

German; I guess Laughner's name was Anthony, and not Francis; did not give tickets to any of the workmen at the last election; never owned a house or land in this country; I have a son, Peter Snyder; do not know whether he gave tickets to any of the workmen.

Constantine Vostard sworn.—(Peter Barratt being called on to translate the oath, said, "I can talk for myself, but I can't talk for nobody," which created considerable merriment. An interpreter was sent for.)

Peter Barratt sworn.—Was born in France; came to the United States about 18 months ago; 45 years old; has never been naturalized, would like to have one; lives in Mill township, and voted at the last election; voted the democratic ticket; voted such a ticket as this, (the Van Buren ticket being shown him); Samuel Moore gave me the ticket; never have worked at Schetter's factory; have lived at Millville 9 years; am a married man, and have a family, and intend to make this country my home; have paid a tax ever since I lived at Millville; lived at Philadelphia before, and worked for Girard; have voted 3 or 4 times before at Millville; my vote was not challenged; always voted the Democratic ticket, and has never been asked to vote any other ticket; own a house and land, about 20 acres; paid \$50 for the land; the house cost about \$50; would sell for \$300; has no deed for it; the man promised to come and give him a deed, but had not done it; he paid him a year ago last January; no person has told me not to tell what person I voted for, nor whether I was naturalized; neither Mr. Israel or Mr. Preston Stratton has told me so; I have not told anybody that I had been told so.

Constantine Vostard called again and sworn.—(Mr. Schetter consented to act, provided he was permitted to suggest, in part, the words of the oath.) Was born in France; came to this country about six years ago; has never been naturalized; has lived in Millville, or what is the same thing, at Schetterville, 4 years; voted at the last election; does not know the names of the persons he voted for; John Frank gave him the ticket, and he voted the ticket he gave him; it was a printed ticket; he did not read it; cannot read English; the ticket was doubled up; he opened it; was the same as that, (a Van Buren ticket being thrown him); Mr. Frank stated to him to vote for Jackson, and told him that ticket was voting for Jackson; he understood Mr. Frank that he voted for Jackson; he went with Absendshine, and a whole parcel from the factory; the man is married, and has a family; intends to remain in this country; has paid a tax; no one objected to his voting; has voted before, but does not know whether it was once or twice; does not remember who gave him his ticket when he voted before; owns no house or land, and never has since he has been in this country; worked at Schetter's factory in Millville.

Philip Schetter called again.—I never asked any of the men in the factory to vote the ticket I did; I have sometimes argued the question with them which was the best side, but never as far as I can recollect, took them to the polls to vote; they might have gone at the same time I did; I first voted in 1837, at the court house; all the hands voted; then who had been there a year; it was the opinion there that they had a right to vote; did not give tickets to the hands at that election.

James Murdock sworn.—Was born in Ireland; came to this country four years ago the 19th of June; have never been naturalized; lives in Millville, and has lived there since about nine days after he came to this country; work in Millville Furnace Coaling; it is owned by David C. Wood, of Philadelphia; voted at the last election in Millville township; lives at the Coaling; voted the Democratic ticket; voted this ticket, (a Van Buren ticket being shown him); cannot say who gave him the ticket, he voted a Van Buren ticket, nor for any person on it; other workmen from the Coaling came with me when I came to the election; John McCurdy, Peter Barratt, Hugh Richards, William McCurdy, and Samuel McCullo, I saw in Millville on the day of the election; I was at work in the Coaling last; was at work there on Saturday morning; continued to work until about 10 o'clock; did not see John Robinson, or Elbridge G. McClogh, at the Coaling that day; heard of his being at the Coaling that day.

Gen. Will did not see the relevancy of these questions. The committee thought it would be proper for the Council to state what he expected to prove.

Mr. Wilson said he expected to prove that, when Mr. Bailey, as deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, went down with subpoenas for the men at the Coaling, and other witnesses, some of the claiming members, and their personal and political friends, immediately after Mr. Bailey arrived at Millville, sent word to the workmen to keep out of his way, so that the process could not be served upon them to bring them to give evidence.

The witness (Murdock) said he would state all the circumstances of the case. He was proceeding to tell why he quit work, &c., was checked by the committee, and told to answer the questions which should be propounded.

Mr. Wilson.—Did any person last Saturday, and who, and when, tell you to keep out of the way of the process that was sent by the committee?

Ans.—I went over to the house of John Dixon on the evening of Saturday, a little before sundown. I was first told that process was issued to bring me to Trenton. William McCurdy told me that there was a guard sent from Trenton after me; he seemed to be alarmed about it, and he and I went across the field. He did not know who the persons were, and we asked one James Smith, a boy in the Coaling, who it was, and he told us it was William H. Abbott, at Millville furnace, Noah Sheldon, and a man from Trenton. When I heard there were but three, I said I would go no further; for I had been betrayed once, and I would not suffer myself to be taken. I had not seen any of those persons at that time. When I went from Dixon's, I went for the purpose of getting out of the way of coming to Trenton. William McCurdy was with me; he said he would say how he heard of this. No other person told me that they knew out of the way. After I said I would go no further, he and I went back into the Coaling; this was pretty well towards evening on Saturday. I thought by betraying that Squire Jordan and Mr. Blinnigan, came in the Coaling the next afternoon, and sent out Hugh Richards, and said they were sent by authority from Trenton, to see whether I voted

at the last election, and whether I was naturalized or not. I told him that my business and not his. He said, if I did not tell, there would be a guard from Trenton to bring to me, and he did not know what the result would be when they had me there. I told I would not do it, for I was going to Millville on Saturday. Jordan said I had not time to go down on Saturday, for they would have to return to the mill stage in the morning. He read a paper, showing his authority from Trenton, and said Israel Stratton was to take his seat next morning, and Squire Foster had taken his seat on Monday morning.

John McCormally, the master coiler, advised me to do it, to save further trouble. I then gave an affidavit, and afterwards heard that they had no authority to take the affidavit; and that was the reason I was alarmed about the guard. I kept out of the way until Tuesday afternoon. Mr. William Stratton then came into the cabin and told me that Mr. Bailey had come from Trenton after me, and that he would be very glad if I would go, and save all trouble and expense for not going. I have paid tax in Millville. I voted the last election a year ago, and for the court house. Was not challenged at the last election but the election a year ago, some one asked if I was entitled to vote, and they said I was, and that was all about it. I never owned any house or land in Cumberland county. Do not know how much I am worth. I think they owe me at the furnace \$200.

FEMALE ENERGY.

"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." Every reader of the Sentinial Journal recollects with pleasure the beautiful comment which Sterne wrote upon this text. Poor Maria occupies a conspicuous place in that elegant work, and to her interesting case was this consoling maxim applied. Those who take any interest in the welfare of their fellow mortals must have frequent opportunities of observing how frequent it is to the situation and circumstances of a considerable portion of the unfortunate part of mankind.

This proverb, and another of similar import, "God fits the buck to the burden," are deduced from a consideration of that almost universal quality inherent in human nature, of assimilating our conduct, and moulding our characters, to those emergencies which arise in the fluctuations of human affairs.

Under the influence of this property of our nature, Philadelphia has witnessed the remarkable case of a French nobleman, whom the Revolution in his country had hurled from the pinnacle of wealth and dignity, and who occupied himself here in the profession of a tinner. In this occupation he conducted himself with the most perfect propriety, and his "buck" was as completely "fitted to the burden" as if he had borne it from his youth.

There are at present cases to be met with here, and in other parts of the United States, not dissimilar to this of the noble tinner. Did not Louis Philippe teach French in this country for support? Hamburg, Altona, Amsterdam, London, and various other cities in Europe, have all beheld numberless instances of persons who had moved in high spheres, and who, on being detoured from thence, have employed the talents of music dancing, drawing, fencing, mathematics, &c., to earn a support. Many of them have acknowledged that in these reduced situations they have enjoyed more real happiness than formerly, when surrounded with all the profusion of Asiatic luxury.

But however remarkable and commendable these cases are, they do not excite the same emotions, nor are they so honorable to human nature, as those of many respectable females, who, bereft of parents and husbands, have nobly met and defied "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune," and supported themselves and families in the most exemplary manner. On these occasions, they have, all at once, assumed the energy and fortitude which many of our sex absurdly believe belong exclusively to us. They appear on a sudden wholly transformed into new creatures, and to have entirely divested themselves of that helplessness which is partly the result of the natural delicacy of the female sex, but is in a much greater degree the fostered offspring of erroneous systems of education, which sentence the female portion of the human species to incalculable disadvantages.

The instances of this description are numberless, and afford a proud triumph to the sex. There is hardly a street in Philadelphia, or in any of our great cities, but can produce several. Within the limited circle of my own acquaintance, I know widows who have been left in a most destitute situation, and, after having struggled with the most formidable adversity, have finally triumphed over all their difficulties, in a manner reflecting honor not only upon themselves, but on their sex at large. Some of them, burdened with large and expensive families, enjoy more halcyon days than before the fell destroyer, death, had bereft them of their husbands.

In corroboration of these remarks, I might specify many striking cases. But I shall confine myself to two, with which I shall conclude this discussion. The important and arduous business of printing was carried on in Philadelphia, by two females, one the widow, and the other the daughter (since dead) of a deceased printer. For care and fidelity in the execution of their work; for laborious industry and steady perseverance; for an unceasing exertion to please their employers, these ladies might fairly enter the lists with any competitor of our sex. The unmarried lady printed the English version of the Septuagint, executed by the venerable Charles Thompson, Esq.

To the reflections and facts here laid before the reader, a prudent parent may perhaps judge it proper to pay attention. They may serve to throw some light on the proper system of educating daughters. Instead of fostering and increasing the natural helplessness of the female sex, it appears desirable to use every effort to counteract it. All subsidiary affairs are liable to great vicissitudes. There is no situation, however affluent, that affords us any security against the destruction of our prospects. A career commenced under the most favorable auspices, may terminate with "shadows, clouds, and darkness." A female, thus reduced, owes infinite obligations to a parent, who has endowed her with some mental talents, some means of securing a decent livelihood. And surely that parent has a very heavy account to settle, when, depending on the children, particularly the female, without any profession or business, without any support in the days of adversity and distress.—**A. GARDNER.**

THE STATE RIGHTS PARTY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

JOHN HENDERSON.

We are pleased to learn that the popularity of this gentleman is increasing, and that at this moment he is the favorite candidate of the Whigs for the Senate of the United States. He has already "done the State some service," and we trust that our Whig Legislature will do themselves honor by remembering his devotion to the cause of the People of the State and Union, and electing him to the office which will become vacant on the fourth of March next. His name as the subject of the currency are sound, and as a State Rights-man, no one can object to him. The name of Col. HENDERSON, will undoubtedly be withdrawn, for his friends are ardent whigs, and would prefer a postponement of his claims for a season, rather than that the whigs should be divided in the election of an individual to fill an office so important. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the whigs in this section of the State would be perfectly satisfied with the election of either of the gentlemen named; but, believing that Mr. HENDERSON can and will command the strongest vote in the legislature, they would prefer the selection of him on the first ballot, rather than to exhibit any division in the whig ranks. Mr. WALKER will be instructed to obey the behests of the People, or resign his station, and as he is so deeply imbued with the spirit of locofocoism, it is more than probable that he will resign, rather than to swerve from his allegiance to Mr. Van Buren. Col. BINGHAM can then fill the station to which his friends desire to elect him, and none will be more ready to yield a hearty assent to his selection than ourselves. We must be united, however; and, at the meeting of the legislature, let every whig member remember his country and the principles for which he is striving to establish, and vote for the candidate that commands the greatest strength.

THE GREAT "DEMOCRATIC AND STATE RIGHTS" MEETING.

According to appointment, some 20 or 30 Van Buren men, and 3 or 4 sub-treasury nullifiers met at the court-house in this city, on Saturday last. A number of spectators, not belonging to the "amalgamation" party was also present, which swelled the number to about 40 persons.

Mr. Wm. Downing, Register of the Land Office, was appointed chairman, and N. Lester, junior editor of the Democrat, was chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this vast assemblage of the Democracy of Lowndes county. The committee retired, and the resolutions having probably been "cut and dried" for the occasion, they soon returned, and reported through their chairman, F. Leach, Esq., Register of the Land Office. The resolutions, of course, were unanimously adopted. TWENTY-FIVE delegates were then appointed to represent the Democrats and Nullifiers of Lowndes county, in the "amalgamation" convention, to be held at Jackson, on the "glorious 8th of January."

A gentleman then rose, and addressed the chair, and offered a resolution, instructing the delegates in convention from this county to use their influence in the selection, as nominees to Congress, one from the Democratic and one from the State Rights party, "of the same Republican family." This did not appear to be relished by some, but we presume, that it was thought that if Nullification was to be swallowed, it would be as well to take it down at one gulp. Down it went, so enough, and the resolution passed unanimously. It only remains for us to state that Nullification and Van Burenism are conglomerated and firmly united as inseparably as the Siamese twins!

No resolution was passed authorizing the publication of this important meeting; and we much fear that our "devil" will lose his perquisite of cake.

REVENUE MASTER.—On Tuesday last the 19th Regiment mustered in this city, and was reviewed by the Major General of the 4th Division. It was computed that about 1000 men were under arms. The day was pleasant and every thing was conducted in good order—no rioting and no drunkenness having occurred during the day. Col. SOUTHALL, although a young officer, and having the command of an undisciplined regiment, acquitted himself with credit.

THE SUPREME COURT, commenced its session yesterday in Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.—The Bank Commissioners have been treated very carefully by the Directors of this Institution. On application being made by the Commissioners, to examine the affairs of the Institution, they received in answer the following very polite letter:

MISSISSIPPI UNION BANK.
Jackson, 23d Nov. 1838.

GENTLEMEN:—

Your note of this date requesting to be informed at what time it will suit the convenience of this Institution, for you to commence an examination of its affairs, has been laid before the Board of Directors.

I am instructed to say to you in reply, that the Representatives of the People, who are alone interested in the capital of the Bank, will shortly assemble, and will no doubt feel it to be their duty to exercise the superintending vigilance over its affairs, contemplated by its charter. That high tribunal is equally competent with yourselves to perform the duty, and would be free from the influence of any disqualifying bias, growing out of a preconceived opinion, which we have ample reason to apprehend might not be the case with yourselves in prosecuting an examination of the condition of this Bank.

For these reasons, I am instructed to inform you, that your application to examine this Bank is simply, but decidedly refused—and the correspondence closed.

Yours, &c.
H. G. RUNNELS, President.

The Vicksburg Register of the 25th of November, announces the explosion of the steamboat Gen. Brown, at Helena, (Ark.). Thirty persons are known to have been killed, and more are presumed to have met the same fate. The accident is supposed to be "the result of a reckless spirit of emulation and wantonness of the part of the officers" of the boat, as it seems it was their intention to test the steamboat engine with which they were racing. They ought to be indicted for murder.

ELECTIONS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Whigs have swept down the river of Van Burenism in this State. Governor's majority for Governor will probably be 10,000. Of the members of Congress elected, 10 are Whigs and 1000—locofoco district there was no choice.

DELAWARE.—The Whig candidate for Congress is defeated by a very small majority owing to a division in the Whig ranks on a local question. The Legislature will unanimously elect Whig, thus securing the re-election of an opposition U. S. Senator.

MICHIGAN.—A wonderful change has been wrought in the politics of this rank locofoco State. Information had reached Cincinnati, and is published in a neutral paper of that city, that Wells (whig) had been elected to Congress, and that there was a majority of 5 whigs in the legislature, securing the election of a Whig U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Lyon.—We hope this news is true, but cannot fully believe it yet.

VERMONT.—John Smith, locofoco, has been elected to Congress in the district, where no choice was made at the regular election.

NEW JERSEY.—The Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD (whig) has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, from this State.

GEORGIA.—The Hon. A. C. COTTEBERT, of this State has resigned his seat in the U. S. Senate. His place will probably be filled with a good Whig.

Congress.—The Congress of the Nation convened yesterday, and the President's Message will probably be delivered to-day. In ten or twelve days we expect to be in receipt of it.

COLUMBUS AND TOMBIGBY TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This Company is in the full tide of successful operation; and, however frequently we have referred to their existence, their objects, &c. we cannot refrain from taking notice of the energetic manner in which they are fulfilling their pledges to the public. Unlike many of the institutions, chartered and unchartered, with Banking privileges, for the purpose of aiding in the improvement of the State, the Columbus and Tombigby Transportation Company have fairly set to work in their laudable undertaking. Their steamboats are purchased, and are now running between Mobile, New Orleans, and as soon as our river is navigable, they will commence running regularly from this port to the cities just named. Their barges, which have been built expressly for the purpose of overcoming the difficulties of navigation, in a low stage of the river, are nearly completed;—these, together with their light-draft boats, will ensure the Planters and the Merchant an early, sure, and expeditious conveyance of their supplies, up the river, and a safe and prompt medium to forward their crops to market. Imposition has been the order of the day, for the last two or three years, on this river, by steamboats; and many Merchants and Planters can testify as to the manner in which they have been used. They have slipped their goods at Mobile, under promise that they should be delivered at Columbus. The water becomes low, and the goods are thrown ashore at Vienna, Gainesville, and other places, where they are either lost, damaged, or sold to pay freight and storage. No redress can be obtained for the steamboat owners always shuffles out of responsibility. This will not be so with the boats of this Company. Another advantage to the public, in patronizing this Company, is the fact that they receive their own Notes for freight, &c. on the whole line of the River, and in Mobile; at par; thus rendering them equal, or nearly so, to Alabama funds. The Company make no noise in their operations, and we feel safe in assuring our readers, that whatever they undertake will be satisfactorily performed, and whatever pledges they make, will be promptly redeemed. We wish them that success they so eminently deserve.

INTERFERENCE OF OFFICE HOLDERS IN ELECTIONS.

No one who was present at the "Democratic and State Rights meeting" on Saturday last, could not but be struck with the activity of the office-holders. The Register of the Land Office presided; and an Editor, holding the appointment of Publisher of the Laws of the United States, was Secretary. The preamble and resolutions were presented by the Receiver of the Land Office, and the Delegates appointed to attend the Convention in Jackson, are in part composed of the said Editor, Receiver, a son of the said Register, and an United States District Marshall. We forbear commenting on this official interference ourselves, but publish for the benefit of these Government officers, the following valuable sentiments of distinguished men, in whose principles and political conduct they profess to place the most implicit reliance.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S Circular.
Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Circular, addressed to Office-holders under himself.

"The President of the United States has seen with dissatisfaction, officers of the General Government, taking, on various occasions, active parts in the elections of public functionaries, whether of the General or State Government. Freedom of election being essential to the mutual independence of Government, and of the different branches of the same Government, no vitally cherished by most nations, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control, or influence the free exercise of the elective right. It is expected that no officer will attempt to influence the votes of other men, nor take any part in the business of electioneering,—that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties."

Gen. Jackson's Inaugural Address.
"The recent demonstrations of public sentiment, inscribed on the list of Executive duties, in character too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform—which will require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of elections."

ATTOREY GENERAL GRAY'S Speech—1838.
"When I see an office-holder interfering in election, it occurs to me that he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is therefore an unfit adviser of the People."

SENATOR DOUGLASS'S Speech—1838.
"When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders are the rascals of the Administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron. Nor does disappointment long ramble in the hearts of the disappointed. Hope is still left to them; and hearing appointments with patience, they will present a new claim to office at a future time."

—We refer the reader to the testimony taken during the examination into the alleged election frauds in New-Jersey.

"We have been put in possession of written testimony, from the highest sources, which flimsily and conclusively, the miserable charge of the opposition organs of this place, that there was a bargain between Judge Wright and Judge Trotter, in relation to a change of office."

[Columbian Democrat.]

If we are to understand from the above paragraph that the Democrat asserts that we charged Judges WRIGHT and TROTTER with bargaining in relation to an exchange of offices between them, we must plainly and flatly contradict the assertion.

We have made no charge of the sort, but others have; and since it is conceived to be proper to keep the matter before the public, we insert the following from the Pontotoc Intelligencer, a warm Van Buren paper, hitherto a warm supporter of Judge TROTTER. If the Intelligencer is correct in saying that when Judge Trotter "solicited the Democratic party to elect him to the Senate under the implied pledge that he would hold the office for the unexpired term," then we are quite sure that the party will be careful how they re-appoint him hereafter.

JUDGE TROTTER'S RESIGNATION.

The announcement of an appointment to the Senate of the United States, to fill the seat vacated by Judge Trotter, renders it absolutely certain that the Judge has resigned. We last week announced the fact upon authority which we could not for a moment doubt, but withheld the expression of any opinion upon the Judge's course, thinking that a step so palpably wrong, so evil in principle, so dangerous and corrupting in practice, and so pregnant with bad faith to his party, would have been retracted, before it was too late. We had hoped that a temporary exacerbation of feeling, produced by a pitiful federal success, which on the instant prompted a determination to resign, would have been softened down; that reason, duty and principle would have had their sway, and that under their influence, he would have resigned his ill-judged—all advised resignation.

When Judge Trotter solicited the democratic party to elect him to the Senate, he did so under an implied pledge that he would hold the office for the unexpired term. Under this pledge he was elected, and as the sitting member, he owed a duty to his party, which no private feeling should have permitted him to lose sight of. That duty was to adhere to his party, and trust its integrity through good, & through evil report. He was elected when the party was able to elect him, he should have been willing to fall with that party if it was no longer able to sustain him. We had trusted him—we had honored him.—He saw that the indications of public sentiment in the ranks of the democracy, were in his favor alone, for re-election to the six years term. He knew that after a brief term of acceptable service a candidate always obtains a hold upon his constituents which gives his party, seeking to re-elect him, a great advantage. He knew that the democratic party was entitled to all the benefits which could be derived from the circumstance of his being the sitting member.

What would Judge Trotter have thought if a proposition had been made to him on the eve of the balloting for Senator last winter to elect him for the residue of the last session of Congress, after which he should resign and make way for another? Does any one doubt that he would have regarded it as an insult and treated it with indignation? Or suppose on the other hand the Judge had candidly announced to his democratic friends in the Legislature, that he could only consent to serve them for the balance of the session, does any one believe he could have got a single vote for the office he so precipitately abandoned? No. Either of the propositions supposed, would have been too monstrous to be listened to for a moment. And yet one of them is at this moment reality.

The Judge has resigned his office, and under circumstances which are condemned as with one voice by the whole community. Upon consultation with Judge Wright, they both agreed to make a swap of offices, and to effect their object more successfully, letters of resignation from each are forwarded by the same mail to the Governor whom they mutually request to ratify the exchange! The celebrated instance of bargain and intrigue which was negotiated within the walls of the Capitol at Washington, and its character and consequences, is lost upon these worthies. It is agreeable to them to make the exchange. It is a matter with which the people have rightfully nothing to do, and therefore you, Mr. Governor are requested forthwith to appoint me, Mr. Senator Trotter, Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and me Mr. Judge Wright, to be Senator of the United States. Fortunately the two honorable gentlemen had to deal with an executive who could not be brought to ratify their bargain. They forgot in the plenitude of their learning as jurists, that it takes three to make a bargain of that sort. Gov. McNut has dis-appointed one Judge, and we hope he will be equally kind to the other. Should it so turn out, we will subscribe handsomely to erect him a monument.

We deeply regret that Judge Trotter has shown himself capable of such conduct towards his party. We regret it more, since we took great pleasure in approving his course in the Senate—in praising him for re-election, and detaching him against the assaults of his enemies. He has proved himself unworthy of our exertions in his behalf. He has "convicted" us that our judgement of his character was wrong. He has set an example of bartering for office, which the democracy of the country has ever denounced and execrated in the opponents of its principles, and which it must equally condemn when practiced by its friends. He has inflicted a stab upon our party, but which, happily there is a prospect of being cured in the person of Thomas H. Williams. It is a wound, however, which the Democracy will not denounce as with a single doubt. The public men of our party must be pure and honest at our principles. If otherwise, we may in vain contend before the tribunal of the people for the supremacy of those great Republican truths, which it is our boast that the democracy of the Union are struggling to establish and maintain.

We shall probably have occasion to refer to some further remarks upon this subject at another time.

CANADA.—The situation of affairs in Canada is becoming to be very interesting and important. The Patriots, who are said to be 6000 strong, have published their Declaration of Independence, and seem to be resolved to wrest their country from the dominion of Great Britain. We much fear that the sympathy and active exertions of American citizens in behalf of the Canada Patriots will compromise the neutrality of the United States, and eventually lead to a misunderstanding between the two great nations. Gen. Van Rensselaer, who figured so largely in the struggle of last year, is again among the Patriots. The British troops lately fired into a barge in which some American officers and soldiers were passing to a port on a strait of the line, and one man was killed. This may lead to considerable difficulty. The following is an extract of a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer:

New York, November 17.

The Canada news is again all important. The self-styled "Patriots" of Upper Canada are in arms to the number of several hundred. This is a new and unexpected move, as we were led to suppose from the news received in the city day before yesterday, that the "Patriots" had been dispersed, and that all was well in Canada. The last movement made by the invaders was from the American shore near Ogdensburg.

A letter dated at Ogdensburg on the 12th inst. 9 o'clock, P. M. says: That a schooner is in the river, on board of which are a large number of Patriots. Two hundred Patriots had there taken possession of the steamer United States, and been landed upon the Canada shore, about a mile below Fort Prescott, which is occupied by only about fifty regulars. This letter says its contents are endorsed by a slip from the office of the Ogdensburg Times of the 12th instant; that the rebels have possession of a windmill above the fort; and that another party have taken up a bridge nearby, and are determined to defend themselves. Boats are passing to and fro across the river, loaded with men and munitions of war. Indeed, all of them were well armed, as it appears from all accounts.

A letter dated Ogdensburg on the evening of the 12th, 7 o'clock, gives further particulars of these movements. It says that BILL JOHNSON is in command of this expedition. Four hundred British troops were on their way to Prescott. The steamer Experiment (British) was in the river and had fired on the United States, killing one man, the pilot, who was shot through the head.

Other letters say that a simultaneous movement was to be made all along the Canadian shore, and nearly all accounts represent this, the last, to be the best planned of any of the expeditions. There is no regular British force in the vicinity, except the handful of men in Fort Prescott, and it is plain the Patriots have stolen a march upon the Loyalists.

We learn from the Mississippi of the 30th ultimo, that the directors of the Brandon Bank assembled the Wednesday previous and committed to the flames \$12,000,000 of their Bank notes. The Mississippi thinks that a few more such "burnt offerings" would be well for the people of our State. We think so too.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

Perhaps no State in the Union has done less towards Internal Improvement than Mississippi. Of the forty and one Rail Road and Banking Companies in the State, chartered by the Legislature, not more than two, we believe, have struck the first link, in good faith, towards the prosecution of those works for which they were created. Is this right? And can the State remain passive under such circumstances, while every other member of the Republic is "going a-head" with their Canals, their Ship Channels, their Rail Roads, and their Turnpikes? Surely not! Unite Internal Improvement with our unrivaled Agriculture, and soon we could become the wealthiest and proudest of them all. But to do this, the State must come forward with her mighty aid; and in connection with individual enterprise, undertake and prosecute these public improvements, without which, though we have a million of Banks, and the best soil in the world, we shall yet be poor.

Suppose the Union Bank, with the State at the head, had been coupled with some gigantic work of Internal Improvement, as the Louisville and Charleston Rail Road; of how much more benefit would it have been to the people of Mississippi, whose every interest is languishing, and whose heart's blood is drying up for the want of proper channels of commercial intercourse.

As our Legislature is soon to meet, we call their particular attention to this subject; and hope that we shall be seconded by the entire Press of Mississippi. Too much has already been lost in this matter. We may waste our lives in political controversy, and the State never be benefited one iota. It is to our own resources we are to look for property, and not to the General Government, which has enough to do to take care of itself.

And although we would not be considered as deficient in being a vital interest in the affairs of the government and country at large, yet we do contend that too much time is foolishly spent in such matters, to the neglect of more important things. While we sympathize with, and admonish others, let us (the whole people of Mississippi) with a provident and judicious Legislature at the head, take care of ourselves.

One of the most cheering consequences growing out of the late triumph, is the certainty that the Whigs will now have "it" in their power to re-elect Mr. TALLMAGE to the Senate of the United States. This event will be as gratifying to every man who desires to see devoted Patriotism and high moral courage rewarded, as it will be mortifying to the unprincipled members of an Administration which has done so much towards prostrating. We have not conversed with any Whig since the election, who has not referred with pride to the fact, that it will now be in our power to return Mr. Tallmager to the Senate of the Union. Notably he "heard the Lion in his Den;" and richly is he entitled to the gratitude and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

[N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

The Turkish Campaign.—The Frankfort (German) Record of November 29, says, that between seven and eight hundred Turkish troops passed through that town on the 27th, on their way to Mississippa. We hope they will call at Columbus.

THE ELECTION.

The Albany Evening Journal, dated last night by the Rochester, contains a correct statement of the result of the election for Governor, and of the votes of the members of Assembly according to the latest advices, which believes to be within 500 of the majority for Governor. This statement and 80 Whig members of assembly voted, against 47 Loco Foco. The following the same paper gives as the members of Congress elected.

- Members of Congress elected.
- Wm. O. W. Ogdin Hoffman, Edward Curtis, Moses H. Grimes, James Monroe, 5th Charles Johnson, 7th Rufus Paken, 9th Hiram P. Hunt, 10th Daniel D. Barnard, 11th Anson Brown, 12th David Russell, 15th Taylor J. Wagoner, 18th Thomas C. Chittenden, 21st John C. Clark, 24th Christopher Morgan, 26th Francis Granger, 29th Thomas Kempshall, 32nd Seth M. Gates.
- H. Putnam to fill vacancy 30th Luther C. Peck, 31st Richard P. Martin, 32d Millard Fillmore, 33d Charles F. Mitchell, Loco Foco.

- 1st Thomas B. Jackson, 2d James de la Montanya, 4th Governor Kenble, 6th Nathaniel Jones, 8th Aaron Vanderpool, John Ely, 18th Augustus C. Hand, 14th John Fine, 10th Andrew W. Doig, 17th John G. Floyd, David P. Brewster, 19th Jno. H. Prentiss, 20th Judson Allen, 22d S. B. Leonard, Amasa Dana, C. Beers, (vac'y), Nehemiah H. Earl, Edward Rogers, 25th Theodor R. Strong, 27th Meredith Malloy, Whigs 21; Loco Foco 19. Members of the present Congress.

From the Ohio Atlas.

"BEWARE!" "Blue writing fluid" answers very well for low editing, concerning manuscripts, and other ephemeral productions, but we would caution the public against using it. It is a means of enduring importance. We find the article, and never used our own ink-horn, nor furnished with our ink-horn. Indeed, it is a matter to be read with care, and the reader look at notices of sales, or other papers which have been posted up for the information of the public, inscribed with this fluid, and have been subjected to the same smart shower. They will find haps as legible as blank paper of a kind, for some two or three dollars, written with this fluid, and payable some two or three weeks hence, was lately submitted to my view. We were present at the signing of the note. It had made a journey to Illinois and back a portion of it, including the signature had in some way been exposed to the moisture. It being the only copy of the debt possessed by the holder of the note, he was entirely dependent on the integrity of the signers for a new writing in the late and the beginning of the note, so as to identify it, and singly gave the holder a new one with ink.

WE HAVE been thus particularly secure attention to our warning, and show that we do not lightly issue which may affect unfavorably the some. We say them, again, let us use the "blue writing fluid" by instant documents. Especially let us receive any evidence of debt in careful and KEEP IT DRY, or get it wet without delay.

FERMINE "LIX TALIBER."—A month since, one of the Zanesville gentry called upon a young man who wished him to meet him at the residence of his betrothed, the night union them in the bonds of matrimony. The ceremony was delayed some hours, but the arrival of 7 o'clock, and the ceremony was postponed, leaving the fair one bathed in tears.

Last week the same ceremony again called upon by a young man, whose countenance he did not recognize, engaged his attendance that evening, celebrating the rites of matrimony. The ceremony attended, the parties sat on the floor, and the ceremony proceeded to a point in which the lady is asked to take this man to be her husband, and she said, "Here the young lady, assuming an attitude of determination, boldly said, 'No! I will never marry this man.' He served me meanly six months ago, and now I have paid him in his own way, and neither coaxing, threatening, nor pleading, could induce her to marry him. The gentleman and arguments all went, and she went home with her own will, and thence to his lonely bed, which went her way rejoicing.

Zanesville Gentry.

GERMAN HONESTY and **AMERICAN HONESTY** are two different things. An inhabitant of Leipzig, who was one de Stael, having planted some trees on the borders of a public square, fixed a notice to it, requesting that he would not gather the fruit. The wisacres and "knowing ones" at the trusting simpliciton! But "not an apple was stolen" for many years. "So much for a people whom read and think. In England are not a few who have received instruction of the poor, lest they should be corrupted; but with the proper allowance, what would have been the appearance of the outcasts of London? What a contrast would have respected tree, with its "harmless" and the steel traps and snares of our British Panacea!

[London Standard.]

The Mobile Advertiser announces the arrival from the steamer Commodore, with 1000 lbs. of cotton, the first received from the highly river this season.