



JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12.

Thanks to the Steamers E. D. White and Gen. Worth for papers.

Dr. D. L. Broom has informed us that he will soon be in Woodville.

We desire to call the particular attention of every reader to the valuable communication from a friend, to be found in another column, headed, the Fugitive Slave Law.

OUR PAPER.—We refer our readers to our prospectus, which appears in another column. By a very slight effort upon the part of our friends, the circulation of the Republican might be very materially and beneficially extended. We need not expatiate arguments why this should be done.

There will be a meeting on next Tuesday the 19th inst., in the Court House, for the purpose of organizing a Southern States Rights Association! Now is the time in which every Southern man should be up and doing: Should make every effort to disseminate the facts relating to the position in which the Southern States stand. Certainly it is a most blameable weakness, to turn away from the contemplation of impending danger.

It proposed to form this association for the full discussion of our federal relations, that they may be viewed in every light, and shown up before the people. This alone is necessary to insure a unanimity in this, our noble country, which has always done her duty, and is already looked upon abroad, as a miniature South Carolina; a nest of State Rights rebels.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, State of Mississippi, have recently finished an interesting and important session at Jackson. Most excellent officers were elected for the year. Among other business transacted, the controversy about the pledge was settled in a most satisfactory manner.

We are glad to see the recent impetus given to our Woodville Division. Quite a spirit prevails. Old members are returning and new ones joining. The Dengue has kept the country members from attending for some time, but now that it is gone, a full attendance is expected. Cheer each other on, brethren.

GEN. FOOTE'S PROGRESS.—This gentleman finds it a somewhat more difficult task than he supposed, to reduce the "shallow minded, factious, aspiring demagogues at home to their proper level." He was met most triumphantly at Canton, by Mr. Mr. Willie. Proceeding thence to Columbia, Mr. Foote heard of a meeting in Oktibbeha, and leaving the stage, it is said, made his way to it on foot. When he reached there, the eloquent Mr. Barry was speaking, and Mr. Foote announced that when the meeting had concluded its business, he intended addressing it. Mr. Barry concluded, and resolutions were unanimously adopted, censuring Mr. Foote, and inviting him to resign his seat in the Senate. Mr. Foote getting up to speak, the people all took their hats and left. Mr. Foote, we hear, proceeded to Columbus, where he was most successfully met by Messrs. Barry and Featherston.

How different this is from what Mr. Foote fondly anticipated. How shall he go back and tell the Senate that he was mistaken when he told them formerly of the sentiment of Mississippi! How mortifying!

What a palpable contrast Col. Davis is to Mr. Foote, in all things!

We see in the Charleston Mercury a pledge, signed by 133 gentlemen, of Prince Williams Parish S. C., never to ship any produce upon any vessel, owned, commanded or manned by a citizen, or citizens of the non-slave-holding States; and furthermore, they hold themselves in readiness to support the sovereignty of their State. South Carolina is all ready. Her people are unanimous, and they only hold back from immediate secession, because they having so long borne the character of "hot-heads," and they know that, if they were at once to burst loose from this nominal union, this might be used by their enemies to weaken the Southern cause, in the other Southern States. They are however fully prepared, and only wait for some other State to move, for them to proceed with all their physical strength, and moral influence.

The Hon. Jeff. Davis was to speak at a Barbecue given to him in Benton, on the 9th ult. This gentleman's tour through the State, has been most triumphant. He finds himself personally, universally popular; and he is most agreeably disappointed, at finding the people, tenfold more strong and unanimous than he could ever hope for.

We see in the last Delta a most artful document headed, "To the Democratic Party of the State of Louisiana." It appears that a Mr. Stanton addressed to Mr. Soule a note, asking for his opinion as to a present or future session of the South, or of Louisiana, from the Union, on account of recent actions in Congress. Mr. Soule referred him to the speeches he had made in the Senate, upon the Compromise bills, and said, "I have not one word to retract from what I have said of the merits of those measures, or of their bearing upon the future destinies of the South."

Upon this, another letter was written and circulated for signatures. It was disapproved of for various reasons, and only some seventy-nine signed it. To this letter, Mr. Soule replied:

"Whenever the grave matters so dignifiedly alluded to in that paper, shall come before me in the only shape that can reach my official responsibilities to the State and people of Louisiana, depend upon it, they will be met with a spirit not unworthy of the high station which I occupy, and of the duties which I owe to the great interests confided to my protection and guardianship. But as I can regard you neither as the organs of that people and State, nor indeed as the echoes of the party to which you say you belong; as I ask neither your applause nor your support, you will pardon me for taking no other notice of the queries which you have propounded to me, than by assuring you that I am not to be moved out of that property which becomes a public man, and above all, an American Senator, by the tricks of five or six disorganizers, who for some time past, have been moving every rubbish they could lay their feet upon, to kick it at me, and can have no object but to distract and divide the democratic party, that they may build to themselves, upon its ruin, an importance which they know but too well they cannot secure as long as it stands by its principles and remains united."

The manner in which Mr. Soule has been received at home; the attempts of a few politicians to establish themselves a popularity among the abolitionists of New Orleans by making themselves prominent Unionists, and for this purpose persecuting Mr. Soule, are well known. These are some of the men who addressed this letter to Mr. Soule. They may be, as they call themselves, members of the democratic party, but they are not democrats certainly not such as pass current in Mississippi, nor is a party composed of such men worthy of Mr. Soule. Had these men, even though the representative of the party, any right to require from Mr. Soule the expression of an opinion upon a matter of such importance, and an opinion, too, which perhaps he has not fully formed! Assuredly not. Mr. Soule was elected by the Legislature; he represented the sovereignty of the State, and the Legislature alone had the right to instruct him, and to that body alone he was amenable for his acts in the first place. If he were a candidate, his constituency should, and had the right to know his opinions, so that, if not suitable, they might not elect him; but Mr. Soule was no candidate. Besides, the question these men asked had no connection with his duties as Senator, and unless they had, no one could possibly have a right to ask them. The whole power of a constituency, whether the Legislature or a portion of the immediate people, is to instruct its representative. If the instructions be not contrary to his oath office, he must obey or resign. These were not, in any respect, Mr. Soule's constituency; their questions were totally impertinent, and his answer to them is what they should have received.

[FOR THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN.] THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Congress, at its late session, passed a law amending the act of 1793, for the reclamation of fugitive slaves. Experience has demonstrated the inefficiency of the law, in consequence of the acts of the people and the Legislatures of the non-slaveholding States.

The Constitution of the United States, Art. 4 Sec. 2, expressly provides that, "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up to claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

The right of the slave-owner to reclaim his property is here clearly recognized, and the duty of States to deliver up such slave, as well. Yet, in defiance of right, the non-slaveholding States, in several instances, made it penal for any officer thereof to enforce the law of 1793. To meet this state of feeling among the people, Congress provided, at the late session, that certain United States officers should, on application, under a proper showing of right, by the owner or his attorney, to deliver over his slave to be conveyed to the State where such slave may have fled. This act was one of the series of measures, reported by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Senate, Committee of Thirteen, known as the "Compromise" or the "Adjustment" bill, and was intended to give the bitter pill, which the South has been forced to swallow in the shape of the remainder of the "Adjustment."

By the admission of California with her territory, sufficient, in extent, for six large States, all forever devoted to free-soilism, by the dismemberment of Texas and the addition of territory enough to New Mexico for three States as large as Mississippi, with the certainty of her admission at the next session as a State, with a constitution prohibiting slavery—thus placing Utah between the two non-slaveholding States, and of course, casting off all emigration from the slave-holding States thither—the South has been effectually barred from the privilege of extending her institutions, and placed in a hopeless minority in both branches of Congress.

In lieu of all these immense advantages, securing to the North supremacy in the Federal Government—the poor boon of the amendment to the law of 1793, for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, was granted by Congress.

How has that act been received at the North? We answer, by mobs and bloodshed, by resolutions of condemnation from most of the religious denominations in their synods, associations,

conferences and separate churches; by letters in opposition to it by the prominent leading members of society and parties, such as Josiah Quincy, of Boston, and Washington Hunt, of New York, the nominee of the whigs for Governor; by resolutions of a powerful party (the whigs) in New York and Massachusetts raising the standard of repeal or modification.

Yet the Wilkinson Whig attempts to delude the people, by the assertion that, "the operation of the fugitive slave bill has been more tranquil than could have been expected."

Has it come to pass, that the editor of a newspaper published in the midst of a slave-holding community, thinks we have so little justice on our side, that demonstrations of the most unequivocally hostile and even bloody character, in opposition to a law passed, in conformity with a clear and express constitutional provision, for the protection of the slave owner in his property, and that too on the part of the law-loving and law-abiding people of New England, is nothing more than could have been expected?

Again: the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts have gone further. It has been recommended that officers be appointed to aid fugitives from labor, or slaves, in defending themselves against the claim of their masters.

Massachusetts is under the same obligations to Virginia, South Carolina and other slaveholding States, that they owe to each other. What would be thought of a proposition in Mississippi to appoint officers in each county to aid the runaway slaves from Louisiana in contesting the right of their masters to reclaim them?

Suppose Wilkinson county was publicly to aver that every slave who could escape from West Feliciana, should be aided by our officers in disputing the right of his master to take him out of jail, and carry him home! Undoubtedly, it would create disaffection among the slaves—they would desert their masters in crowds, and the attempt, on our part, to aid and abet them would produce civil war. But no one would dare make such a proposition in Wilkinson county—it would ensure him a coat of tar and feathers. Yet, the Wilkinson Whig, speaking of the anti-slavery resolutions of the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, says: "Again, the resolutions of the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts recommend that officers be appointed in each county, whose duty it should be to afford to all slaves arrested under the laws of Congress, the advantages of counsel and law. And this has been denounced. But where is the injustice or the wrong?"

Verily, the whig organ of Wilkinson county plays a strange tune for a Southern audience. It is lamentable to perceive the studied attempt, on the part of the federal press to conceal and gloss over the alarming state of public opinion and feeling North on the subject of slavery.

Every man who reads the newspapers knows that the passage of the fugitive slave law, so far from being a peace measure, has renewed the anti-slavery agitation with ten fold violence at the North. It is a fact, that not only mobs of runaway negroes, but religiousists and politicians are arrayed in open hostility to the law at the North, and that the standard of repeal has been raised. There is no peace, and never will be, for us so long as the South is divided and submits to Northern oppression.

The non-slaveholding States rob us at an average rate of 1540 slaves, or \$693,000 per annum, and refuse to permit efficient laws to be enforced for the restoration of our property. They have robbed us of a share in the public domain—they have placed the seal of inferiority upon us; and yet men are found, even in our midst, ready to become their apologists, and ready to denounce those who would resist outrage and oppression, as traitors. What benefit can we expect from a Union which bears such fruit? Truly, we are a patient people. But the day of retribution will come, and woe, then, to the unfaithful sentinel who cried, Peace! Peace! All's well! when the enemy were at the threshold. G.

FUGITIVE SLAVE EXCITEMENT.—Boston Sunday October 27.—There was a great excitement here on Saturday, 26th inst., caused by the arrest of John Knight, the agent of the owners of a fugitive slave named Craft, from Georgia. Knight was arrested for slander, in having called Craft a thief. Fifteen hundred persons surrounded the Court-House. Knight was jailed in the sum of \$1,000, and set at liberty. Great excitement exists among the colored population. They are all armed, and declare that no fugitive slave shall be carried out of Boston, if powder and ball can prevent it.

THE NATCHES CLIQUE versus HON. T. J. STEWART.—There are petitions circulating in Franklin county, the object of which is to force our distinguished State Senator to abandon his independent and patriotic stand in behalf of State rights, or vacate his seat. This extraordinary movement originated with a few in our city, who, not having the boldness to attack, in a manly manner, the character of one enjoying the confidence of his constituents, are artfully endeavoring to thrust the honest citizens of Franklin between themselves and responsibility. This being done, the petition will be presented to the people of Adams county, with the request that they acquiesce in destroying forever, without even a hearing, the political hopes and moral influence of a man attached to his fellow-citizens by interest, home, family and friends. We throw out these hints for the benefit of our Franklin readers, and to inform our Senator that he, too, is to be sacrificed for the promotion of bankrupt merchants, political scribblers and petty-fogging lawyers, that are banded together, heretofore, for mutual benefits. There was a period in our history when it was not considered penal to advocate the constitutional rights of our institutions; but things have changed. A set of men who have brought with them the prejudices that have been studiously impressed upon their minds from the cradle to manhood, have succeeded in gulling the people, by their hypocritical ories for the Union, and stigmatizing as traitors all who dare assert their rights. Reader! mark them well, for if your country should ever be in danger, or your domestic institutions invaded, they will be the first to desert you in the hour of trial; they will not be found, as will Quitman, Davis, Stewart and others, whose overthrow they are secretly plotting.—Free Trader.

We gave some time since the happy notice of the bold stand taken by the New Orleans Delta, in favor of Southern Rights. This paper came out not only from the rest. We gave last week an article from the old and influential Bee, showing its new Southern position. We are happy now to announce a recent and most unlooked for change in the Louisiana Courier, so long conducted by Col. Wagner, a democrat, but of a Northern cast of sentiment. His views not suiting the proprietors of the journal, he left them, and as an evidence of the present tone of the paper, see the following:

NORTHERN VIOLENCE.—The people of the South have but to look to the North to satisfy them of the excitement and ultimate disaster which must result from the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill. It does not require a prophet to foretell the coming of the storm which is likely to be attended with all manner of strife and bloodshed.

Upon the passage of this bill various and clashing opinions will be entertained and expressed as to its efficacy and permanency. There were men at the time irreconcilably hostile to it, and with the leading free-soilers and abolitionists, that class of them who have hitherto been the ring leaders and prime movers of all manner of rebellion, it was manifest that they would war to the "bitter end," and never cease to remonstrate until the law was repealed by Congress, fully and entirely.

There was another class, rather more subdued in the tone of its opposition, who while equally bitter in their hostility, feared to be avowedly so, because public sentiment was not fully understood, or if understood, it was considered politic to withhold their opposition until the press could be heard and the lines drawn between the friends and opponents of the bill. But little time was required to do this. The telegraphic announcement of the passage of the Bill by Congress was the signal for war. In the States of Massachusetts and Vermont public meetings were held and the most inflammatory and urgent appeals made to the Northern representation in Congress and threats proclaimed to remove every member therefrom who would not pledge himself to a repeal of the law.

In the State of New York the same thunders were heard, and the tocsin of alarm sounded by that prince of insurrectionists, William H. Seward. Negro meetings were called and held in the open face of day and the whites passing by the houses in which these assemblies were gathered, were threatened with death by the sword and bowie-knife if they dared enforce the law.

This was tolerated and piously endured, and the assent of the leading journals of the city given, some tacitly, others avowedly.

The truth is that ninety-nine hundredths of the population are ripe for the repeal of the law to-morrow, upon the ground that "there is a higher law to which they owe greater allegiance than to the States."

If there was difference of opinion at first as to the propriety of endurance and submission, based upon a conviction that the South had endured the multiplied grievances which had been visited upon her, long enough, that feeling no longer exists. The majority have spoken in unmistakable language, and the marshals and other sentinels of the law, where duty it is to enforce it at all hazards, stand with folded arms trembling with the apprehension of being mobbed and but to death. This is no over-wrought picture. It may be said, in truth, that unanimity of sentiment prevails from Mason and Dixon's line to the extreme northern boundary. The blacks are fleeing no longer to the Canadas for protection. Mobocracy has thrown around them its iron panoply. Resistance to the law, fierce and determined, is the watchword, and the hall of the House of Representatives is to be the theatre "of relief and repeal." The negroes of the city of Boston, where Mr. Webster's influence has been said to be all-powerful, are in arms as may be seen from the following despatch to the Picayune:

A GOOD SPIRIT.—We love to see an evidence of taste like the following answer of the Southern Press to the Lowell American. It shows a fine tone of feeling. It is the spirit with which man was created. It is the feeling which inspired the breasts of the knights errant, the cavaliers, the chivalry of all ages. It is the sentiment which has elevated the South to that noble station they occupy as men:

Manstealers in Lowell!—We understand that one or more persons were in this city yesterday for the purpose of capturing Mr. Booth, the barber, who has a shop near the Washington House, a very respectable man, who has been in the city for some years. Mr. Booth was formerly a slave in Virginia. He is now in Montreal, and his friends yesterday telegraphed to him that he had better remain there for the present. We hope, however, he will return to the city, for we think there are men enough in Lowell who believe in the "higher law," to protect him against all the efforts of the manstealers. In the meanwhile we recommend to all persons who come to Massachusetts on that business, a perusal of Haynau's excursion to the London Brewery [Lowell (Mass.) American.

There are not men enough in Lowell to act on a law high enough to keep seven thousand young white women in that town out of servitude in factories, more laborious and unwholesome than the slavery from which they talk of protecting these fugitive blacks.

There are not men enough in Massachusetts to keep fifty thousand of our white women from toil and confinement "at that of Lowell, and yet that is the State that pretends to be distressed to distraction at the reclamation of fugitive slaves to a servitude where, they have less labor to do, less confinement to suffer, and less privation to undergo than these white women of Massachusetts.—Southern Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, November 5. The Republic of this morning contradicts the report that orders have been sent to Boston to concentrate troops there for the enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

Out of one hundred new journals founded in Paris after the revolution in February, ninety-six have already ceased to exist.

At a Southern Rights meeting in Burke county, Ga., the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the bills for establishing territorial governments in Utah and New Mexico, inasmuch as they fail to protect the slave-holder from the operation of the Mexican law excluding slavery, said by Messrs. Clay, Webster, Cass, and others, advocates of these bills, to be still in full force, as fully and efficiently exclude the South from these territories, as could be done by a literal enactment of the Proviso.

2. Resolved, That by the admission of California into the Union, under a Constitution formed by a small number of transient adventurers, Congress has intervened against the South, and given life and validity to a prohibition of slavery, otherwise null and void, and we full agree with our distinguished Senator, Judge Berrien, in the declaration that, "it is the same thing as if Congress had interposed the Proviso themselves."

3. Resolved, That we agree with the people of the north, in the opinion, that the act of Congress abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, is but the first step to the abolition of slavery in all places under the jurisdiction of the general government, and constitutes another act of invidious and unconstitutional discrimination against our property and institutions.

4. Resolved, That these acts unerringly indicate the deliberate determination of the free states to persevere in their hostility to our rights and interests, and subject us to a degrading inferiority; and that we see nothing in the state of public opinion, in those States, to induce the belief that even a tame submission to present wrongs, will secure us against future and more destructive aggression.

5. Resolved, That the recent acts of Congress, of which we complain, are substantially as the people of Georgia, in their party conventions and legislative bodies, have most solemnly and repeatedly declared, they would resist at "every hazard," and that a tame submission to these acts, in the face of such pledges, will place Georgia before the Union and the world, in a position humiliating, that her sons may well blush to own her.

6. Resolved, That we will leave it to the wisdom of the Convention, to devise the mode and measure of redress, pledging ourselves to sustain any measure which it may recommend, if it secures the rights and interests of the people of Georgia.

7. Resolved, That our thanks be tendered to our distinguished Senator, the Hon. John McPherson Berrien, for the able and patriotic manner in which he has defended Southern Rights and Southern Institutions, during the late session of Congress.

From the Madisonian. SENATOR FOOTE VIOLATING INSTRUCTIONS.

At the last session of the Legislature, the Joint Select Committee on Federal and State Relations, made a report approved by nearly three-fourths of both houses, there being only 25 dissentients, six in the Senate and nineteen in the House.

The 9th Resolution is as follows: Be it further resolved, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated and placed at the disposal of the Governor of this State, to be drawn from the treasury upon his requisition and to be used in the adoption of necessary measures for protecting the constitutional rights of the State, in the event of the passage by the Congress of the United States, and the approval by the President of any Bill containing the "Wilmot Proviso" as applicable to any of the Territories of the United States, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or the slave trade between said District and any of the States.

This may be regarded as the very strongest evidence of the Legislative will. Here the Legislature indicate their opposition to the passage of certain obnoxious measures by Congress in the most marked terms, yea that the passage of any one of these measures would justify this State in taking the most extreme attitude of resistance and for assuming this attitude of resistance twenty thousand dollars were placed at the disposal of the Executive. A copy of these resolutions, it was provided, should be forwarded "to our Senators and Representatives" and they may be regarded as instructions of the most imposing and obligatory character.

And strange as it may seem, one of these very Senators, has not merely failed to oppose the passage of one of these obnoxious measures but has been pertinaciously and zealously urging upon Congress the passage of a Bill containing one of these odious measures against which our Legislature protested so strongly at its last session. And that senator is H. Stuart Foote, who in time past has been known as a strenuous advocate of the doctrine of instruction.

The resolution alluded to, enumerates the "Wilmot proviso, as applicable to any of the territories of the United States, or any law abolishing slavery in any State or territory, or in the District of Columbia, or the slave trade between said District and any of the States." Now the present Compromise bill contains a provision amounting substantially to an abolition of the

The last of the series of bills embraced in the compromise is the "bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia," and is as follows: A Bill to suppress the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of next, it shall not be lawful to bring into the District of Columbia any slave whatever for the purpose of being sold, or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transported to any other State or place; and if any slave shall be brought into said District by its owner, or by the authority or consent of its owner, or contrary to the provisions of this act, such slave shall thereupon become liberated and free.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for each of the corporations of the citizens of Washington and Georgetown, from time to time, and as often as may be necessary, to abate, break up, and abolish any depot or place of confinement of slaves brought into said District as merchandise, contrary to the provisions of this act, by such appropriate means as may appear to either of the said corporations expedient and proper; and the same power is hereby vested in the county court of Washington, if any attempt shall be made within its limits to establish a depot or place of confinement for slaves brought into the said District as merchandise, contrary to this act.

From these provisions of the compromise no slave can be brought into the District of Columbia for the purpose of being sold or for the purpose of being placed in depot, to be subsequently transported to any other State or place "and any slave brought in contrary to its provisions shall become liberated and free."

Here then is a bill that does abolish the slave trade between said District and the States—one of the contingencies enumerated by the Legislature and which they thought, would justify the State in taking an extreme attitude of resistance.

By the Compromise bill it is apparent that slaves cannot be brought from any of the States into the District either as merchandise for that market, or for the purpose of being transported thence to other States. This provision is usually in direct conflict with the resolutions of our Legislature, and yet Senator Foote is using his best exertions to have Congress pass a law which our Legislature regard as a gross outrage upon southern rights and against which she deemed it necessary to provide by placing at Executive disposal twenty thousand dollars for "protecting the constitutional and sovereign rights of the State."

If General Foote still maintains the democratic doctrine of the right of the Legislature to instruct our Senators and the corresponding obligation of Senators to obey those instructions, he ought to carry out the spirit of the resolutions passed at the last session or resign his trust to other hands.

PROSPECTUS OF THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN.

The Woodville Republican, will soon have reached the twenty-eighth year of its existence; and is the oldest paper now in publication in the State of Mississippi. It has recently been enlarged, and small type has been purchased, so that it presents each week, a large amount of reading matter, neatly printed.

As a party paper—when the issues formerly made, between the Whig and Democratic parties present themselves—it is democratic. But in the present aspect of our public affairs, we have arrayed against us, the Northern people organized into a faction, and the Republican is marshalled under the Banner of the SOUTHERN STATES RIGHTS PARTY. The Northern political parties, though struggling against each other, are united in their opposition to the South and her institutions. It is a wonderful thing, that we, of the South, having to support ourselves against this northern faction for existence itself, should be divided. Against this spirit of division among our own people, the Republican, casting off all party bias and party ties, has contended, and will still contend. To be successful in this object it is only necessary to present fairly to our people what our opponents have done, are doing, and desire to do. We think it the duty of every southern man, to aid in accomplishing this absolutely necessary design.

Useful and entertaining articles of an agricultural, scientific and literary character, will constantly find a place in the columns of the Republican, so that it will be entertaining, and suitable for all persons. The terms of the Republican are—Three dollars per annum, if paid in advance, and four dollars, if not paid before the expiration of six months. All communications directed to the style of the paper.

EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.—The fugitive slave excitement in Boston is assuming a fearful attitude. Bloodshed is apprehended.

MARKED.—On the 5th inst., by Rev. Mr. Hall, Mr. ISAAC W. COLLINS, of Adams county, Miss., to Miss AMANDA C. BENTON, of East Feliciana Parish, La.