestation of a dissatisfaction nor lead to any retaliatory violence? But the supposed case falls far short of the actual one in a most essential circumstance. In no case could thse capitols, manufacturies, and ships rise in rebellion and massacree the inhabitants of the Northern States.

I am, Mr. President, no friend to slavery. The searcher of all hearts knows that every pulsation of mine beats high and strong in the cause of liberty. Wherever it is safe and practicable, I desire to see every portion of the human family in the enjoyment of it. But I prefer the liberty of my own country to that of any other people; and the liberty of my own race to that of any other race. The liberty of the descendants of Africa in the United States is incompatible with safety and liberty of the European descendants. There slavery forms an exception—an exception resulting from a stern and inexorable necessity. Their liberty, if it were possible could only be established by violating the incontestible powers of the States, and subverting the Union. And beneath the ruins of the Union would be buried, sooner or later, the liberty of both races,

But if one dark spot exists in our political horison, is it not obscured by the bright and effulgent and cheering light that beams all around us? Was ever a people before blessed as we are, if true to ourselves? Did ever any other nation contain within its bosom so many elements of prosperity, of greatness and of glory? Our only real danger lies ahead conspicuous, elevated and visible. It was clearly discerned at the commencement, and distinctly seen throughout the whole career. Shall we wantonly run upon it, and destroy all the glorious anticipations that await us? I beseech the abolitionists themselves solemnly to pause in their mad and fatal course. Amidst the infinite variety of objects of humanity, and benevolence which invite the employment of their energies, let them select some one more harmless, that does not threaten to deluge our country in blood. I call upon that small portion of the clergy which has lent itself to these wild and ruinous schemes, not to forget the wholly nature of the Divine mission of the Founder of our Religion, and to profit by his peaceful examples. I entreat that portion of my country women who have given their countenance to abolition to remember that they are ever most loved and honored when moving in their own appropriate and delightful sphere, and to reflect that the ink which they shed in subscribing with their fair hands abolition petitions, may prove but the prelude to the shedding of the blood of their brethren. I adjure all the inhabitants of the free States to rebuke and discountenance, by their opinion and example—measues which must inevitably lead to the most calamitous consequences, And let us all as countrymen and friends, and as brothers, cheerish unfading memory the motto which bore our ancestors triumphantly through all the trials of the revolution, as, if adheared to, it will conduct their posterity through all that may, in the dispensations of Providence, be reserved for them.

From the Madisonian.

BENTON AND THE TARIFF.

Happening in the gallery of the Senate, the other day, when Mr. Benton was eulogising General Jackson for destroying the Tariff, and at the same time condemning Mr. Clay and his friends, as he said, for their high tariff notions. I was induced, on my return to my house, to recur to the vote on the passage of the Tariff for 1828, the most exceptionable act, admitted on all hands, that has ever been enacted. The act which produced the southern rebellion, and brought into existence that firey little band of Nullifiers, the leader of which is now in the arms of Mr. Benton; and sir, to my utter astonishment, I find, notwithstanding the hypocritical cant of Mr. Benton and the other friends of the administration at this day, the vote at that day stood as follows, on the passage of the bill.

Yes—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, *Benton*, Bateman, Bouligny, Chase, *Dickerson*, *Eaton*, Foot, Harrison, Hendricks, *Johnson* of Kentucky, *Kane*, Knight, *M'Lant*, Mark, Noble, Ridgley, *Roman*, *Standford*, Seymore, Thomast *Van Buren*, Webster, Willey—26.

Nays—24.

Here you can see, with what audacious effrontry these men can tern round and catechise Mr. Clay and his friends for favoring the protection of American industry at that time: let them look to the vote of their *chief and file leader*.

An Enviable Situation.—Walking in the street with a lady on each arm, exchanging smiles with friends and acquaintances, when you happen to meet the deputy sheriff, who whispers in your ear that he has a *strong attachment* for you.

Baloon Ascension—Clayton, "the successful aronaut," was to make an ascension from the Gass Works in New Orleans, on Monday the 25th February.

SOUTHERN BANNER.

HOLLY SPRINGS, ... MARCH 9.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.

FOR CONGRESS,
A. L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SILAS BROWN.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILIP DIXON.

WHIG MEETING.

The Whigs of Marshall County are requested to meet at the Court House, in Holly Springs, on Saturday next, for the purpose of selecting candidates to be run upon the Republican Whig ticket for the Legislature.

Mr. Clay's Speech—its effect.

The masterly effort of this distinguished Statesman, upon the subject of abolition, will be read with intense interest by every citizen of the South—by every lover and advocate of southern institutions. The just views of Mr. Clay upon this exciting, and when excited, dangerous subject, will meet with a warm and cordial response from the bosom of every Southern man; and while his high order of talent, splendid oratory, and distinguished public services, command admiration and respect; the signal benefit which must result to the whole Union and particularly to the South, from this effort to subdue and overthrow, for years to come, every attempt which may be made to interfere in our domestic institutions, merits, and will receive, the approbation to which it is so richly entitled.

The allusions of Mr. Clay to political abolition deserve the attentive consideration of every individual. We have ever deprecated its introduction into the political struggles of our country for party purposes, and political effect; and have regarded those who have attempted thus to use it, as being much more blinded by party zeal, more operated upon by party subserviency, than influenced by love of country, a desire to secure the permanency and stability of our institutions, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of our citizens. For such uses and purposes the subject of abolition has been introduced by many, even in the South, in regard to, and in connection with, the character and political pretensions of Henry Clay. The agitation of a subject so exciting, upon which there exists so much jealousy, rnd which is calculated to arouse such violent and just indignation, by its connection with politics, might reasonably be expected to effect much in destroying the prospects and political influence of a man; to whom a very large portion of the opponents of the present administration look, as the most available candidate to run against Mr. Van Buren, for the Presidency. Although the unreasonableness of the assumption and fallacy of the arguments, of those who were urging such an objection to Mr. Clay, was apparent to the enlightned and liberal minded of the community; the very nature of the charge and excitability of the subject was likely to admit of, and receive but little serious reflection and examination at the hands of the less intelligent—as to the truth of the allegation.

The effect of this speech, which we cannot too earnestly recommend to the attentive perusal of our readers, must result in an abolition of such unfounded charges. It can no longer be said that the South *dare not* trust him. The high and firm ground which he has assumed, in defence of the rights of the South, evince a devotion to our interests, a zeal for our prosperity which will, we doubt not, ensure for him, if selected as the candidate for the presidency, the confidence and support of the whole South.

☞The Boston Atlas says, that Wm. M. Price, the late district attorney of New York is delivering lectures in England, on "Society and Manners in America." We trust the attorney's ideas are not drawn from his own experience.—We are inclined to believe that a more suitable subject for the lecturer would be, the beauties of the Sub-treasury, and with the assistance of Mr. Swartwout, there might be given, "by the company," specimens of "almighty tall walking," which would render the entertainment highly interesting.—*Exeunt omnes.*

Nuisances.—Our attention was yesterday directed to a pond in the eastern portion of our town. The Corporation authorities should look to this, the summer is coming on, and the character of this place for health, to which may, in a great degree, be attributed to the rapidity of its improvements, can easily be destroyed in one season, if negligence on the part of our citizens suffers a nuisance to arise and continue, which is calculated to create sickness. We trust that this one will be removed, and that none others will be suffered to arise. While upon this subject, it may be well enough to remind the Mayor and Aldermen that a very little labor would remove the puddle of water which is dammed up immediately in the main road leading to Memphis and Lagrange where the branch crosses the same. It contributes much to the inconvenience of the town and community, and presents an ugly appearance in connexion with many beautiful portions of our town. What is every body's business no body will attend to. Officers should not be selected who will not discharge their duties.

Circuit Court.

Our Circuit Court commenced its session on Monday, Hon. Frederick W. Hallum presiding. Judgment has been rendered in some six or seven hundred cases principally for small amounts. The docket among twelve hundred and sixty cases, about one hundred of which were continued at the last term, the balance being new cases. So it seems to be the fashion.

On Wednesday the case of the State vs. the Police Court of Marshall County, on indictment for misdemeanor in office, in granting tavern license to tippling houses, eventuated in an acquittal of the defendants.

On Thursday, when the case of the State vs. Russell, for attempting to excite slave and insurrection, was called; a motion was entered to quash the indictment, which was overruled. The indictment was demurred to and overruled. The motion to quash and so the dumurer, was argued with ability by the council, both for State and defendant, the case was continued.

Monday next, is set apart for the trial of James Flack, on a charge for murder.

Reuben Davis, Esq.

Public notice had been given that this gentleman would address the voters of Marshall County on Thursday last. We were disappointed that Mr. Davis did not reach home on Thursday, as we were anxious to hear him. Mr. Jacob Thompson was in town until yesterday, and intended, if Mr. Davis arrived, to make a speech. The Democrats think it is too soon to begin the campaign, at least we are informed, so thinks Mr. Thompson—we beg leave to differ. The sooner the better, the people cannot be too well informed in respect to the qualifications and political principles of those who ask office at their hands. The principles advocated by the Whig candidates will suffer nothing by a thorough investigation—so we say go ahead—Mr. Davis we learn will be here in a few days, to address the citizens, and we trust all the candidates will come out among us. The victory is not to be won by being all the day idle, let them be up and doing.

☞The Thespians perform again this night, in Kotzebu's Drama of the Stranger. The general satisfaction which attended a representation of this piece, gave to the audience will we trust insure them a crowded house, although it cannot be expected to supply the place of Mr. Davis in Old Solomon, the piece, we doubt not, will go off to the satisfction of all who attend. The farce of the "Dumb Belle" is one of the best, and will afford much amusement.

On Monday evening they repeat Coleman's fine Comedy of "John Bull, or the Englishman's Fireside," and during the week, Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquor, or the Mistakes of a night."

Duel in Tennessee.—The Southern Reporter says, that a duel was fought on Wednesday, the 28th ult., at Moscow, Fayette county, between two men—Robeson and Donaldson. Robeson received a ball in the right thigh, and Donaldson was slightly brushed across the breast by the ball of his adversary.

We trust that both these *Gentlemen* may or will receive their reward at the hands of the court of justice. The laws of Tennessee are strict enough against duelling, if only administered, to cure these chaps of the disposition again to resort to this method of settling their difficulties.

☞The city of Natchez was illuminated on the night of the 25th ult., in celebration of the boon granted by the Legislature of that State to the Mississippi Rail Road enterprise in the passage of the act to transfer the stock held by the State in the Planters' Bank to invest it in the Mississippi Rail Road Company. A public dinner was also given, we learn from the Courier, was very numerously attended. The company was addressed by the Hon. Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina, followed by Gen. Quitman, Mr. Bingaman, Messrs. Armat, Murchison and Mellen.

A Chance for the Ladies.

A young man, twenty years of age, in Fayette, Jefferson county, in this State, assures that he is willing to marry any lady who is of good family and character. This is what we call doing the thing. There is something, we think, very [illegible] in a young man's going about picking