

The Radical.

"Our Country, and Our Country's Weal."

BY I. ADAMS.

BOWLING-GREEN, PIKE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1844.

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From the Glasgow Pilot.

The Far-off Clime.

The is a land, unknown, afar,
Beyond the reach of mortal strife
Where holy beings never war,
Or mingle in perplexing strife.

The hills that trouble and destroy
The sun-shine of our happy hours,
Ne'er reach this clime of perfect joy,
This world of happiness and flowers.

No envy or revenge is known
In this unsullied land of peace,
But beings round a dazzling throne
Breathe a pure atmosphere of bliss.

Oh, that I were a spirit there,
Far from the envious, growling crowd,
Who worship wealth on earth, to share
A place among the rich and proud.

I'd not fear death, if death would bring
My spirit to that blest abode,
Swiftly I'd fly, on airy wing
And distance stars along the road.

GLASGOW BARD.

Laying Ghosts and Raising Spirits.

On the name of Rory Regan being called out by the Recorder's Clerk, one of the "finest pansantry"—and no bad sample of prowess and potatoes either—stood erect before the Recorder. His attitude was not still, like that of a soldier at drill; there was a kind of classical ease about it. His right foot firmly under him, his left was somewhat extended out to an angle, and his arms were forked over his breast. He would occasionally run his right hand over his beard, or with it smooth down the hair over his forehead. While the Recorder was looking out for the charge made against him, Rory gave a knowing wink of the eye at a couple of acquaintances who were in court, as much as to say, "Now, boys, want we have fun?"

"You are charged, Rory Regan," said the Recorder, "by Mrs. Malone, with disturbing the peace of her house; besides, she says, she fears personal violence from you."

Rory—"What! me disturb the peace of her house! me offer her personal violence! Oh, Recorder, jewel! there must be a mistake in this—it can't be me; Mrs. Malone must mane some other ill-behaved black-guard. Sure she wouldn't have the conscience to make such a charge against her own Rory, who'd knock saucepans out of any spalpeen that 'ud say black's the white of her eye. It's all a mistake, sir."

Recorder—"We will let the lady speak for herself, Mrs. Malone! Officer, call Mrs. Malone."

The officer obeyed his instructions, and Mrs. Malone—fat, fair and forty, dressing in a semi-mourning suit, stepped forward.

Recorder—"State, madam, on what grounds you base your charge, or rather your charges, for you make two of them."

Mrs. Malone.—[speaking in a pathetic tone]—"Oh, yer honor, I'm a poor lone widdier wid six children and Michael two years dead. He was the quietest husband ye iver laid yer two fine lookin' eyes on, and—[weeps]."

Recorder.—"I have not a doubt, madam, of the many estimable qualities of your deceased husband, but

upon what ground do you found your charge against Mr. Regan, I ask again?"

Rory—"Oh, sorra a ha'porth at all, I'll engage, yer honor. Mrs. Malone is the best natur'd woman in the world; but there's times when she's hard to handle, as we say. Don't cry Bidget, darlin'; ye know what happened last night was done out of a bit of diversion—divid a more."

Recorder—"Silence, sir; let the woman state her charge."

Mrs. Malone—"O thin, yer honor, it's I that has the weighty matter of six small children and little Terry, that's the image of his own father, rest his soul, is down wid the muzzles, and—"

Recorder—"I tell you again, madam, I want to know why you have made these charges against Mr. Regan. State them at once or I shall dismiss this case."

Mrs. Malone.—"Oh Rory is a de-saver, yer honor; and it ill become him to trifle wid the affections of a poor lone woman havin' six small children, and one of them down in the muzzles. Ye—"

Recorder—"Are we never to hear the last of those six small children? Go on with the charge, madam."

Mrs. Malone.—"Well, yer honor, I was telin' Rory, some time ago, that I was dhramin' I saw Mick, God rest his soul! the night afore, as natural as life, but that he looked mighty cross entirely. 'Bidget,' sis Rory to me—sis he, 'it was't dhramin' ye wor, at all; it was Mick's ghost ye saw. That was the very way Ned Shoughnessy appeared to Nelly, after he was kilt at the fair by the Coughlins, and only the Praste lad him he'd be appearin' to her ivery night sence."

"Oh, milla murther? sis I, is it possible that Mick's soul isn't rest? 'How could it? sis he to me—'how could it, when there's no one to take care of yerself, and his six children? How could any dacin' man's ghost rest any under the circumstances? It 'ud be a mighty mane ghost that would,' sis he."

Recorder.—"Mrs. Malone, you have not said a single word yet pertinent to the charge."

Rory—"Oh give her her own way, yer honor; if ye crass her at all she's as stubborn as Bill Buckley's pig; and if ye wanted to drive Bill's pig to Mooste, ye should purtin' that you wanted to take her to Bullycumber. She wouldn't put one foot afore 'other for ye. Besides—"

Recorder—"Silence sir! Now madam, (to Mrs. Malone) tell me at once why it is that you have charged this man with disturbing the peace of your house, and with being in fear of personal violence from him."

Rory.—[In a whisper to Mrs. Malone.]—"Honor bright, Bidget, darlin'! Ye know I had Mick's ghost, and I'd by any fellow as fit as a pancake that dare say trap sticks to ye. Ye know I had a drop in last night, and didn't know what I was sayin'. I'll take the pledge to-day, and I'll make an honest woman of ye this day week, as sure as my name's Rory Regan."

Recorder—"Proceed, madam."

Mrs. Malone.—"I believe I'll not go any further, yer honor. There's no better natur'd boy than Rory, when he's sober. He promises that he'll take the pledge, and [holding down her head] that he'll take care of meself and the childer. Sure only for him I'll be frightened out of me life by poor Mick's ghost."

Recorder—"Rory, are you prepared to enter into recognizances to do all this?"

Rory—"I'll be bond, yer honor, in the presence of the clergy, that on this day week the widow Malone will be Mrs. Rory Regan and that she will no more have cause to tear out Mick's ghost."

The Recorder dismissed the case, and Mrs. Malone left the court in company with Rory, who, as he left the room, winked over his shoulder at the officer who arrested him, saying—"Naubankish! there's no fear of Rory Regan while he can lay ghosts and make a raise of spirits!" which latter in Rory's vocabulary, meant whiskey punch.

As Intemperance decreases, industry increases.—In the year 1842, there passed through the canal of the Dismal Swamp to North Carolina, 489 hhd. of spirits, 1689 bbls. ditto., 247,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels wheat. In 1843, only 358 barrels of spirits passed through the Canal, while there was received from North Caroli a 525,000 bushels of corn, 95,

000 do. wheat. A good change.—One productive no less of private happiness and prosperity than of public peace. 'Tis thus always; temperance is the handmaid of industry and virtue.

THE TOWN OF EASTHAM.—To illustrate the method of police, in the olden time, we give a few regulations of the town of Eastham (Mass.), which we find in the Boston Courier:

In 1651, it was ordered by the Colony Court, that if any lazy, slothful, or profane persons, neglect to come to the public worship of God, they shall forfeit for every default, ten shillings, or be publicly whipped.

In 1663, the town agreed that a part of every whole east on shore be appropriated for the support of the minister.

In 1664, it was agreed between Mr. Samuel Freeman and the town, that he should pay the rate, for which the town was prosecuted by the Court, as their part of the expenses of the government, one half in money, and the other in pens and wheat; and for so doing, he should have a black horse running at large at Pamot, it being the town's property; and that he also should serve as a trooper for the town three years.

It was also voted by the town, that all persons who should stand out of the meeting house during the time of divine service, should be set in the stocks.

In 1667, the town voted that every housekeeper should kill twelve black-birds, or three crows, which did great danger to the corn; and this vote was repeated for many years.

Where am I Going?—Many evils might be avoided, if this question were often put. If the young thought more of what they do or where they go, they would escape much sin and remorse. "Ponder the path of thy feet," says the wise man. Am I going where I ought not to go? Am I going where I was forbidden to go? Am I going into temptation? Am I going into bad company? Had I better stay than go? Whoever will honestly think of these questions will not be sorry to think that they stopped to think before they determined to go. There is an old rule. "Think twice before you speak once." It may also be said, "Think twice before you take one new step."

MISSOURI COPPER AND LEAD.—It is perhaps, but little known to the enterprising Miners and Capitalists of this and other cities, that Southern Missouri embraces a section of mining districts, unsurpassed in richness and abundance by any section hitherto discovered. The ores are not confined to Lead, Iron, or any one metal, but a variety of metals, of the most valuable kind, are found in abundance. We were shown, the other day, some specimens of Copper and Lead ore, which are pronounced by competent judges to be of superior quality, and indicate the existence of large quantities. These specimens are from a "lead" lately opened, only about twenty feet from the surface, five feet thick and twenty to sixty feet wide, from which 4 or 500,000 lbs. have been raised in a few weeks. The product of such a vein must be immense; and the cheapness with which it can be wrought, adds to it much additional value. The opening of this will lead to the discovery of other "leads," or perhaps more value.

This matter is already beginning to attract the attention of—not only the enterprising of this but Eastern Cities, especially Boston, where a large Company has recently been organized. We predict that the time is not far distant, when the largest Capitalists will be eager to invest their money in the mines of southern Missouri, as yet undiscovered.—[St. Louis Gazette.

A KINDSPIRIT

One of the most pleasing acquirements that adorn mankind, is affability. This one virtue calls into action many others, which, were it not for its influence, would probably be dormant. But of itself, in its own intrinsic worth, it assuredly is the certain avenue of success in gaining the esteem and respect of others. Man's chief aim through this transitory life is happiness, and the safest and shortest method to obtain this blessing is by the strict cultivation of amiability of manners, and softness of temper.—How frequently do we hear the morose and sullen acknowledge that in their intercourse with man, an impression exists that they had dealt with a

gentleman, because he was amiable and gentle, and yet it does not follow that every one who shows forth this amiableness is a gentleman, but he can be no gentleman who does not possess it. In all walks of society, this gentleness of temper and of conduct sheds its influence upon those with whom it comes in contact, for the truth of Holy Writ assures us that a soft answer turneth away wrath, and where, I would ask, is that being, young or old, that hath not experienced this truth? And does not this gentleness of temper ensure to the heart a calmness of mind, and with it, does it not command the respect of others? This is undeniable, for, gentle reader, have you not heard the remark of the un-governed, I could not say another angry word to him, he was so mild, so gentle in his manners. O how insignificant does such an acknowledgment make the morose appear in comparison with this heaven like ascendancy over our faults!

EUROPEAN INTERFERENCE IN AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

We have received private intelligence from London and Paris, of such a nature as warrants the belief that the European powers are actually contemplating the policy of interfering in American affairs, and directing the movement of this continent, on the same principles, and with the same views, as they have been managing the affairs of Europe during the past and present century. This will be indeed a new and interesting movement in political affairs connected with this country, to which the attention of the American people must be called in no trifling degree.

The excuse for this European interference in American affairs, grows out of the movement made in this country for the annexation of Texas. It appears that an increase in the territory of the United States, either in the direction of Texas, or towards the west as far as Oregon, has alarmed the European powers; and there is every reason to believe that the British Government is endeavoring to induce France, and the other Governments of the European continent, to unite with them in some plan of interference and control similar to that which we have recently seen exemplified in Greece, in Turkey, and in Egypt. We think, from the source through which we receive this intelligence, that there can be but little doubt of its substantial accuracy, and this belief is strengthened by the singular fact, that of the principle journals in London and Paris, directly in the interest, and acting as the special organs of the Government there, and hostile to the progress of democratic principles, are speaking in the most emphatic manner against the policy of this country in regard to Texas, and calling for such an interference as we have indicated. The British Government dare not carry their opposition to annexation to such an extent as to endanger the peaceful relations between the two countries.—Their own manufacturing and commercial interest, and, indeed, we may say their internal peace; are so dependent on the maintenance of friendly intercourse with this country, that any interruption of it would be a most essential evil to them. In order, however, to check the progress and power of the United States on this continent, and to limit the moral influence which the Republic exercises in Europe, we have little doubt but that the British Government are endeavoring to form a coalition, on the part of the European powers, for the purpose of intimidating our Government and preventing the annexation of Texas to this confederacy, or the extension of our territory to the Pacific, where we might interfere with England, Russia, and other powers.

Such is the amount of the information which we have received; and we believe there is a great deal of truth in these representations. When the recent diplomatic developments relative to Mexico shall have reached Europe, we have no doubt this plan of the foreign Government will be more fully matured, and that we shall hear more of it by the next arrival. The power and progress of this country have struck terror into the very hearts of the monarchists of Europe, and we have no doubt that great things will soon spring out of the position which the two continents at present occupy.—New York Herald.

Missouri Legislature.

Correspondence of the Reporter.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 6.

We now have a tolerable full House. The speaker presented a communication from the Governor, informing the House that he had approved and signed an "act explanatory and amendatory of the act fixing the times of holding the circuit courts."

Revised bills heretofore reported were taken up: "An act to provide for the publication and distribution of the laws and journals," was read a second time and 150 copies ordered to be printed. "An act regulating ferries," was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. "An act concerning free negroes and mulattoes"—read second time and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, Mr. WELBORN, from the Committee on Revision, reported, without amendment, several bills.

The bill to appoint a Law Commissioner for St. Louis county, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The following Senate bills were read a third time and passed:

"An act regulating ferries" "an act to restrain intercourse with the Indians;" and "an act to enable persons held in slavery to sue for their freedom."

Mr. REED presented a petition, praying that the Branch Bank at Palmyra be removed to Hannibal;

Mr. BURTON, "the wolf hunter," as he delights to call himself, presented a petition, the reading of which created no little merriment. It purported to come from certain parents in St. Louis, praying that the name of their little daughter, *Georgiana Frelinghuysen*, be changed to *Martha Jane Dallas*. He moved that the petition should be referred to the committee on the Tobacco Warehouse— which, I believe, is principally composed of members from St. Louis.

Mr. COALTER moved to pass over the regular orders, for the purpose of taking up the memorial to Congress respecting the Constitution of Iowa and the Northern boundary of Missouri; his motion prevailed, and he offered a resolution to be appended to the memorial, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission of Iowa into the Union, unless she conformed her boundary to ours; and requiring the Governor to forward a copy of the memorial and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives.—The memorial and resolution were then passed.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Claims, reported against the claim of William Milburn; and reported a "bill for the relief of persons erroneously charged with taxes, and recommended its passage—which was agreed to.

Mr. STRINGFELLOW presented a memorial to Congress, in relation to the reduction of postage and the restriction of the franking privilege.

Mr. JAMES renewed his proposition to deprive absentees of their pay.—The House refused to take up the subject. Mr. James gave notice that as soon as there was a full House he should again renew his proposition.

The House adjourned until Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, so as to celebrate the 8th of January.

In Senate.—The "bill to incorporate the town of Herman," was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. POLK offered a resolution, appointing a committee of three to inquire into the expediency of regulating the fees of physicians and attorneys, which was laid on the table.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.—The N. York City police have made a discovery that several negroes in that city have conspired with a large number of the slaves in Princess Ann County, Virginia, for the purpose of murdering the whites, and all such negroes as would not join in the conspiracy. A black man named Morse who was in the secret, informed his friends in Princess Ann County, Va., of the conspiracy. Being threatened for this discovery and fearing for his own safety, he caused to be arrested those who were participators.

Small Notes.—Oregon.—The Ohio Senate has passed a bill to allow the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company to issue small notes. The same body has passed resolutions in favor of immediate occupation of Oregon.

More "Apprehension and Regret."

The grief of the sympathizers across the water, who had such a stake in Mr. Clay's election is increased because "the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia have turned the scale." Hear the London Times:

"The surprise, and we must add, the apprehensions and regret, which this event will produce in Europe, are increased by the fact, that it is the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia which have turned the scale. Far from exercising that moderating power, and, if we may so speak of anything in America, that conservative influence which might seem to belong to their position, their wealth, their mercantile interests, and their exemption from slavery, Pennsylvania has in this instance obeyed the same influences which have already connected her name with bankruptcy and anarchy, and New York has followed her example."

Now we would ask the Times to consider, whether "the influences" of the honest democracy of Pennsylvania, which set its face against chartering Mr. Biddle's great bank as a State concern—against the corrupting system of internal improvements in the shape of tapeworm railroads, associated with it, &c., &c.—against the enormous State Loans consequent thereon,—produced the bankruptcy of the State; or whether it was not produced by "the same influences" that made a bankruptcy of the noble bequest made by Stephen Girard to educate all successive generations of the destitute of "THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE."

We would have the Times, further to consider whether the honest democracy of Philadelphia, which discountenanced native Americanism—its hostility and violence—and which was warred against by this new party at the polls because it did not favor its phrenzy,—was the influence which connected the name of Pennsylvania with anarchy; or whether it was not its own defeated party of whigery, which encouraged the party that burnt the churches and shed the blood of the city, and voted for its candidates, and received its votes in support of the federal candidates for governor of the State and the chief magistracy of the Union?

[Washing'on Globe.

A NUT FOR NATIVISTS.—The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, under date of the 12th inst., says:

"In the House, the instructions to our Congressmen to oppose any alteration in the naturalization laws, were reported back, with some trifling amendment. Mr. Flinn, Mr. Reemelin, and Mr. Archibold were on their feet; the two former wanted the question taken as a test question! This was done by yeas and nays, when, to their amazement, only three members opposed the passage of the resolution! which was, that it was, at this time, inexpedient to alter the naturalization laws. So this test question turns out to be no question at all."

Thus, in the House of Representatives of Ohio, a majority of the members of which are whigs, only three men could be mustered to vote in favor of any alteration of the naturalization laws. We doubt whether the *Aborigines* can parade more than twelve or fourteen men in the popular branch of Congress. The correspondent of the Gazette is right in declaring that "this test question turns out to be no question at all." Nativism is hostile to the national feeling.

The Louisville Journal of the 7th inst. says:—The Ben Franklin No. 7, Capt. D. Hiner, reports that the steamboat St. Charles lay ashore in Council Bend, having one of her boilers snagged. She was walling off the injured boiler, and would then be able to proceed on her voyage. She was bound for Nashville.

The No. 7 got on the rocks last night, in coming out of the canal, and had not been got off when our paper went to press.