SOUTHERN STANDARD.

VOLUME I. COLUMBUS, LOWNDES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, OCTOBER, 18 1851. NUMBER 38.

The Southern Standard

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
CHAPMAN & SMITH,
At three dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS—First insertion (ten lines or less) $1,00: for each subsequent insertion, 50 cents. The number of insertions must be specified on the face of the copy furnished, or it will be published until forbid and charged as above.

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 18, 1851.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN M. ERRIEN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Keep it Before the People.

"I have hoped for, not feared the coming of the judgment of my constituents, though, from the very inception of this measure down to the present hour, the country has been flooded with missiles representing all who favor this particular bill as in favor of the Union, and every southerner who opposes it as opposing it for the purpose of disunion. Now, sir, when a respectable man shall ever make that charge against me I shall answer him. When any respectable man shall ever accuse me of being a disunionist, I will answer him in monosyllables. At present I have no wish to enter into an argument to prove that false, which I hope no gentleman will charge, and which my whole life utterly condems. If I have a superstition sir, which governs my mind and holds it captive, it is a superstitious reverence for the Union. If one can inherit a sentiment, I may be said to have inherited this from my revolutionary father. And if cultivation can develop a sentiment in the heart and mind of man, surely mine has been such, as would most develop feelings of attachment for the Union.—JEFFERSON DAVIS, *June* 1850.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—"The south needs and has asked for nothing more than the principles of the Constitution, the rights and immunities he compact was formed to make sure and secure."—JEFFERSON DAVIS.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—"I look [illegible] Mississippi, and [illegible] will be maintained by her [illegible] to the south [illegible] which brings me to hope that the union of the south will produce a [illegible] in the public feeling of the north, and THAT OUR CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MAY BE PRESERVED, A MONUMENT MORE LASTING THAN BRASS TO OUR REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS; AND A TEMPLE OF TRUE LIBERTY FOR POSTERITY THROUGH COUNTLESS AGES."—JEFFERSON DAVIS, *Nov.* 1850.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—"So far as Senator Davis exerted himself to attain amendments to the (compromise) bills in order to secure the protection of slave property, he will meet, as he merits, the decided and unanimous approbation of his constituents."—*Columbus Democrat.*

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—"Senator Davis addressed the citizens on the 23d. inst; notwithstanding his extreme hostility to the adjustment Bills, we learn from the Vicksburg Whig, that he failed to commit himself on the issue of secession." *Columbus Primitive Republican.*

From the Holly Springs Palladium.

Has it Come to this Pass?

We give place to the following card and certificate, published in the Oxford Constitution of Saturday last, to show our readers that Hale, Seward, Greeley, and the hosts of abolitionists at the North, whose infamous doctrines, and interference with the institutions of the South, has come so far disrupting the Union, are not the only men whose sentiments the friends of the South must condemn; but that we have men in our very midst, and men, too, in high places, who promulgate doctrines equally as infamous and dangerous.

Mr. Thomas R. Williams, whose signature is to the card, is, we learn, a man of unimpeachable character, a professor of religion, and a minister of the Gospel. The gentlemen who have signed the accompanying certificate, are honorable, high-minded men, who would scorn to misrepresent the language of any one. With these facts before us we are constrained to believe that the Rev. William Hale, member elect to the Convention from our neighboring county of Lafayette, has uttered sentiments unbecoming a Southerner, and well calculated to give aid and comfort to the higher law party of the North, who have sworn eternal enmity to the institutions of the South:

TO THE PUBLIC.

A conversation which took place about the 1st. of August, 1851, between the Rev. William Hale, one of the Union delegates elect to the Convention from this county, and myself, relative to the controversy between the Northern and Southern portions of our country on the subject of slavery, has been made public. I think it due to myself, that as a portion of the conversation had on that occasion has been published, that it should be published. That conversation, as near as I can recollect, was in those words:

"Mr. Hale said the Bible did not justify perpetual slavery, and the thought had occasionally crossed his (Hale's) mind that may be, the finger of God was at work in this matter of controversy between the Northern and Southern parts of the confederacy, in *liberating the Negroes from bondage*, as it did the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage," or words to that effect.

The first part of the conversation, relative to the Bible not justifying perpetual slavery, Mr. Hale denied, but the balance he has acknowledged to myself and a number of the most respectable citizens of the county, nine of whom have certified to the fact below; and I could get a number of others to do so. The first part of the conversation, which the Rev. Mr. Hale denies was by us referred to a committee of mutual friends, to be settled, because Mr. Hale and myself had for years, been intimate friends, and are members of the same Church. Since the report of the committee on the disputed point has been publishod, I have been informed that it has been reported that I have taken back all the conversation I have asserted Mr. Hale had with me on that occasion; which report I pronounce a BASE FALSEHOOD—I have not taken back ANYTHING that I have heretofore repeated, of that conversation. Before the committee of investigation, when Mr. Hale said that i must have misunderstood his opinion of the Bible in relation to perpetual slavery, I said I might probably, have misunderstood him, but I did not by that intend to take back what I had heretofore said.

I regret having to make this publication to vindicate myself as a man of truth. I have no desire to injure Mr. Hale, and as he objected before the committee to having that portion of his conversation published, which he acknowledged, I now give publication to it, to justify myself before the public. I wish the committee had published the whole conversation, and it would have saved me this publication.

THOMAS R. WILLIAMS.

September 23d., 1851.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI }
Lafayette County. }

This is to certify that we have heard the Rev. Wm. Hale acknowledge to Thomas R. Williams, at Liberty Hill, on the 1st. of September, 1851, that he (Hale) had said to him (Williams) in previous conversation, "*that the thought had occasionally passed through his mind that may be, the FINGER OF GOD was at work, in this matter of controvercy, between the Northern and Southern portion of the Confederacy, IN LIBERATING THE NEGROES FROM BONDAGE, as it did the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage.*"

H. D. McINTOSH,
A. G. FATTON,
J. A. HUNTT,
R. A. REDDING,
H. REDDING,
L. REDDING,
D. SINGLETON,
JOHN GARDNER,
J. A. HICKMAN,

September 5, 1851.

Jenny Lind a Bride maid.

The Nightingale has been singing the epithalamium of Margaret Atkinson and James Mason, who were married at St. Paul's Church, in Lewiston, near the Falls, on Sunday, the 14 h inst. And who are Jamie and Maggie Mason? The editor of the Buffallo Courier tells the whole tale in a very amusing style. He says that Margaret was for a long time a servant in his family, and her uniform fidelity, uprightness, good nature, intelligence, modesty and quiet cheerfulness, secured for her a strong feeling of regard from all who knew her. Margaret has withal a handsome face of her own and a personable figure. She is also neat and tidy in her appearance, and it was therefore no matter of surprise that Mr. Jimmy Mason, and one or two other good looking chaps, should have pulled the door bell now and then of an evening, and enquired if 'Miss Margaret was home.' Mr. Seaver says he had his suspicions of Master Jimmy, all along, and his perseverance has been crowned with "great success" by obtaining the hand, habitation and name of Maggie [illegible] more formidable one of Mrs. [illegible] Mason. During the ceremony [illegible] g as part of the scenery in the Clinton House near the Falls, and among the many distinguished guests Jenny Lind, whose charming good sense could scarcely have failed to discover the many good points in Margaret's character. On Saturday last Maggie, in the most strictly private and confidential manner possible, communicated to Miss Lind's maid the fact that on the following day she was to be married, and the maid, as in duty bound, communicated the same to her mistress. No sooner was this done, than Jenny, with the kind heartedness that is one of her marked characteristics, resolved that she would be mistress of ceremonies on the happy occasion, and immediately took Margaret's part in it under her own supervision. From her the "fair bride" received presents of beautiful ear-rings, breast pin, gloves, fan, the wedding bonnet, &c., &c., and by her she was decked out for the interesting ceremony.—This completed, Miss Lind read to her and to her future husband that beautiful chapter of Holy Writ, wherein are set forth the peculiar duties towards each other of those who are about to enter the married state. Miss Lind then ordered her own carriage, and taking into it her champion, Miss Armansen, and Miss Maggie, started for Lewiston followed in another carriage by Mr. Otto Goldsmith and the happy Mr. James Copeland Mason. Arrived at Lewiston, they proceeded to the Episcopal Church, entered, walked up to the chancel rail, and there, Miss Lind officiating as bridesmaid and Mr. Otto Goldsmith as groomsman, were united in holy wedlock.—*N. Y. Express.*

TRULY SINGULAR.—What will the medical faculty think of the following, which was related to us yesterday, as an undoubted fact, by one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the State. During the prevalence of the cholera this season, a member of a family not far from his locality, was suddenly taken down with the most violent symptoms of incipient Asiatic cholera. The collapsed stage of the disease soon succeeded, and in a few hours the victim was a corpse. In a day or two after another member of the family was taken, and shared the same fate; and thus the fell destroyer proceeded until six members of the same family were consigned to the bosom of this mother earth. What is remarkable about the above, is, that three of these vivtims died while staying at a great distance in the country, whence they had gone for security; a straw bed, on which one of them had died, was taken out and emptied of its contents; a number of hogs belonging to the farm bedded themselves in the straw, and strange to say, every one died. They numbered, in all, seven. We do not recollect an instance of malignancy in disease more striking or terrible than this.—*Miner's (Dubuque) Express.*

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S APPEARANCE.—President Napoleon's civic appearance at St. Cloud is described in the following passage of one of the letters to the London Chronicle:

"He has aged sensibly within the last few years; stoops slightly, and there is a look, if not of melancholy, of settled thoughtfulness in his features. His manner is quiet—a little reserved—but easy and compositely courteous. He was dressed in plain black—his clothes, by the way, faultlessly made and purest, without a single ribbon, cross, or decoration of any kind. To each lady or gentleman introduced he had a smilingly courteous word or two to say in French or English, as it might happen; but the moment he ceased to talk, the shadow of grave thoughtfulness came again like a cloud upon his face."

MASSACHUSETTS FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.—*Worcester, Sept. 6th.*—The Free-soil Convention met here at 11 o'clock this morning. It is very largely attended, there being about 1000 delegates present from all parts of the State. The Hon. Henry Wilson called the Convention to order saying, that the Whigs could as soon recover the lost Pleiades as regain the State. The Hon. Horace Mann was elected President of the Convention, and was received with a good deal of cheering.

JOHN TAYLOR OF CAROLINA, ON THE WORD "NATIONAL."—A phalanx of words have been enlisted to assail the plainest provisions of the federal constitution. The word "national" is often made an auxiliary of "sovereign," "supreme," "necessary" and "convenient," towards destroying or relaxing the restrictions imposed upon congress by the union. It is contended that congress may exercise national powers. Where is this nation of which gentlemen speak? Is it composed of 23 (states) individuals only? *If so—if the States made the union and if congress possesses no powers, except those bestowed by the union,*—then the term is only an expedient, like that in using the words "sovereign," "supreme," "convenient" and "necessary," to convey to the federal government *reconducte*, in the place of *defined* powers. All these words being sufficient to convey *indefinite*, instead of the *limited powers really delegated to Congress*, why should we be led round the radii of a circle to get at its centre, *omnipotence*?—The premises being settled, the argument would terminate in a syllogism, and put us out of pain. As thus: such a thing is an act of power, congress is omnipotent; therefore, it is within the sphere of congress. It is not the same sort of reasoning to say, such a thing is an act of sovereignty, or *natural;* congress may do what is sovereign, supreme, necessary, convenient or natural; therefore, it is within the sphere of congress.

THE GOLDEN HARVEST.—The New York *Tribune* says:—

"The Georgia brings $1,500,000 on freight, and $400,000 in the hands of passengers, making $1,900,000, which is the full amount expected by her. The receipts from California within the week have then probably been per—

Prometheus,	$400,000
Empire City,	100,000
Georgia,	1,900,000
Total,	$2,400,000
A. New Orleans,	250,000
Total,	$2,650,000

The month promises to yield $5,000,000, which is considerably beyond the amount we shall probably export. Although we shall doubtly continue to export largely of coin, certainly until the new cotton crop begins to go forward, yet it must be remembered that we have already paid twenty-eight millions of dollars of our indebtedness to Europe in specie, and so much balance of trade is out of the way.

NEWSPAPERS IN NEW YORK.—The Daily *Times*—the new whig paper which Raymond, Jones, & Co., are about starting in this city—will make its appearance on the 15th. The capital of the Times is $75,000—ten thousand of which was put in by George Jones, of your city, and 8,000 by Raymond. The other 57,000 was raised 'about town,' and in Albany. Among the silent partners, I am [illegible] Weed, of Albany, who is interested [illegible] to the extent of $[illegible]. The Times will be [illegible] and strongly Seward, and will no doubt [illegible] on the business and emoluments of the [illegible]. The editor of the "Times" will be H. J. Raymond—the last speaker of the House of Assembly, and one of the most talented young men in the State. The Times will be about the size of the Herald, will be sold for a cent, and will probably lose $25,000 the first year, after which it will go ahead and thrive.

The amount of money made and lost in this city on newspapers is enormous. Before the Journal of Commerce paid expenses, the owners were out $30,000. Its profits now are about $40,000 per year.

The Courier and Enquirer, the first two years it was in operation, sunk over $50,000. It now enjoys an income of about $60,000. The profits of the Tribune for the year ending January 1852, will be about $80,000—the Herald nearly the same—the Sun about $50,000. These sums show the immense value of a New York paper, when once established—while the sums which precede these, show the immense losses which have got to be sustained before this happy time can be arrived at.—*N. Y. Correspondence of the Albany Dutchman.*

A Lawyer's Apology.

As an index of public sentiment in northern communities on the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, (says the State Guard) we publish the following apology to the public, of a Chicago lawyer. It seems that in an evil hour he consented to render his professional services to a southern man, an old acquaintance of his, to recover a runaway slave under the constitution and laws of his country. It appears also that the poor fellow went counter not only to his own conscience, but the advice of his wife in doing so. But he says, that the *experience he has had in this matter*, will not be lost upon his future conduct. We venture to say, that what with the public indignation against him, and the loss of practice, and Caudle lectures at night, he must have had a hard time. It is an impressive warning to all Chicago lawyers, married and single, never to aid a southern man again in recovering his property:

"*To the Public.*—The undersigned, being aware that there exists in the public mind much feeling against him, for the part he recently took as attorney for Crawford E. Smith, of Missouri, on the arrest and attempt to take to slavery a black man named Moses Johnson, and feeling that it is natural and proper that it should be so, takes this occasion to express to his fellow citizens his regret and mortification therefor. Though raised principally in a slave state, it was at first repugnant to his feelings, and he was only induced to enter into it through the importunities of Mr. Smith, who is an old acquaintance, and the representations and advice of lawyers and others in Chicago.—The undersigned need not say how dearly he has paid for what his better judgment and conscience from the first told him he should not do. The sleepless nights and agony of mind of his wife and children may tell that better than words.

"The undersigned, however, desires to correct a story which is being circulated, that he employed the black man, Moses Johnson, to cut timber from the land of Messrs. Ogden and Jones. He has never employed any black man to cut wood, which his neighbors knew well. He feels that he is justly culpable in the other matter, sufficiently, without being held up to odium for things which he did not do.

"The undersigned, in conclusion, would say, that he is a citizen of Cook county, and if permitted, hopes to live and die such. He feels that the experience he has had in this matter will not be lost upon his future conduct, and he trusts he will hereafter, in his actions, not go counter to the advice of his wife and friends, and his own better judgment."

"SAML. S. MARTIN.

"Chicago, June 16, 1851."

The Present Issue.

An elaborate attempt will be made by our opponents to show that the late election was an approval by the people, of the Compromise measures.—They know this to be untrue, but they will press it. A false issue was decided by the late election viz: that the people were opposed to any resistance of the compromise, by means of the Convention. They are not committed against resistance to it, by non-intercourse, by discriminating taxes, by remonstrance, by resolutions of the Legislature or any of the modes of resistance, which have hitherto been resorted to by the State.

But suppose the people have resolved against any kind of resistance, still they have not expressed their approval of the compromise. Persons, rather than keep up an excitement, often acquiesce in measures that meet their decided disapprobation. An overwhelming majority of the people of Mississippi, would have voted against the compromise, as an original proposition.

It is not true then to say that the people have approved of the compromise. Their acquiescence in it, may be a virtual approval, but it is not an actual one. The present issue is to determine whether they approve, or disapprove of the compromise. Whether the State approves the Senatorial course of Davis or Foote? There is an adjourned issue between them, and it is now before the people.

We warn those who have become so acquiescent of late, not to become too particularly submissive, least they disgust, and alienate some of their best friends. The people may have resolved by the late election to submit to the compromise, so far as a convention was concerned, and perhaps, to make even no legislative resistance to it, but they never have approved of it, as an abstract or original question, and they never will. We say with the Columbus *Standard:*

"Our State Rights whigs are with us from principle, and not from choice, or the baser motive, interest. We will not turn traitor to them even to succeed.—*Madisonian.*

Abolition Morality.

We say—and the South may act at its pleasure as to believing the assurance—that the whole North is essentially, necessarily hostile to the requirements of the Fugitive Slave Law. They go directly against the grain. Few of us have any special love for negroes, but no man born and reared in a free State can have any thing to do with the recapture of a fugitive from Slavery without feeling debased and disgraced by the act. The very Deputy Marshals feel that they are engaged in dirty business when in pursuit of a fugitive slave. If this sort of work did not pay better than honest, *bona fide* work, nobody would be found to do it.

We take the above beautiful *morceau* from the New York *Tribune*. It proves two things; first, that the North will never become reconciled to slavery—that it will never carry out the Laws in regard to it in good faith; and second, that these scurvy, hypocritical knaves will,—*for base hire,*—*for* "PAY"—be induced to descend to any "debased" and "disgraceful" employment under heaven, that will not inevitably bring their necks to the halter.

What an acknowledgment! To carry out the Fugitive Slave act is "essentially" "necessarily" offensive to the whole mass of the Northern people—going directly "against their grain," and maintaining a law which they consider and pronounce to be in every respect execrable and infamous; yet, notwithstanding all this, for "PAY," they will do it! And, Horace Greeley, who glories in the avowal of such "Sing Sing" morality, professes to be an honest man.—*Atlas.*

THE MODEL WIFE.—She don't know a word of French, Italian or German, never read anything but "Hints to Married Women," and "The Cookery Book"—don't play on the piano, don't keep but one girl, does half the washing and ironing, makes all the cakes and pies, cuts her husband's vests, her own dresses, mends all the stockings, turns her husband's pants inside out and hindside before when they get shabby, does all the marketing, buys the wood and coal, never goes out except on Sunday, don't know whether small or big bonnets are worn, keeps awake at nights, never sleeps in day time, always looks pretty, never looks tired, wears a smiling face though every bone in her body ache, and presents Mr. Snooks with an heir once a year. Wouldn't speak to any man but her husband for the world—likes to see him talk to all the pretty women. Rocks the cradle and darns the stockings in the forenoon, then—darns the stockings and rocks the cradle in the afternoon!—stays at home in the evening and mends her husband's old trowsers, while he goes to hear Jenny Lind—sits up in the rocking chair half the night, nursing young Snooks, for fear it will disturb papa—has a great inward sensation of goneness in the morning, nevertheless rises at 5 o'clock, takes out a clean shirt for Mr. Snooks, washes the faces, combs the heads of nine little Snookses, scrubs their eighteen dirty hands and nurses the baby while papa is shaving, for fear its crying will make him cut his face, with the razor. Helps the nine and her husband at breakfast time, then eats a cold egg and some burnt toast when they are gone.

Thinks her husband an Adonis—a Solomon—a Joseph—is perfectly willing he should engage himself to be married coming home from her funeral, hopes No. 2 will be more worthy of such treasure than ever she was.

Two girls, the eldest not eighteen years of age, were arrested lately at one of the gates of Florence. They were both dressed in white, and barefooted, wore broad-brimmed straw hats, and had their heads closely shaved. Their age and appearance naturally called the attention of the gendarmes who were at the gate, and the following dialogue ensued between the officer in command and the fair pilgrims: "Ladies, where are you going to?" "To Jerusalem." "With what intention?" "We want to visit the Holy Sepulchre." "But have you money for so long a journey?" "We have twenty-five pauls, (2s.f. 5d.,) but we shall beg our way." "But have you considered the dangers you may encounter?" "Oh, we have a protector on whom we can rely; it is God." The officer, although he had nothing to say, nevertheless refused to open the gate; but after many entreaties, he consented to accompany them to the house of the nearest priest in the neighborhood, who turned out to be a friend of their families, who were of the highest rank.

GEN. WORTH.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says it is well known in certain quarters that a distinguished officer, high in rank, and of the *regular* army—whose name will forever be most honorably connected with the events of the Mexican war—was only *prevented by death* from being at the head of the Cuban expedition of last year. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it is said, awaited his acceptance on the resignation of his command, the time for which had been agreed upon, to be his beyond peradventure, no matter what the result; and thereafter, so long as his name and influence might be devoted to their service, a compensation equivalent to that of the President of the United States was to be his, with other emoluments and advantages.—*Semi-Weekly Union.*

A Painful Case.

An account of a recent trial at the Old Bailey in London, Lord Chief Justice Tindal presiding.

George Hammond a portrait painter, was placed at the bar, to be tried on an indictment found against him by the grand jury for wilful murder, with malace aforethought, of George Baldwin, a rope-dancer, and mountebank. The prisoner was a man of middle height, but slender form. His eyes were blue and mild. His whole being gave evidence of subdued sadness and melancholy resignation. He was forty-one years of age, and had a soft voice, and his manner and appearance bore testimony of his being a man of distinguished education, in spite of the poverty of his dress.

On being called on to plead, the prisoner admitted that he did kill Baldwin, and he deplored the act, adding, however, that on *his soul and conscience* he did not believe himself guilty. Thereupon a jury was empannelled to try the prisoner. The indictment was then read to the jury, and the act of killing being admitted, the government rested their case, and the prisoner was called upon for his defence.

The prisoner then addressed himself to the court and jury:

"My Lord," said he, "my judgement is to be found in a recital of the facts. Three years ago I lost a daughter then four years of age, the soule memorial of my beloved wife, whom it had pleased God to call to himself. I lost her; but I did not see her die, as I had seen her mother die.—She disappeared—she was stolen from me. She was a charming child, and but for her I had nobody in the world to love me. Gentlemen what I have suffered cannot be described, you cannot comprehend it. I have expended in advertising and fruitless searches every thing I possessed—furniture, pictures, and even to my clothes. All has been sold. For three years, and on foot, I have sought for my child in all the cities and all the villages in the three kingdoms. As soon as by painting portraits I had succeeded in gaining a little money, I returned to London to recommence my advertisements in the newspaper. At length on Friday, the 14th of April last, I crossed the Smithfield cattle market. In the centre of the market a troupe of mountebanks were performing their feats. Among them a child was turning on its head, its legs in the air, and its head supported by a halberd. A ray from the soul of its mother must have penetrated my own, for me to have recognised my child in that condition. It was my poor child. Her mother would prehaps have precipitated herself towards her, and locked herself in her arms. As for me a veil passed over my eyes. I threw myself upon the chief of the rope-dancers. I knew not how it was: I, habitually gentle, even to weakness, seized him by his clothes—I raised him in the air, then dashed him to the ground—then again. He was dead. Afterwards I repeated what I had done. At the moment I regretted that I was only able to kill but one."

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—"These are not Christian sentiments. How can you expect the court and jury to look with favor on your defence, or God to pardon you, if you cannot forgive?"

Prisoner—"I know, my Lord, what will be your judgment, and that of the jury but God has already pardoned me; I feel it in my heart. You know not—I knew not then—the whole extent of the evil that man had done me. When some compassionate people brought me my daughter in my prison; she was no longer my child; she was no longer pure and angelic as formerly, she was corrupted, body and soul—her manner, her language, infamous, like those with whom she had been living. She did not recognise me, and I no longer recognised myself. Do you comprehend me now? That man had robbed me of the love and soul of my child. And I—have killed him but once."

Foreman—"My Lord, we have agreed on our verdict."

Chief Jostice—"I understand you, gentlemen, but the law must take its course. I must sum up the case, and then you will retire to deliberate."

The Chief justice having summed up the case, the jury retired, and in an instant after returned into the court with a verdict, "Not Guilty."

On the discharge of Hammond, the sheriff was obliged to surround him with an escort. The crowd of women and men was immense. The women were determined to carry him off in triumph. The crowd followed him all the way to his lodgings with defending shouts and huzzas.

NUMBER OF ESCAPED SLAVES.—The following table shows the number of fugitive slaves from the Southern States during the one year ending June 1st, 1850. These statistics are compiled from the official census tables:

Delaware	19
Maryland	249
Virginia	89
North Carolina	57
South Carolina	14
Georgia	91
Florida	16
Alabama	33
Mississippi	49
Louisiana	79
Texas	23
Kentucky	153
Tennessee	69
Missouri	59
Arkansas	11
District of Columbia	7
Total	1017

JUDGE WOODBURY'S SUCCESSOR.—Who will succeed to the place on the United States Supreme Bench, made vacant by the decease of Hon. Levi Woodbury? A *whig* of course, as the President will have the selection. The New York *Herald* thinks, as the appointment belongs to New England, it may be tendered to Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, the late Speaker of the House of Representatives, or, if declined by him, to Hon. Rufu Choate, or Hon. George Ashmun; all these three being eminent lawyers of Massachusetts.

Judge McLean, of Ohio, is the only whig on the present bench of the Supreme Court; and he was appointed by General Jackson, in 1829. The other Judges are—Wayne, of Georgia, appointed by Jackson, in 1835; Taney; (Chief Justice,) by Jackson, in 1836; Catron, of Tennessee, by Van Buren, in 1837; McKinley, of Alabama, (now of Kentucky,) by Van Buren, in 1837; Daniel, of Virginia, by Van Buren, in 1841; Nelson, of New York, by Tyler, in 1845; and Grier, of Pennsylvania, by Polk, in 1846.

TOM'S LAST.—Tom Marshall says—we heard him say it—that the story which first appeared in the Frankfort Commonwealth, to the effect that he had given notice to the democracy immediately after his election, that all the accounts between him and them were *squared;* that he forgave them the balance of the debt, that he was hereafter a whig &c., "is a lie in form, a lie in letter, a lie in matter, a lie in substance, and a lie from beginning to end." He also said that the story first published by Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, (whom he called the "chief of the Jesuits,") and pretended to be founded on a letter, stating that he desired once more to take "old Hal" by the hand, is a lie."—*Kentucky Stateeman.*

Our accounts from Mississippi show that the submission candidates, for the Convention, are carrying every thing before them. In most every county they have been elected.

We know of no more appropriate name for the Convention that will meet, than a submission Convention. Meet and submit, and invite the North to continue her aggressions upon the rights of the South.

We are astonished that, as Republican people, as Southerners, they should be so blind to their interests, so unmindful of their prosperity, as to suffer their rights infringed upon by a people whose object is nothing else than to make an inroad upon their firesides, and reduce them, if possible, to a level with their thousands of paupers, who throng their cities and towns, destitute of the comforts of life, far worse off for the comforts of this world than the most humble slave that ever worked upon a southern plantation.—*Alabama Standard.*

NEGROES NOT WANTED IN CANADA.—The Rochester Democrat expressing a belief that the negroes of Indiana intend emigrating *en masse* to Canada, the Toronto Colonist remarks:

"We earnestly trust that there is no such calamity in store for us. Already we have a far greater number of negroes in the province than the good of the country requires; and we would suggest the propriety of levying a poll tax on all who may come to us for the future. Such a tax must at present be paid by emigrants arriving in this country from all parts of the British dominions, and we see no just reason why we should use the negroes better than our own countrymen. We abhor slavery, but patriotism induces us to exclaim against having our country overrun by blacks, many of whom are wofully depraved by their previous mode of life."

The Journal of Commerce says that U. S. Senator Chase, of Ohio, has issued a manifesto in which he announces his intention to adhere to the platform and support the ticket of the Ohio Democratic Convention. But the ground of this determination is, that he considers the action of that convention, besides being acceptable on other topics, as in effect endorsing the free-soil doctrines. "It is true (he says) that the convention adopted no distinct resolution concerning the fugitive slave act; bnt the position of the democracy of Ohio in relation to that odious enactment is sufficiently apparent, not only by the censure passed upon it by the convention in the unanimous re-nomination of Governor Wood, and the approval of the counsels of his inaugeral, but from the democratic press of Ohio upon it."

COL. CRITTENDEN.—As the public has felt much interest to know something of the personal history of the late Col. Crittenden, one of the unfortunate victims who was shot at Havana, a lady friend, who knew him well, informs us that he was the second son of the Hon. Henry Crittenden, late of Shelby county, Ky. His mother was a daughter of the lamented Col. Allen, who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, and she is now the wife of Col. Murray, of Cloverport, Ky. Mrs. Allen, the grandmother of young Crittenden, was a daughter of General Logan, one of the most distinguished of the Kentucky pioneers. Col. Crittenden was also a cousin to Col. Hardin, of Illinois, who so gallantly fell at Buena Vista. He had in his veins, some of the best blood of Kentucky, both on his father's and his mother's side, and it is greatly to be deplored, that he has met so sad a fate.—[*St. Louis Intelligencer.*

A GREAT CURIOSITY.—We saw yesterday one of the greatest curiosities ever exhibited in this city. It was a negro boy about five years old, born in Shelby county, from jet black parents, and while about one half of his body was as black as the skin of his parents, the other half is as white and fair as the skin of any white person.—On the white portion there are numerous small black spots, and on the black portion several white spots. Take him all in all, he is about as odd looking a specimen of humanity as we have ever seen. He belongs to Mr. Joseph H. Oliver.—*Louisville Courier.*

We publish this week, an article from the *Southern Standard* on the issues involved in the present contest for governor. The Compromise papers published very ex ensively an article from a previous number of the same paper, and we think they ought to publish this also, that their readers might see one truthful view, of what is really the subject in controversy in the present canvass.

If they intend to act fairly and honestly, they will do this. We think it would be best for them in the end. But if they think their chances for success, will sooner be realized by humbug and delusion, let them vociferate loud and long the cry of Union. Prehaps credulity is not yet exhausted, and the raw head and bloody bones which looked so hideous on the political night of September, may still be undivested of its terrors under an "October sun."—*Madisonian.*

ON THOMAS HAWK.

Here is a quiet epigram—or which we do not know the author—that strikes us as belonging to the class of droll things in verse:

O, Thomas Hawk had many cares—
Not *cars*, of those his share was none.
And happy had he said his prayers,
Before he had ever went in one;
For leaping out when he was hauled,
His leg was broken—then cut—then corked.
But Thomas in life's mazy whirl
(After his leg was cut off and corked.)
Did wed a very pretty girl,
And this dear girl was *Tommy Hawk'd.*

The editor of a Western paper says that he has three times put on a clean shirt for the purpose of calling on the Governor of his State, but did not see him, and concludes an account of his disappointments with the following notice:

"The Governor is respectfully informed that we cannot afford to make another such run on our linen, and if we have the honor of making his acquaintance, he will have no reason to complain if we are not altogether in trim."

TO PRINTERS.—The following telegraphic dispatch was received at the Cincinnati Nonpareil office on the 13th inst:

ST. LOUIS, August 13th, 1851.

Nonpareil office: Strike in Republican office.—Warn printers against coming here.

ALFRED LAMBERT,
Sec. Typ. Association.

THE CONSEQUENCE.—A Lowell editor says:—"We *passed* the store of the man who don't advertise, yesterday. One clerk was cleaning his fingers with the scissors, another balancing his yard stick as he sat listlessly on the counter, while the proprietor, with the same lugubrious expression that an unbreeched urchin wears when he drops his dumpling and the dogs snaps it, was measuring out by paces the distance from one end of the shop to the other. Plenty of customers, like the priest and the Levite, passed on the other side."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says there is no intention on the part of the government to remove Mr. Owen, the consul at Havana, unless, after a full investigation, it can be shown that he acted inconsistently with the president's proclamation in the case of the Cardenas expedition.