

Southern Argus AND LOWNDES COUNTY ADVERTISER.

VOL. 3.

COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1837

NO. 421

THE SOUTHERN ARGUS. AND LOWNDES COUNTY ADVERTISER, EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY F. FORBES & P. B. BARKER; T. J. FORBES, PROPRIETOR.

Published every TUESDAY at Five Dollars in advance, or Six Dollars if not in advance. No subscription received for less than six months. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding one line (ten lines or less) will be inserted One Dollar for the first insertion and Fifty Cents for each continuance. Individual advertisements from a distance will not be inserted unless the money is paid with them.

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Miscellaneous.

The New York Express, July 25.—New York papers to the 1st had been read by the packet ship Columbus, and on 2d June by the Mediator, which arrived at London. The intelligence does appear to have had any effect on stocks business.

MESSAGE FROM THE QUEEN.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—The message of the Queen, read by the Lord Chancellor, June 22, follows:—Victoria Regina.—The Queen enters the fullest confidence that the House of Commons will participate in the deep affliction which she feels at the death of the King, whose constant desire to promote the laws and institutions of the country will insure for his name and memory, dutiful and affectionate respect of Her Majesty's subjects.

The present state of business and the period of the season, when the duties of the Government are so multiplied, render it inexpedient to recommend the House of Commons any new measure of adoption, with the exception of such as may be necessary for carrying on the business from the close of the present meeting of the new Parliament.

Count Melbourne then rose, and after that he should avoid at the present time of the day, conducted with the House the death of the King, whom he lauded as an excellent master and sovereign, as well as a just and man.—(Loud cheers.)

Qualities of his heart and mind were of the most sterling order. Death had deprived the country of those benefits which he had bestowed; and it was now his duty to bear testimony to the fact, that although the greatest political importance had been taken place during his Majesty's reign, King had ever been actuated by an anxious desire to prosecute the welfare and happiness of his people.—(Loud cheers.)

Melbourne, expressions, if not clothed in the language of eloquence, at least were feelings of his heart upon this melancholy occasion, and in conclusion he should say—that his humble address of condolence and congratulation be presented to the Queen.

The address having been read by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington rose, and said he had had opportunities of serving his Majesty, than whom, probably, their country was a sovereign who, under the circumstances attending his reign, governed with such success. He could bear testimony to the King's anxiety for the happiness of his subjects, and fully concurred with the Lord Chancellor's sentiments. (Cheers.)

Earl Grey had ever found his Majesty a kind, amiable, and indulgent master, and more sincerely actuated by a desire to discharge his duty in a manner likely to benefit his people never existed. He might, indeed, be termed a patriot King. (Loud cheers.) He even utterly discarded all personal feelings and resentments; and it was justly to be hoped that the same success would attend the reigns of the future sovereigns of England. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Brougham said it was not only desirable to contemplate the virtues of the King, but the glorious beneficent and august attributes of the reign. He joined cordially in the prayer that these attributes should attend the government of the present sovereign.

The address was then put and agreed to. Viscount Melbourne then said he was desirous of proposing to their Lordships an address of condolence should be presented to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, for her virtues and perpetual assiduity, when the King was on the bed of death, the countess would ever entertain a grateful recollection of.

The motion having been agreed to, these addresses were ordered to be presented tomorrow by the Lord President, the Lord Viscount, and the Duke of Richmond, and Earl Grey.

General Evans entered the House of Commons on the 21st of June, and was received with great cheering. Messages of Condolence were sent from the Lords and the Commons to the Queen Dowager.

The Duke of Cumberland, the King's brother, is now King of Hanover, and has it to assume the throne of his dominion. The proclamation of her Majesty, the Princess Victoria, as Queen of England, took place on the 21st. She was received with loud and repeated cheers.

The conduct of the Dowager Queen Adelaide, during the last moments of her illustrious consort, is spoken of with enthusiasm in the English papers.

The South America packet ship will bring, says a Liverpool paper, several gentlemen who came to look after their property, and that of their friends.

From the London Times, June 23rd. The money business in the city has seldom occupied so little attention as it has done

today, and even the American houses have ceased to be a subject of remark; every one is occupied more or less in watching the first incidents of the new reign. Much astonishment is expressed at the statements so confidently made of an approaching dissolution of Parliament, without completing any of their important measures which have so long been under discussion. The proposition of taking a vote of credit alarms a great many persons with a notion that something is seriously wrong in the state of the public revenue, for such a proceeding has not been adopted for many years, and is, without example, unless when the country is at war or under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. There is much desire therefore to have the budget brought forward, in order that this difficulty may be explained, and in general, the notion of dissolving parliament, while these and other matters relating to our commercial as well as our financial system, are unsettled, are severely condemned. The difficulty of procuring money safely and profitably in the present state of private credit is nevertheless bringing capital into the funds for investment, and Consols have experienced a trifling advance; the last quotations to-day was 92 for the account. The premium on Exchange Bills have also advanced and left off at 32s a 34s.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. DEATH OF THE KING OF ENGLAND. By the packet ship St. James, Capt. Scobor, we have received London papers to the 20th ult. inclusive. The King of England is dead. The news of this event is thus announced in the Morning Chronicle of the 20th.

His Majesty expired this morning about twenty minutes past 3 o'clock. The Archbishop of Canterbury was present as were also several members of the King's family. Immediately after the decease the Archbishop of Canterbury left Windsor Castle for Town.

Disgraceful Brutality. We learn that on Monday evening, as two sea-captains were walking peacefully along in Second near Walnut street, they encountered four or five colored men, who occupied the whole walk.

One of the captains, in passing, happened to jostle a black, a little from his position. The act was entirely unintentional. They proceeded onward, and had gone to but a little distance, when they were overtaken by the colored party they had just left. Both were knocked down with heavy clubs by these miscreants; one of them had his skull broken, and the other his face and jaw severely mangled. It is feared that the first may not survive, and the last suffers extreme agony from his wounds. Phil. Gaz.

Trouble Among the Pottowattomies. The Boonsville (Missouri) Herald, of 24, says there is little doubt that the treaty with these Indians, now located on the Platte river, will have to be enforced vi et armis. This tribe was quarrelling and cutting each other's throats in drunken frolics from whiskey, smuggled among them by speculating whites. The life of Mr. Davis, Indian agent has been assailed. The Indians swear, like the Seminoles of Florida, they will die on the graves of their fathers.

Three persons killed by lightning. We learn verbally by a gentleman from Connecticut, that on Tuesday last a flash of lightning struck the house of a Mr. Hawly in Ridgefield, killing three of the inmates, and so much injuring a fourth as to render recovery doubtful. The house was shattered to pieces.—Newark Eagle.

Warning to Parents. A child of Wm. Riley, of Bridgeton, (West Jersey) about 3 years of age, was on Tuesday last so shockingly scalded by falling into a kettle of hot water that he died the next day, exhibiting, during the interval, very little signs of life.

Walton, the highwayman, one of the most resolute and ingenious convicts that has ever been tried in our courts died on Monday last in the State Prison at Charleston of consumption. He was about thirty years of age. He was a man of intelligence, but had received no religious education, and was destitute of religious feelings. He avowed infidel doctrines, and declared his belief in the immortality of the soul.

Apple Bread. A french officer invented, and practised with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to potatoe bread. After having boiled one third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water; the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When this mixture had acquired the consistency of dough, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about 12 hours, this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light. Doctor.

Public Lands. According to a table published in the Indianapolis Journal, there have been, since the 4th of March, 1829; to the present time, 98,401,637 acres of land ceded to the United States; assigned to Indians, as part of the consideration, \$2,281,000 acres. The Indians have been paid, altogether, in land, money, &c., sixty-seven millions, four hundred and fifty-eight thousand, three hundred and eighteen dollars.

Philadelphia, July 19. Accidents: Soon after the launch of the Pennsylvania, the chains supporting the steam-boat bridge at Kaign's Point gave way and precipitated a number of persons into the river; no lives were lost, but a young man had his leg broken. A colored man fell out of a boat near Christian street wharf, and was drowned. A man fell from the roof of a stable near the Navy Yard, and had one of his hips put out of place; he is likely to recover. Nat. Gaz.

Tight.—In the good old blue-law times in Connecticut, the girls were in the habit of tying their hair so tight on the back of their heads, that it entirely prevented them from shutting their eyes or mouths, even if they ever felt inclined so to do. The consequence was that their lovers were compelled to untie the string before they could kiss them.

Tighter.—We were informed last summer in Philadelphia, that some of the ladies in that city were in the habit of hooking their frocks so tight behind, that they were obliged to loosen them before they could sneeze, or run the risk of breaking off lots of hooks and eyes!

Tightest.—A Boston paper mentions an instance of a dandy there who strapped his pantaloons down over his boots so tight that when he raised his foot to step he could not get it down again, but was obliged to stand on one leg like a goose until the strap was taken off.

From the Philadelphia Herald. Scarcity of Travellers.—A remarkable illustration of the paucity of travellers the present summer, occurred yesterday at one of our principal hotels. Only eight persons sat down to dinner, at a table which ordinarily entertains two hundred at this season of the year.

ATHENS, (Ga.) July 15.—Unfortunate Casualty.—We regret to learn by letters received in this place yesterday from Clarksville, that the Rev'd. Hugh A. Hawthorn was drowned a few days since, at the Falls of the Talula while bathing in the Basin between the falls. All efforts to rescue the body on the succeeding day proved fruitless; he had no doubt been carried by the force of the current down the immense precipices into the chasm below. Mr. H. was a highly respectable and intelligent Clergyman of the Presbyterian order.

From the Charleston Courier. Perhaps there is no characteristic of Americans which strikes a foreigner more forcibly than the seriousness and unremitting business manner of our countrymen. Be he rich or poor the American seems always absorbed in the pursuit of gain. There is scarcely a moment when he permits himself to throw off the shackles of occupation and to abandon himself to the employment of leisure. He walks in a hurry, works in a hurry, eats in a hurry, and we almost said sleeps in a hurry.

A TRUE STORY. The following story of Love and Prudence, first appeared in the N. York (Pa.) Recorder, and the fact which it records, occurred in a neighboring county, beyond the Susquehanna. The way this beautiful and sprightly heiress treated her fortune hunting lover should be a caution to the whole order.

Love and Prudence.—A young gentleman who was desirous of entering the holy state of matrimony, and had turned his attention to the 'gilded beauties of the day; selected, at length, for particular address, a young lady who was reported rich, as well in the matter of 'lucre' as in mental and personal accomplishments. He felt the charm of his fair one stealing over his senses a 'witching spell' upon his faculties. But he wanted to make assurance doubly sure, and to leave no 'loop whereon to hang a doubt' touching the worldly possessions of his beloved.

Fame, it is true, had spoken her wealth; but Fame has a cruel fashion of exaggeration in these matters. In a word, if the truth must be told, our lover was not so madly in love, but he was able to preserve some 'method' in it. And before the glorious passion had reached its crisis, he had the singular prudence to examine records; and to obtain an exact knowledge of the wealth of his charmer! How happy was he to find that her estate was clear, and for once even more valuable than rumor had proclaimed it.

Flying then, on the wings of love, to the dwelling of his fair one; made a tender of his heart and hand; and besought her to smile upon his passion, and make him happy. But the 'flatter-

ing tale' of hope was not to be realized. The star of our lover's happy fortune had, alas! not yet cast its silver beams above the horizon! By some means, it happened the young lady had been apprised of the extent of her lover's curiosity; and in the midst of his descent upon flames, and darts, and Cupid; she very compositely drew from her reticule a small piece of money, and approaching him, made this reply—"Although I may profit by your very favorable sentiments towards me, still I cannot think of your being a loser on my account. As you have been at the expense of a 'search,' I must insist on being allowed to replace the amount so expended." So saying, she put an eight penny piece in her lover's hand, and he; went his way.

From the Charleston Courier. THE CHASE.—A noble ship of 600 tons was on her outward passage to India, with a valuable cargo of specie and American goods. Before doubling the Cape a suspicious looking vessel was discovered dead to windward, under a press of canvass, bearing down upon the Indian—the experienced eye of the captain instantly enabled him to determine that she was a small, tight schooner—an acquaintance with which would not be desirable. She had few arms—and although her crew was true as steel, they could not contend with a well armed pirate. The ship was therefore put away before the wind, and every rag of canvass packed upon her that she could bear. The eye of the captain rested for a time upon his bending masts, covered with canvass to the very trucks—was then turned upon his gallant crew, who collected, having entire confidence in his skill and courage, and at last settled long and steadfastly upon the chase. She gains—she gains; and there are many hours yet of day light! A ship has the advantage of a small sharp craft with a floating sheet; but yet she gains. The danger is pressing, is imminent, and lo! a new and terrible enemy appears, far to leeward; a black cloud arises slowly from the horizon, and gives but too surely an intimation of what may shortly be apprehended. The ship cannot shorten sail; for the chase will be upon him; and the captain's plan was instantly laid. Every man was ordered to his post; the heavens grew more portentous every moment; but the pirate did not start a tack or sheet, as the captain hoped he would, and allow him to gain a little before the hurricane came on. The wind freshens; the masts yield to the tremendous pressure which they have to sustain; the teeth of the stoutest seamen are set, firm in the apprehension that they will go by the board. The steady eye of the captain is fixed upon the gathering tornado; at last it comes; the ocean in the distance is white with foam, and he who was before so quiet and unmoved, is now appointed to tremendous exertions. "Let go all fore and aft," rang out clear and loud; "clew up and clew down,"—"lay aloft," were orders which followed each other in quick succession; and were as quickly obeyed; the flapping sails are rapidly secured, the wind lulls, the tornado is upon them, taking them back; the ship falls off, she bends to the gale, until her yard arms are in the waves, she begins to move through the water with a constantly accelerated motion.

The pirate, with the quickness of perception so common amongst men of their class, instantly comprehended his advantage. He was near two miles dead to leeward of the Indian, which made greater headway under her bare poles than he did; the hurricane could not last long; he would therefore be close on board of her when it passed over, and she must then fall an easy pray to him.

The captain of the noble merchantman saw it all; there was but one fearful way to escape. He had a gallant and staunch ship under him; she had not yet sprung a spar, nor split a sail; he had an extremely valuable cargo, and his men, he could not see them strung up to the yard arm, on the principle that "dead men tell no tales."—he therefore set his fore top-sail and close reefed main top-sail, which urged his ship through the water with great velocity. The little black pirate saw the plan, and attempted to make all sail, but all would not do; and he saw that his only chance for safety was, if possible to elude the shock, at the very moment of the unexpected concussion.

The ship came upon him with terrific precision. "Hard to port!" shouted the pirate to his helmsman. "Hard to port!" echoed the merchantman to his. One tremendous crash; one wild, frantic shriek of despair; and all was hushed in death.

From the Tuscaloosa Intelligencer. UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. Some of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees of this Institution, at their late meeting:

Resolved, That the Board are well satisfied with the manner in which the Faculty discharged their official duties since the last meeting of the Board.

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama, approve the conduct of the Faculty in relation to the suspension of the Students, in April last.

Adopted, July 14, 1837. M. D. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Extract from the Report of the Special Committee of Investigation on the affairs of the University, of which committee the late Gov. GAYLE was chairman, and which report has been adopted and published by the Board of Trustees:

"These disturbances, which have reflected so much discredit upon the University, and still more upon those who produced them, can in no wise, be attributed to the Faculty. On the contrary, in the opinion of the Committee, they adopted the best means to prevent them; and, after their occurrence, pursued the most prudent course to suppress them. The committee cannot too much admire the firmness which characterized the conduct of the Faculty, through the whole of these disgraceful riots; nor can they withhold the expression of their approbation, at the forbearance with which they received the insults, abuse and open assaults of these young men, who, without any adequate cause, have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on an Institution which is the fondest hope of the parent and the proudest boast of the country.

"After the most diligent inquiry, the committee are gratified at being able to state, that the President of the University, and the learned Professors with whom he is associated, since the last meeting of the Board, have discharged their arduous duties, with unremitting zeal and industry, and in a manner altogether satisfactory to the committee. The ability with which they have executed their official duties, their efforts to uphold the government of the University, during the late disturbances; to execute its laws; and to maintain the discipline which those laws were enacted to establish, entitle them to great credit, and cannot fail to call forth the approbation of the public generally, and especially of that portion which looks to the Institution as the great nursery of science, literature and virtue, which is to qualify our sons to be useful citizens, and to send forth bands of young men, whose genius and attainments will make the State rejoice to acknowledge them as her law-givers, and her rulers."

JOHN GAYLE, Chairman of Com. of Investigation. At the request of President Woods, the Trustees went into an election of a successor to himself as President of the University; and the Rev. Basil Manly, D. D. of Charleston, S. C. was unanimously elected.

President Woods has consented, at the request of the Trustees, to continue in his present office until the end of the present year, by which time it is supposed his successor will be able to enter upon his duties.

From the Evening Star. Two Terms.—It is obvious from the results of the last eight years of General Jackson's administration, that no President of the United States will hereafter serve longer than four years. The people, it is true, were not willing to amend the constitution restricting the incumbent to one term, but it will become common law, as a matter of necessity. Heretofore the first four years of an administration were shaped to produce an election for a second term, and the real interests of the country were made secondary to an organized system of electioneering. Among the reforms in contemplation to restore the supremacy of the laws and revive a love and veneration for the constitution, is that of strictly confining the Presidential term to four years—long enough for one man to enjoy the honor, and long enough for the true interests of the country. Things are daily shaping themselves to that issue, and Mr. Van Buren is by this time aware that he cannot, under any possible contingency, serve longer than one term.

His friends know it and are already in the field, ostensibly with other objects in view, but in reality to ascertain who can be made the available candidate of the party. With this fact admitted, it is considered expedient to "fan the embers" in the whig ranks, and accordingly in last night's Evening Post, the good old federal paper, which recommended originally that plan to divide the republican party, has an article written, we should conceive, by Cambridge, endeavouring to show that dissensions exist among the friends of Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster. In order that those at a distance may not be misled, we take occasion to say that under no pretence whatever can any such dissensions arise, so as to affect the chance