

KOSCIUSKO CHRONICLE.

G. W. Marlow, Editor.

Saturday, April 4, 1846.

To Yazoo City Merchants.

Perhaps it will not add much to your present knowledge, when we tell you that Attala county is a great county, and has a pretty considerable trade, in one way or another, most of which is carried on through Yazoo City; but it will add something to the knowledge of the farmers and planters of Attala for you to tell them (through the columns of the "Chronicle") that you are doing business in Yazoo City, in a certain line, and specifying the different kinds of goods you have on hand and for sale, as it might be the means of learning them (the farmers of Attala) where to send, and to whom to send to, for any article they might want.

Now as to the benefits of advertising in the Chronicle, let us here remark, that Attala is a large and populous county, still growing in population; that nearly or quite the whole trade from and to this county is carried on through Yazoo City, that new settlers are continually locating here, that these new settlers, as well as many older ones, are continually enquiring about the Yazoo City market, whether or not such and such articles can be had there? who keeps such an article? who keeps the best assortment? who deals in cotton? can he be trusted to fill an order? and a thousand other such like questions.

The "Chronicle" has a general circulation throughout Attala, and we can see no good reason why it would not be as beneficial for Yazoo City Merchants to advertise in it, as in the Yazoo City papers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—Returns from 206 towns have been received which stand thus:

Williams, dem.	25,955
Colby, whig	17,368
Berry, abolition	10,198
Scattering,	94

Williams' minority is 1,705. There are 17 towns to hear from, which last year gave Steele (dem.) 329 majority, so there is no choice for Governor by the people.

So far as heard from the Legislature stands thus:

Whigs 116, Democrats 97, Independents 27, and 24 towns to hear from. Allowing them to be the same as last year, the House will stand Whigs and Independents 154, Democrats 112. A United States Senator is to be elected by this Legislature, as well as Governor, so that it is quite probable one or the other will be a whig. Just to think that a whig Governor should be seated in the gubernatorial Chair of New Hampshire is enough—*whew*—we won't say it.

For the Kosciusko Chronicle.

On Society.

When we reflect upon the history of man, we readily perceive that all are and were designed for social beings—by the hands of an Almighty Fiat. There has been a time when the proud and noble sons of earth were partakers of the same imbecility with the meanest reptiles; and while yet candidates for existence, equally helpless and contemptible. The insect and the philosopher and astronomer being equally insensible, clogged with matter, and unconscious of existence. Where, then, are we to begin with the history of those beings, that make such a distinguished figure in the creation. In tracing nature to her most hidden recesses, she becomes too minute for our inspection; so that we find it impossible to mark her first differences, to discover the point where animal life begins, or the cause that conduces to set it in motion; since we are "wonderfully and fearfully made." Hence our association with each other, is one of the first things we should acknowledge and carry into execution, and aid and assist each other in our temporal and spiritual happiness as far as is consistent with justice and propriety. Can we suppose that man was created an isolated being, and look upon himself as the true source of happiness. Speech was not given to him to hold discourse with the inferior race, for they are void of a mind and cannot reason; hence we perceive that he was created for mutual intercourse with man; as "iron sharpeneth iron," so does the physiognomy of man give strength to the mind. It is expedient for all men to unite, and form societies, and it is an incumbent duty upon every one to become a useful member, and bestow all that is in his power to promote the interest and happiness of the whole. When we act in this manner, we disseminate benevolence and prosperity throughout the pale of society; but if we do not act in this manner, evils of the darkest hue will emanate, and shortly corrupt and destroy society. Without society man can not exist. It is of no recent origin,

it is hoary with the lapse of ages; it is indeed coeval with man himself.

In the morning of creation, God declared "it was not good for man to be alone," he therefore provided an helpmate for him; a lovely, smiling, yet faithful woman. This principle of help, thus recognized, and pointed out as necessary for man in the beginning, has descended to him ever since, not only in the blissful relation of husband and wife, but in all the other relations of life. From this we are convinced, that all are social beings, and in order to live in harmony, we should disseminate useful knowledge. The great end of our being is happiness, and it is always in proportion to the perception we have of objects. In infancy the laws of action flow from pain and pleasure which perceptible objects make upon our tender organs. But those of men arise from pleasure, with this difference, that the reasoning faculties, now grown strong by experience, determine whether they bring pain or pleasure. The power of the Supreme Being is a law within himself. Those orbs that move through the system of the universe, the glory of the sun, the nightly love watch of the moon, the glittering stars, the pale-returning comet, in the midst of sister spheres so long unseen, and thousands of eccentric orbs that shoot through the range of invisible mist, diffusing their radiant splendor over cities, villages, gardens, orchards, meadows, rivers, lakes and rolling seas, have motion, gravitation and attraction assigned to them for their laws. The inferior animals have a strong instinct to instruct them in fulfilling their creation. But man, the lord of earth, is gifted with reason, and is capable of bestowing much good, not only upon himself, but also on society; to accomplish this end, we should cultivate our mental faculties—and dissipate that deep rooted evil—ignorance—and blot it out of the understanding. Unless we accomplish this end, darkness will take possession of the mind, and society will be a curse instead of a blessing. We learn in the school of sad experience, that wonder and astonishment are the mother of ignorance. The grand phenomena of nature strikes the untutored mind with wonder; even many of our learned judges, and doctors, whose duty it is to judge of the law, and to administer the balm of Gilead to the sick, when prostrated upon the couch of affliction, are overwhelmed in self. To remove the evil, they should go and bathe their eyes in the pool of Siloam, and tarry at Jerico until their beard should grow longer, and then return and weep over their conduct, in regard to society. We also observe those individuals, who never make inquiries, and investigations, and endeavor to remove the mist that hangs heavy over their minds, content themselves with the gaze of ignorance, and what they cannot conceive with their own mind, they consider as too high, or deep, or even too profound to be grasped by the mind of man, and consequently they dwindle out their last moments in the gloomy quietness of mental ignorance. The most difficult problems in Astronomy, Philosophy and Mathematics fright the untutored mind from ever attempting a solution, but when he has skill to analyze them into simple principles, his fear will quickly vanish. Hence, says a great author, "to divide and conquer is a true principle in science." Also, Lock, in his essays, says the surest road to preferment is to attempt but little at a time. It is also the unanimous voice of every philosophical mind, that profound knowledge can only be obtained, by short flights, a close application and frequent perusal; it is in this manner, the individual can ascend the lofty fabrics of science and become an ornament to society. He who expects the hidden secrets of science to be penetrated by a mere glance, or the pinnacle of fame to be ascended without the least effort, will expect something that has never yet been realized by man. Poverty has been decreed, as being an enemy to genius; philosophers, poets and historians have written and spoken long and loud, against poverty. We admit, the frost of adversity has nipped many a promising bud, which otherwise might have produced a fruitful harvest—and let smitten by the hand of adversity, have gone down to their graves, with a tear of sympathy. When we turn to the sunny side of the picture, we there see a far greater number withered by the sun of prosperity. Many a youth have entered the stage of action, with a lambent flame entwined around their temple's brow, white prosperity would smile and say thou art rich; and thus let their imagination fly aloof on the golden wings of filthy lucre and return to their bosoms void of a fruitful harvest, and at the same time regardless of the object of life, and the blessing of society—which is, physical to act, mental to know, and moral to act void, and thus

dwindle out their span of existence without exerting their mental faculties in the promotion of knowledge and the improvement of society. Their lives are deluged with troubled waters, and they look in vain for the olive branch, as a token of high honors.

A blight has descended upon their faith of life, and midwived the roses of hope, but left the thorns of disappointment. Such is the melancholy fate of many of the sons of wealth. Go to yonder grave-yard, and meditate on the time worn monuments, and we will learn a wise lesson, (from the deleterious tendency of riches,) when we read the last remains of the high minded sons of Mammon, cut down in the morning of life and laid in an early sepulchre.

The history of ages has proven the fact, that poverty has been a handmaid to society. Why then should we scorn their fancy because it has been reared up in poverty? If we would scan the qualities of a man we must throw him upon his own resources, and leave him to struggle up the rugged ladder of fame and distinction alone and unaided. The most distinguished men of our country, who have filled the widest sphere of usefulness, and occupied the largest space in the public eye, and who have shed the greatest lustre in promulgating the arts and sciences throughout every ramification of society, have been our Washingtons, Franklins, Jacksons, Dwights, Edwards, Davies, who won their lofty flights by the dint and energy of their own character; hence we deem it no disgrace to be poor, but rather a blessing.

What then should prevent our country from advancing to that eminence of happiness, "beyond which national happiness cannot extend." We have the bible and institution of christianity, and they are presenting to us all the blessings that religion can impart. The path of science is open for the reception of the rich and poor, and to a variety of education, from the first rudiments of our own vernacular tongue, down to the pure and sublime sentiments of Euripides and Sophocles.

How elevating it would be to society, if mankind would pursue the course marked out by Providence. Then how gratifying it would be, to think that blooming infancy will, in a few years, rise and shake off its youthful thoughts, and inhale the essence that emburs our moral and political atmosphere. He who thus acts, can in his evening declination, look back through the dark vista of time, and number his days, and rejoice that he had been a useful member in society. A. A. N.

Planters' Academy.

Late Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA!
DATE TO THE 4TH OF MARCH.

Sir Robert Peel's bill has passed the House of Commons, and there can be little or no doubt that it will, after a hard struggle, pass the Lords, and thus become the law of the land. "The events of the last few days," says the Times, "show that the House of Lords will swallow the pill, with wry faces, if they will gulp it down from a consideration of its necessity—combined, probably, with a conviction equally strong, that they will be made to do so should they prove restive." Still it was doubtful if the repeal of the corn laws should be immediate. Mr. Villers had moved in Committee for the immediate repeal of the duties on corn, instead of a repeal three years hence, but the result had not transpired. The Times thought that in all probability, the sense of the House would be against Mr. Villers, as Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel thought it improper, on the score of success, to depart from the scheme, as originally propounded. All depended on the Lords, as the Free Traders in the House were not strong enough to beat the Minute Lists, the Whigs and protectionists, and it was probable they would hold Peel to his three years term. The principle of free trade was on the increase throughout Great Britain, and, says the Times, as Cobden demonstrated, there was sufficient amount of public opinion in its favor to change, if necessary, the very succession to the Crown itself.

There was a great pressure of money in England. If it continued much longer, the manufacturers would be obliged to contract their production. The protracted debate on Peel's bill had caused a very dull trade in the Sugar market. The Grand Duke of Baden had dissolved the Chambers, having found them untenable. The British army was to be increased 10,000 men; the militia were to be in readiness for immediate training; the ordnance corps were to receive an accession of 1,500 men; the royal marines 2,500, and the land regiments 6,000. The increase of the navy was to be about 1,000 men. In Belgium, the educational question had produced a ministerial crisis, and M. Van

de Weyer, Minister of the Interior, had resigned. The emigrant ship *Cataraque*, which left Liverpool for Van Dieman's Land in April last, with 396 emigrants, had been lost, and all but 9 of the passengers were drowned. Free Trade was growing popular in France. Subscriptions for the distressed Irish had been commenced in Calcutta. Baron Von Bulow, Minister to the King of Prussia, died recently at Berlin. It is said that Queen Victoria, after her accouchment, will visit France. In one year, ending 5th January last, 220,241 quarters of Wheat and Wheat Flour were imported into Eng. from Canada.

GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA!

3,300 British and Native troops killed and wounded—And reported loss of 30,000 Sikhs—At Moodkee at Ferozeshah.

Our advices from Bombay, since the sailing of the steam-ship *Cambria*, come down to January 17, and furnish accounts of one of the greatest battles ever fought by the British in our Indian Empire, in which we have sustained the known loss of 3,300 of our brave soldiers, including the gallant Sale, Sir J. M'Kaskill, and Major Broadfoot—When these accounts left the scene of action for Bombay, for transmission to England, there were several regiments from which returns had not been received, so that a further loss may be calculated upon.

An Extraordinary Gazette gives the official count of the military operations in this great struggle. The result we are proud to say, is as glorious and decisive a victory as ever crowned the British arms, and equalled only by the field of Waterloo. Previous to laying before our readers copies of the more important despatches, we prefix the following brief outline:—On the 12th, 13th, and 14th of December, the Sikh army crossed the Sutlej, with at the lowest estimate 80,000 men (of whom 20,000 or 30,000 were cavalry) and about 150 pieces of cannon of the largest calibre moveable in the field, and exquisitely finished; an artillery immeasurably more powerful than was ever brought into the field by Wellington or Napoleon. It is only in morals the Sikhs are to be ranked as barbarous. They are a race as vigorous in body, as acute in intellect, and skilful in all the arts they cultivate, of which war is the chief, as the generality of Europeans. The place at which this formidable host passed the river, may be about 40 or 50 miles from Lahore, the capital of Punjab, and within a much less distance of Ferozeshah, the most advanced of the British posts. Ferozeshah is about 15 or 20 miles from the point at which the Sikhs crossed the river, if it be so much.

The invaders having established themselves and organized their forces on the British side of the Sutlej, made some slight demonstration of attacking Ferozeshah in the interval between the 15th and 18th; but, upon the last named day, broke up, and taking the road to Delhi, proceeded in a southerly direction, as it they would attack Ferozeshah, leaving it on their right. In this direction a division of 30,000 of the invaders had proceeded about 25 miles to a place called Moodkee, when on the evening of the 18th, they were met by a part of the British army commanded by Sir Hugh Gough and the Governor-General, Sir Henry Hardinge, who, as second in command, took the field in person.—A fierce conflict ensued in which the Sikhs lost the artillery attached to their division, in number 17 guns. It was in this stage of the battle that Sir Robert Sale and General M'Kaskill fell. The contest proceeded languidly through the 19th and 20th, the armies on both sides being occupied with the burial of their dead, and the re-organization of their respective armies. During these two days the British Commander received some re-inforcements; but the invaders having fallen back upon their main body, probably 30,000 or 40,000, presented a prodigiously augmented force, when the shock of battle was renewed on the 21st, at a place called Ferozeshah, about 12 miles in retreat from Moodkee. At Ferozeshah the invaders had prepared a strongly entrenched camp, which they stood prepared to defend with 100 pieces of their huge field artillery and 60,000 men. Imagination can scarcely depict the fury and the obstinacy of the two days fight, but must have preceded the capture of the invaders' camp, with all its material and artillery, and the utter dispersion of the invading army on the 22d December. The most fortunate escaped to Islands in the Sutlej, or perhaps to the Punjab bank, but the greater part were scattered in broken parties through the British territories. Their loss is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 35,000 in killed and wounded. Our loss in killed and wounded, it is to be feared, falls little short of 3,300, including 50 European officers.

Mexican News.

Fifteen Days Later from Mexico.

By the big *Oceana*, arrived here last night, we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 10th inst. The important articles against *El Tiempo*, to advocate and defend its principles, were changed into *El Republicano*, with the view of offending the country and defeating the *Tiempo*.

Mr. Sidel was still at Jalapa, from which place he addressed a letter to the Mexican Government, in order to inquire whether he should be admitted or not as Minister. *La Hesperia* says that a long debate had taken place at the Council, the result of which was not known; but the *Republicano* of the 10th says that by a source which can be relied upon, the editors have received information that Mr. Sidel will not be admitted as Minister of the United States, and that Mexico will not enter into any arrangements about the Texas boundary at the Sabine. We think we see it settled there!

The Mexicans were somewhat alarmed at the arrival of so many American vessels of war at their ports, and the journals we have received state that Gen. Paredes is disposed to march personally at the head of the troops, should the Americans show any hostile intentions.

The *Republicano* of the 10th publishes an extract of a letter which shows, in some respect, the impossibility that Paredes should remain longer in his actual position.

La Hesperia remarks that the official paper, *El Diario*, has changed its title, and the word *Republica* does not appear in it as before. In the present state of things, says the *Hesperia*, the slightest thing is noticed by all, and this change has caused many to believe that the Government has an interest in the principles advocated by *El Tiempo*.

We find full particulars about a loan which the Government is about negotiating with three mercantile houses of Mexico, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

It was reported that Gen. Mejia had intercepted some letters for the American Consul at Matamoros, which stated that the American troops were about stationing themselves on the left bank of the Rio Bravo, about the 27th of February.

The Archbishop of Mexico, Senor Don Manuel Posada y Garduno, was preaching in favor of the monarchal system. There are about four thousand clergymen and friars in Mexico, and nearly all of them are in favor of a monarchy.

By letters received in Tampico, dated Tepic, 24th Feb., it appears that a new revolution was on the point of breaking out in that portion of the Mexican Republic, the object of which is to separate the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, and Durango from the rest of the Republic. Gen. Urrea, who has for some time been in retirement, would, it is said, be solicited to take command of the revolutionary forces.

By a passenger arrived on board of the *Oceana* we learn that at last accounts received in Vera Cruz on the 15th inst., Mr. Sidel was daily expected at that port, as he had intimated to the authorities that he must be recognized immediately or he would be compelled to leave the country.

The Mexican fleet at Vera Cruz consisted of two steamers, three brigs, and four schooners. There were also on port the U. S. frigate *Potomac*, three sloops of war, and the big *Smer*. The *S.* arrived from Pensacola on the 10th.

Capt. Creighton, of the *Oceana*, reports having seen an English steamer standing into Vera Cruz on the 16th.—The *O.* sailed in company with the schooner *Water Witch*, for this port.—The schr. *Sarah Lavina* was advertised to sail for New York on the 17th inst.

There is in the composition of every son of Adam, let the pride of philosophy digest the matter how it may, a perverseness, greater or less, towards superstition; every one of us has his weak points, and, indeed, some observers of human nature carry this notion to the length of declaring that the reason of all men, upon the touch of some particular chord, may be temporarily unharmonized, so that all mankind are mad, in a certain degree on some particular points.

The *St. Louis Reporter* says that about 2,000 Mormons, mostly young men, have crossed the Mississippi on their way to California. They are to form the *avant guard* of the Mormon expedition. They have started early for the purpose of providing the necessary subsistence for those who are to follow.