



THE PATH OF DUTY,

IS THE PATH OF SAFETY.

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POETRY.

From the Charleston Mercury. GEORGIA TO CAROLINA. CAROLINA, TRUST ME! Southern champion! I adjure thee, By the glories of the past; With thy palmy banner o'er thee, Trust thy sister to the last! What though fearful men distrust thee; What though traitors bind my hand, In the coming battle must we Face to face as foemen stand? On the day when thy bright star Rose in fame o'er Moultrie's fight, And thy minute guns afar Told thy firmness and thy might! When thy serpent banner fell, Shattered midst the iron rain, In the battle's fiercest swell, Georgia and raised it again! CAROLINA, TRUST ME! In that dark, disastrous day, When by foreign folly led, Patriot lives were thrown away, Patriot legions vainly bled! Highest o'er the cruel slaughter, STANDARD of that gallant band, Gift of Carolina's daughter, Waved aloft in Georgian hand! When the battle backward rolled, Safe, though into fragments torn, Stained with blood in every fold, Was that sacred banner borne. From a Georgian's breast they wound it— "Tell her," said he, "how I fell; Tell, oh tell her, where ye found it, For I've kept my promise well." CAROLINA, TRUST ME! Georgia still hath many a son To help thee in thy sorest need, To smile at peaceful victory won, Or bleed with thee, if thou must bleed!

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. Collins, of Georgia, who was a candidate on the Union side for the convention is the owner of Crafts, the fugitive slave, in attempting to arrest whom and his wife the recent difficulties in Boston occurred. It is said that the Doctor desired to cause a diversion in favor of the submissionists, by showing how promptly the law would be respected in the "law and order" Athens of America, and therefore sent his agents for Crafts. Being unsuccessful, the Doctor wrote a letter to Mr. Fillmore showing him all the facts; and just before the election got an answer, which was promptly published, to secure, it is said, as much as possible to the Unionists, by showing the favorable disposition of the Commander of the Army and Navy. Mr. Foote told us here what great things the President would do for us in the way of putting down the resisters of the Fugitive Slave Law. But what does it amount to? What indeed can it amount to? The President says, in this letter, that he would advise that the laws should take their usual course. And, in relation to the warrants lying useless and unexecuted in the Marshall's office, that the only course is, when an officer is derelict in his duty to remove him and appoint another. What would this be but to remove an abolitionist and appoint another; remove him for the same offence, and appoint a still more obstinate one, and perhaps so on to the end? When the law does not take its usual course, and the officers, with the posse, says the letter cannot enforce it, then the army and navy must be used. As for mustering the posse, from all appearances, it would be on the other side of the question; at all events, when the posse finds it impossible the army and navy will be swept away like chaff from the face of the earth. Here is the letter:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, Nov. 9th, 1850. Robert Collins, Mcon. Ga. Sir:—I am instructed by the President to inform you that your letter of the 2d inst., addressed to him, enclosing several slips from newspapers in relation to the proceedings of a portion of the community in Boston, on the subject of the Fugitive Slave Law, was received by him yesterday, and that he has given to the letter and its enclosures a careful perusal.

You state, in substance, that you are the owner of Crafts, one of the fugitive slaves for which warrants of arrest were issued in Boston, and call the President's attention to the enclosed slips taken mostly from Northern papers, by which he will perceive the manner in which your agents were received and treated for merely asking that the slaves be returned according to the laws of the United States. That they have been arrested under various warrants, as kidnappers, and on frivolous pretences, and unreasonably detained; and that your friends have become their sureties for more than \$20,000.

You also say, that the manner in which officers have performed their duty will appear by the slips; and that the warrants now in the hands of the Marshall's office. You then speak of the pernicious effect of such proceedings, and of their tendency to disturb the harmony of the Union, and of the great importance of having the law faithfully executed; and finally, inquire "whether it is not in the power, and is not the intention of the Executive of the United States to cause that law to be faithfully and properly enforced?"

To this the President directs me to reply, that you cannot be more deeply impressed than he is, with the importance of having every law faithfully executed. Every statute, in this country, passed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution; must be presumed to embody the will of a majority of the people of the Union; and as such, is entitled to the respect and obedience of every true American citizen; and the Constitution which the President has sworn to support has made it his especial duty "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed." He has no thought of shrinking from his duty, in this or any other case; but will, to the utmost of his ability, firmly and faithfully perform it.

But how is he to cause the law to be executed? First, by appointing proper officers to fill the various offices and discharge their various functions with diligence and fidelity; and if any shall be found incompetent or unfaithful, by removing them, where he has the power of removal;—and appointing more competent and faithful officers in their places. And secondly, in extreme cases, "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the civil officers with the posse which the law authorizes and requires them to call to their aid, it will be his duty to call forth the militia, and use the army and navy for the purpose of overcoming such forcible combinations against the laws.—But, in either case, prudence and justice require that there should be more satisfactory evidence of official delinquency, or forcible resistance, than mere rumor, or newspaper statements; and yet these are all which have been furnished in this case.

If any Marshal neglect to perform his duty, the law gives a right of action to the aggrieved party for the injury which he may sustain; and if he refuse to perform it, the statute has imposed upon him a severe penalty. But if he refuse or wilfully neglect to perform it, when this shall be satisfactorily made to appear to the President, then, in addition to his liability to the aggrieved party, it would doubtless be the duty of the Executive to remove him from office, and appoint another in his place. But your letter contains no proof of the kind, and therefore seems to require no action. It is equally clear that no case is presented justifying a call upon the militia, or the use of the army to execute the laws; and the President has so much confidence in the patriotism and devotion to the laws which have always characterized a large majority of the people of Boston, that he cannot for a moment believe that it will ever be necessary to call in any extraordinary aid to execute the laws, in that community.

Individuals may become excited, and may in the heat of the moment, offer resistance to the laws, but he has no doubt that in such event, so much to be regretted, the good sense of the community would soon rally to the support of the civil authorities, and that those who sustain the law would triumph; but he directs me to assure you, that if, unfortunately you should find yourself mistaken in this, and the painful necessity should arise, he is resolved to perform his duty by employing all means which the Constitution and Congress have placed at his disposal, to enforce the law. As to the complaint that your agents were unjustly prosecuted, and held to bail in unreasonable amounts, for pretended offences, the President directs me to say, that however he may regret any such injustice and inconvenience, he is not aware that he has the power to remedy the evil. If the complaints against your agents be unfounded, the defendants will doubtless be acquitted, and if malicious, they have their remedy in an action for a malicious prosecution. But as these are judicial questions over which the Executive can exercise no control, and he will be evily complained of, results from the acknowledged right of every individual to prosecute any one for an alleged offence or violation of right.

The President feels the importance of avoiding as far as practicable, all causes of irritation between the North and the South, and especially on the exciting subject of slavery. Were he permitted to advise, he would suggest to all, the importance of preserving the peace in these several States, and that every thing like intimidation and illegal or unjust annoyance, should be scrupulously avoided. Every effort should be made to cultivate a fraternal feeling. We should be a people of one interest and one sentiment, knowing no local division, and to erring in the heart of injustice. Our Union, so dear to the best of every true American, can only be preserved by strict observance of the Constitution, and an impartial administration of the laws.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant. W. S. DERRICK, Acting Sec'y.

MONSIEUR AND HIS ENGLISH MASTER.

Frenchman. No, sir, I never shall, can, will, learn your vile language. De verba one might, should, could, would pat me to death.

Mister. You must be patient. Our verb is very simple compared with yours.

F. Sample! Vat you call sample? Ven I say que je fusse, you say dat I might-could-vould-should have been. Ma foi! ver sample, dat! Now, sair, tell me, if you please, vat you call one verb?

M. A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

F. Eh, bien! ven I say I can't, vich I say, I be, I do, or I suffer?

M. It may be hard to say in that particular case.

F. Ma foi! How I might-could-vould-should am to know dat? But tell me, if you please, vat you mean ven you say, "De verb is a word?"

M. A means one, and it is the same as to say the verb is one word.

F. Eh, bien! Den ven I say I might-could-vould-should have been-loved, I use one verb. Huh! (with a shrug.)

M. Yes, certainly.

F. And dat verb be con word! I tink him ver long word, vid more joints dan de scorpion have in his tail.

M. But we do not use all the auxiliaries at once.

F. How many you use once?

M. One at a time. We say, I might-have-been-loved, or I could-have-been-loved.

F. And dat is only von word. Vat you mean by I could?

M. I was able.

F. Ver well. Vat you mean by have?

M. Hold, possess. It is difficult to say what it means apart from the other words.

F. Vy you use him, den? But vat you mean by been?

M. Existed. There is no exact synonyme.

F. Ver well! Den, ven I say I could-have-been-loved, that wills to say, I was able to be-loved, and dis is one word.

F. De French shid, no higher as dat, (holding his hand about as high as his knees,) he might-could-vould-should count four words, wid-out de pronoun. Bah! I shall never learn de English verb! no, never; no time!

M. When you hear me use a verb, you must acquire the habit of conjugating it; just as, I love, thou lovest, he loves—and believe me, you can't become familiar with the modes and tenses in any other way.

F. Vell, den, I shall, will begin wixan't. I can't, you can'test, he can't; we can't; ye can't; zey can't.

M. It is not so. Can't is a contraction of the verb cannot.

F. Vell, den; I cannot, zhou cannotest he cannoteth, or he cannots, we—

M. No, no! Cannot is two words—can and not.

F. Den, vot for you tie him together?

M. I see I ain't careful enough in my expressions.

F. Stop! Hold dere, if you please; I will-zhall once more try. I ain't, zhou ain'test, he ain'ts, we—

M. Ain't is not a verb; it is only a corruption. I won't let it again.

F. Ma foi! it is all one corruption. May or can I say, I can't, zhou vou'test, he von't?

M. No; you can't say so.

F. Vou'den? I might-could-vould-should-ain't-can't.

M. No; you can't say any such thing, for these verbs are all irregular, and must not be so used.

F. Muss! Vat you call muss? I muss, zhou musses, he musses. You say so?

M. No, no, no!

F. Vell, den, I might-could-vould-should-have-been-muss. How dat?

M. Muss is irregular. It never changes its termination.

F. Den vot for, vy you call him irregular, if he no change? Ma foi! he will-shall-ve regular; ver regular, indeed! Who make de grammare English?

M. Nobody in particular.

F. So I tink. I might-could-vould-should-guess so. I will-shall-muss-can-und-stand never one grammare vich say de verb be von word, ven be four, five, six, half dozen, and den call irregular; de only uniform verb dat never change. Scusey moi, Monsieur; I will nevaire may-can-might-could-vould-should-stude such grammare no more!

All actions and attitudes of children are graceful, because they are the luxuriant and immediate offspring of the moment, divested of affectation and free from all pretence.

Papers from the city of Mexico announce the election of Arias to the Presidency, he having received the vote of Chiapas, making the twelfth State, and a majority of all voting.

NORTHERN SCHOOLS AND SOUTHERN STUDENTS.

The policy and propriety of educating Southern youth at Southern institutions are daily becoming more obvious to those who have sent their sons to Yale or Cambridge, as well as to the youths themselves. We find in the Alabama Advertiser & Gazette the following proof of this, which we subjoin for the benefit of all interested. [Southern Press.]

A Southern Student at the North.—A friend has showed us, and allowed us to make the following extract from a letter written by an intelligent young gentleman, and a student from this vicinity, now at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Speaking of the sentiments of the people there, in reference to the recent adjustment, he says:

"They come out now and say that the passage of these several bills is a sure indication of their seeing consummated their fondest hopes, their sweetest dreams, viz: the total abolition of slavery in the United States. I regret that I ever came North, nor that the opportunities for mental culture are not as good as elsewhere, but because of the unpopularity of the two races North and South. I regret that I ever gave them a dime to assist in their doubly accursed cause of abolition."

If this galaxy of independent sovereignties is to be bound together alone by the great and broad phylactery of brotherly love and affection, by public opinion; then, indeed, is there truth in what has been pronounced, viz: "that the Union is already dissolved." Strike for our memories the glorious recollections of the past; the heroic deeds and achievements of a common ancestry, &c.; what of affection remains for the North? With sorrow we say it, our fathers were friends, but we, their children, are national enemies. When we of the South go North, we feel like this student, that we are in a strange land, among our slanderers, tradeners, vilifiers—in fine, impieable enemies. We regret ever having gone, and sigh to return. Can a Union be kept up under such circumstances? Time will solve the problem.

It will be recollected that General Foote, in his speech at this place, spoke of the editor of the Southern Press as being a rank abolitionist. It appears that Mr. Foote is accustomed to making this statement, and see how untrue it is. The editor of the Southern Press, Elwood Fisher, says:

A CALUMNY.—The Independent, a submission paper printed at Aberdeen, Mississippi, contains the following: ELWOOD FISHER AN ABOLITIONIST.—Gen. Foote, in the course of debate last Monday with Judge Ghoslin, seeing him read from the Southern Press to support his assertions, declared that five years ago, Elwood Fisher, its principal editor, was a rank abolitionist and he could prove it!

We could hardly suppose Gen. Foote capable of making such a statement, or the editor of the Independent of misunderstanding him so much as to relate so plainly what was not said. The allegation is utterly untrue.

Since 1832, long before abolition began, the senior editor has been a uniform and decided political friend of Mr. Calhoun, and for more than "five years" was an intimate personal one. And has invariably written, voted, spoken, and acted in opposition to the abolitionists since that event.

As for Gen. Foote, we have noticed him but little, because we considered his course and opinions of very little consequence—his multitudinous speeches in the Senate, letters in the papers, addresses from the stump, and the puff he has received from the allied aggressors and submissionists, to the contrary notwithstanding. We care, therefore, very little about what he says of us. [Southern Press.]

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, who writes with great vigor, after summing up the pretenses of the submissionists, who want to wait "a little longer," thus concludes:

Now, Messrs. Editors, is all this blowing-hot-and-cold from obliquity of reason, from cravenness or hypocrisy? We must act and yet stand still; must resist, yet be quiet; must concede, yet grieve this great nation; must concede, yet can't do it. Ah, who suggest, propose at this time that action which looks to a confederation of slave States; yet the urgency of the proposal is met by harping upon the danger and disadvantage of separate action. And this is so, when as yet not a man among us has either spoken of or proposed leadership in action by South Carolina, or secession by her alone, except as an ultimate and extreme measure. It is studiously overlooked by some, that South Carolina must be put in the position of instant readiness and ability to secede, to be prepared either to co-operate with any other State or States, or to resist alone, if they do not act. Why is this. Do not our people see, that there is no alternative left them but secession or submission, and that secession will and must be in the end, joint with other States, as they will and must go with us.

A DANGEROUS BEVERAGE.—Water is composed of certain gases, one of them quite explosive. The other night when Professor Dowland, in Pittsburgh, was decomposing water, and causing terrific explosions of its component gases, a rather free liver in the audience exclaimed, as he held his hand to his ear, "Catch me mixing water with my brandy after this—I might be blown up like the boiler of a steamboat."

WE FIND THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IN THE RICHMOND REPUBLICAN, ONE OF THE MOST REJOICING SUBMISSIONISTS IN THE SOUTH, HITHERTO.

The patience of Job was ruffled sometimes, and it requires a greater supply of humility than he possessed, to bear uncomplainingly the taunts and scolding of our Northern "brethren," superadded to their exertions and robberies. Here is the article. For an "acquiescence" paper, it smacks of resistance. [Southern Press.]

ELWOOD FISHER OF POWDER.—The New York Evening Post, in some comments upon a recent speech of Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, says:

"Mr. Burt is probably correct (we hope so at least) in supposing that if two States separate, to use his own phrase, 'the North would impair them back' but rather than disappoint him, and such as he, of their preference to fight the unnatural monsters, as he designates the white men of the North, we may perhaps see fit to inter-pose our appeals to their generosity by an occasional appeal to the United States forty-two pounders. There is an eloquence in powder which nothing else can equal, and which South Carolina has once acknowledged the force of; and as we place a higher estimate upon the value of the South to the North than Mr. Burt does, it is barely possible that we may consult Mr. Burt's preference, by employing our most forcible arguments first."

We think, for our own part, that there is much more probability of "the United States forty-two pounders" being used in the North than in South Carolina—that is, if the enemies of the Fugitive Slave bill mean anything by their mad threats of resistance. And we confess we shall not regret to see them used upon men who are so fond of menacing their Southern brethren with the weapons. It will give them a dose of their own favorite medicine, provided the balls can never catch up with the white and black fugitives.

The Hon. John McPherson Berrien is a candidate on the "Union Southern Rights" ticket, at Savannah, for the Georgia State Convention. The platform of the party is presented by the following resolutions adopted at the meeting making the nomination:

1st. That by the terms and according to the spirit of the constitutional compact of Union, no power not expressly, or by the clearest implication, delegated to such government, of right belongs or appertains to the same, and that in case of a palpable and dangerous violation of such compact, it is the duty and the right of each sovereign member of the confederacy to interpose, for its own protection, by some positive act of resistance, or a withdrawal from the Union.

2nd. That whilst we are opposed to the dissolution of the Union, or the secession of the State at the present time, yet we regard the late Congress upon the slavery and territorial questions (the fugitive slave bill excepted) as aggressive upon the rights of the South.

THE UNSUBMISSIVE SENATOR.—There is scarcely a leading man in our State who identified himself with the cause of the South that has not suffered from the desperate and unscrupulous efforts of Senator Foote to sustain himself before our people. The following statement was verified to us by Col. Calhoun, and it is but one of many other of a similar kind perpetrated against ourselves and others.—Mississippi.

In the course of his harangue at the theatre, on Thursday night, Foote stated that at a meeting in Tallahatchie county, the representatives from that county (Hon. J. L. Calhoun) introduced "Division" resolutions, and that they received but four votes in the meeting. Mr. Calhoun chanced to be in town yesterday, on his way to Jackson, and on being informed of the statement pronounced it utterly false—that he had introduced no such resolutions, and that the statement was a libel on the county, a large majority of whose people are for Southern rights and remedies. This is but a sample of the unscrupulous statements of the Senator, by which he hopes to sustain himself, or check his fall. A correction of this would fill a side of our paper.—Vicksburg Sentinel.

TRUTHFUL AND SOLEMN WARNING.—THE WASHINGTON UNION OF THE 16th inst., says:

We are assured upon authority to which we attach the greatest weight, that the Union hangs upon the fate of the fugitive slave law. Its repeal, or its material modification, or the failure to carry out its provision in all good faith, will cause every southern arm now raised in the cause of the Union to fall nerveless, and every tongue that now defends it will be palsied into silence. We state these facts for the purpose of awakening our countrymen of the North; and we assure them, with all the earnestness of the deepest conviction, that, unless they arouse themselves and come to the rescue, there is a great and imminent danger of the dissolution of the Union.

CAUSES OF FAILURE AMONG BUSINESS MEN.—A writer in Hunt's Magazine enumerates the following causes of failure among business men: 1. An ambition to be rich. 2. Aversion to labor. 3. An impatient desire to enjoy the luxuries of life before the right to them has been acquired in any way. 4. The want of some better principles for the distinguishing between right and wrong, than a reference merely to what is established as honorable in the society in which he happens to live.

CALIFORNIA.

There is but little important news from the Pacific States. The elections seem to have terminated all sorts of ways. In San Francisco Bartal (dem) was elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Bennett, Carr, Wethered and Thorne, (whigs) to the house; Judge Shatruck (whig) was chosen Judge of the Superior Court and Mr. Benham (whig) District Attorney. At San Jose the whig ticket was elected throughout, and at Santa Clara apart of each ticket. James A. McDougal (democrat) has been elected Attorney General for the State; E. H. Tharp (democrat) Clerk of the Supreme Court; James T. Menzies (whig) is chosen superintendent of Public Instruction.

The vote for the location of the seat of Government, as far as heard from shows a large majority in favor of the town of Valgile.

The State Senate is whig by two majority; the House is yet uncertain. The Courier of the latest date says that both Houses are whig.

There have been one or two cases of undoubted Asiatic cholera in San Francisco, but the papers do not appear to apprehend any thing like an epidemic.

Col. Wm. S. Hamilton, youngest son of the distinguished Alexander Hamilton, died in Sacramento City on the 7th of August last.

Dr. Collier is exhibiting his model Artists at Sacramento city, at \$4 a ticket.

Elegant and substantial structures are going up in the burnt district. The Ontario House has been rebuilt in splendid style.

Squatterism in Sacramento appears to be on the advance; some of the prominent leaders have been elected to the Legislature, among them Dr. Robinson, who at the time of the election was incarcerated in the prison ship, for riotous proceedings during the late disturbance in that town.

As an instance of physician's fees, we perceive that Dr. Hastings' bill for attending Mayor Bigelow amounted to \$10,000.

The intelligence of the passage of the California Bill, reached Francisco early in October, and caused unbounded rejoicings. A grand salute was fired from the Plaza, and many private dwellings were illuminated in the evening. It has diffused universal joy throughout all classes. The General Council have made arrangements for a grand celebration in commemoration of the event, and have appropriated the sum of \$5,000 for the purpose.

How it Works.—At Chardon, Ohio, fifty of the most respectable, influential and wealthy citizens have formed themselves into a military company to resist by force of arms, the Fugitive slave law in that vicinity.

The Free-soilers of McHenry county, Illinois, assembled in mass meeting, on the 21st instant. Some of the resolutions adopted would be amusing if they did not evince so much of the malignity. The first one was a re-adopt ion of the Van Buren Buffalo platform of 1848. Two others deserve notice.—They will serve as fair specimens of the proceedings in a number of meetings lately held in the Free States. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we hold the odious slave catching bill, passed at the last Congress, in utter contempt, deride it, spurn it, hate it, and will never yield to it in any way except to resist it—So help us God!

Resolved, That the people of McHenry county will, at all hazards, protect from the slave catcher, every fugitive from the land of slavery and chivalry, who comes within our borders. [Southern Press.]

A NEWSPAPER DOG.—THE Albany Knickerbocker boasts of a dog "connected with that office," who excels in sagacity all other newspaper dogs recently noticed. He belongs to one of the carriers, and was in the daily habit of accompanying his master, and served upwards of six hundred papers. The carrier was taken sick the other day and could not carry his route, the dog on leeked the duty, and accompanied by an office boy, stopped at the house of every subscriber. He did not miss a subscriber; and in this respect he showed himself more faithful than some biped carriers.

THE NEGRO EXCITEMENT NORTH.—The Philadelphia Item says: Col. Thomas L. Kane, of this city, resigned his office of U. S. Commissioner, on being apprized of the passage of the Fugitive Slave law, requiring U. S. Commissioners to aid in the capture of fugitive slaves, indignantly saying that "no honorable man can any longer hold the office."

About forty female students have entered the Female Medical College, at Philadelphia, the present term.