

Woodville Republican.

"THE CONSTITUTION

AND THE UNION."

Volume 29.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 6, 1852.

Number 1.

THE REPUBLICAN.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

BY W. C. BONNEY.
Office on the North Side of the Public Square
East of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS.

The Woodville Republican is issued weekly at three dollars a year, if paid in advance, or four dollars, if payment be delayed until the expiration of six months.

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ANNUAL CONVENTIONS for State offices \$10 00; for county offices, \$5 00—invariably in advance.

POETICAL.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

Indulgent readers to! I stand once more,
A New Year's herald, at your friendly door;
I come and bring my greeting in my hand,
And pause a moment, waiting your command.

And while I loiter, give me time to say
A word or two, on this, our New Year's day.
Like him of "Ayr," I can't just determine,
Whether it will be a hymn, song, or sermon;

But be it what it may, that comes before us,
Hope at least you will mingle in the chorus.
Old time has turned her annual glass you see,
And notched another year, for you and me.

He paused at midnight in his swift career,
And eighteen fifty-two, stretch'd on his bier,
Then hearse the corpse, and with a thrust
He cast,

Corpse, bier and hearse to the sepulcher
past,
And returning, welcomed, with obsequious
tone,

Young fifty-two, into iceborn throne;
We hail him too—and with a heartfelt
cheer

Bid him a joyous, prosperous, and happy
Year

Oh! may auspicious gales play o'er his
bed,
And breezy Spring, around him twine her
arms,

And soon with flowers, deck his youthful
head,
And captivate him, with her healthful
charms.

May Summer's pleasures through his shaded
path,
And soft repose relieve his languid care;
Refreshing vigor wait him at the bath
And perfume hang upon the gentle air.

May Autumn come with plenty in her
hand,
To fill his basket and mend his store,
That he may scatter gladness o'er the land
And win the blessings of the happy poor!

At length when Winter's frosts—his vitals
fire,
And chills his brow with lines of icy white,
Shakes his giant frame, with blasts of North-
ern ire,

And steals his senses and seals up his sight,
May he in peace, consent his throne to loose
As eighteen fifty-two steps in his shoes.

To that Almighty God who pours
His blessings on Columbia's shores,
We humbly bow our grateful knee—
And humbly pray what dim success,
May through the present be no less;
Kind patrons I through mud and sleet—
Well stored, have brought to you our sheet;
Through storms I have borne it to your door,
The tidings strange of many a shore;
Congress, news, and all that's funny,
Deaths, marriages and money;
Tales poetry, and every thing,
That could amusement, to you bring;
I ask you now to cheer my heart,
With that which bids to all impart.
Thank you; we wish you through the year,
Health, happiness, and all good cheer.

An Alabama Justice.

When the Creek Indians inhabited Alabama, there were several magistrates appointed who had extensive jurisdiction. Their power, and the extent of territory over which it spread, made these magistrates, in power, equal to a territorial governor. One of these magistrates was a well known "character," who resided in "Turks town,"—an Indian village on Coosa river. He had a "marshal," who was known in his tribe as "Money-cries." The magistrate was remarkable for his contempt of legal opinions and judicial forms. "Equity," was his hobby, and when his notions of right and justice came in contact with "law" the latter was forced to give way.—He thought the customs of the Indians far more "equitable" in many cases than the law of Congress, and he never failed in such cases, to set aside the latter. "Money-cries" co-operated heartily with "the court," and by their combined efforts they managed to deal out justice with certainty, but sometimes with real Indian severity.

The following scene once occurred in court:

Magistrate—This court is held to try a case in which "Little Chubby," a Creek Indian, is defendant, and Tom Dale, a grocery keeper, is plaintiff. Dale, claims \$20 from "Little Chubby," and "Chubby" says he paid it in the Beaver skins. "Gentlemen," continued the Magistrate, addressing the bystanders, "Injuns are likely to lie when they owe white men, but white men lie when they trade with Injuns. This is the experience of 'my court.' Proceed, gentlemen, with this case."

The Attorney for Tom Dale proceeded to make out his case. Dale swore that his debt was "just, true, and unpaid." He then introduced a witness to prove that Little Chubby had caught only ten beavers in the last month, and that he had not sold them to deponent. The Indian had no witness, and the case was thus fully made out.

The Attorney remarked, addressing the court,—"May it please your honor, I claim a judgment for my client—there is no defence except the averment of Chubby, and this the court can't regard."

"Gentlemen," said our Magistrate, "I ain't satisfied, and I ain't going to allow the Injun to be swindled," said he addressing Money-cries.

"Mr. Marshall, hand me the book; I'll take a swear in this case myself," and snatching the action to the word, he kissed the book, and, addressing Money-cries, remarked:

"Mr. Marshall, I constitute you this court and will take a swear in this case. May it please the court, said he, "there's cheating around this board, and I intend to expose it to the court. I'd rather take an Injun word than a whiskey-seller's oath any time. But this court can't decide in favor of an Injun without a swear in his behalf, and that swear, I am now Mr. Marshall going to take!"

He then proceeded to state that Little Chubby had come to his house and he offered to buy from him ten beaver skins. Chubby declined selling them, as he had promised them to Mr. Dale to pay a debt of twenty dollars due him. He saw Chubby go into Dale's land heave the skins, and when he came out, Chubby had told him he had paid his debt. When he had concluded, he resumed his seat.

Dale's Attorney protested against his "taking a swear in the case," but he was interrupted by the Magistrate, who informed him that this was his mode of dispensing Equity.

Lawyer—May it please the court, I will take an appeal in this case.
Magistrate—The court is satisfied that the evidence is in favor of Little Chubby, and no appeal will be allowed.

Attorney—May it please the Court, I consider this proceeding a d—d farce.
Magistrate—The court considers this a case of contempt, and will fine Mr M—n \$20 for swearing in court.

Attorney—Your court may go to the devil if you honor please.
Magistrate—Mr. Marshall will take Mr. M—n into custody till he pays \$20; and unless he pays it, the Marshal will summon a posse of Injuns, and tie him up, and thereupon inflict on him twenty stripes, according to Injun custom, and then inform him that it will improve his health to get out the reach of my court in twenty-four hours.

Attorney—May it please the court I will give my note for the fine—if the court will agree to it.
Magistrate—The court would not be hard, provided the character of the court is heretofore respected.

This, Mr. Editor, is a slightly colored sketch of the early history of the administration of justice in the Creek country, in Alabama.

The Felician Whig published at Clinton, La., suggests that the funds, which will come into the possession of the Methodist church South, by the recent favorable decision of the suit of the Southern division of the church vs. the church North, be used in the erection of an extensive Book concern at Jackson La, in the immediate vicinity of Centenary College. It says: "The Centenary College, deservedly an object of pride to the pious followers of John Wesley will receive a new impetus from the establishment under the classic shade of its walls of a vast printing establishment such as the church will have the means to establish. The book concern will send forth its Bibles and its tracts—the college will send forth men competent to explain the meek and christian texts."

The Whig urges that the plan which it proposes be recommended by the annual conference, now in session at Clinton, to the members of the church South at large.

The British Flag Publicly Burned in the Streets of Montreal.

A correspondent of the American Celt, writing from Montreal, states that on the reception of the news that the Queen of England had signed the bill of pains and penalties against her Catholic subjects, the Union Jack was publicly burned on the public square of that City!

The Celt's correspondent further states, that in order to keep the matter as private as possible, instructions were given at the telegraph offices not to report the occurrence—and that in consequence of these instructions, the only paper in Montreal that referred to the flag, was the Gazette.

TOWN COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

COUNCIL ROOM, WOODVILLE, DECEMBER 21, 1851.

A Meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

Present—

JOHN H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.
A. LEFFINGWELL,
H. S. WHITE,
Wm. T. BIRING,
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Aldermen.

The Treasurer's Report was laid before the Board for examination, which was received and ordered for publication, which is hereunto annexed.

On motion of H. J. Butterworth, Resolved—That the accounts of A. M. Felts, for \$125 00; and Wm. A. A. Chisholm, for \$63 75, for service of hands, teams and carts, working on the streets be allowed and warrants be issued for the same.

On motion of Wm. T. Biring, Resolved—That a warrant issue in favor of A. Leffingwell, for the sum of \$25, for six months service, in winding up the town clock.

On motion of H. S. White, Resolved—That warrants issue to the several Officers of the Corporation for balance due on the present year, and also, a warrant to A. Leffingwell, for \$41 11, his commissions as Treasurer of the Corporation.

On motion of A. Leffingwell, Resolved—That the annual statement of the affairs of the Corporation, to 31st December, A. D. 1851, as rendered by the Clerk of the Board, be received and ordered for publication which is hereunto annexed.

On motion of H. J. Butterworth, Resolved—That the final account of M. Crist, as Tax Collector and Town Constable, for the year 1851, be received and allowed.

On motion the proceedings of the Meeting be adopted.
On motion the board adjourned.
JOHN H. LEATHERMAN, Mayor.
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

The Corporation of Woodville in account with A. LEFFINGWELL, Treasurer.

From the 30th June, to the 31st December, 1851.—Two Quarters inclusive.

By amount received from M. Crist, Tax Collector, \$503 71

" Tax on sale of Negroes, 27 60

" Of Mayor Leatherman, for fines, 25 00

" Licenses, 13 00

569 21

To amount paid account in favor of T. J. Smith, \$33 00

" Account in favor of M. Crist, 27 00

" Account in favor of W. P. Burton, 33 00

" Certificate to L. H. Stanwood, 2 00

" Warrant in favor of H. J. Butterworth, 18 75

" M. Crist, Commission for Collection of Taxes, 160 63

" Warrant in favor of J. H. Leatherman, 18 00

" Warrant in favor of H. H. Davis, 2 58

" Warrant in favor of H. J. Butterworth, 25 00

" M. Crist, two quarters salary to 31st Dec, 1851, 200 00

" Account of J. H. Leatherman, 4 25

" Account of M. Crist, for Culvert &c, 29 25

" Cash on hand this day, 15 75

569 21

By Cash on hand this day \$15 75.

All of which is respectfully submitted,
A. LEFFINGWELL, Treasurer,
Woodville, Dec, 30th, 1851.

Statement of Finances of the Corporation of Woodville.

From the 31st December, 1850, to the 31st December, 1851.

Dr.

To amount received from M. Crist, Tax Collector, \$1273 08

" Amount for Licenses, 39 00

" do Fines, 102 95

" For Tax on sale of Negroes, 229 65

\$1644 68

Cr.

By amount disbursed first quarter, see Treasurer's Report, \$769 85

" Amount for second quarter, 305 62

" do for third and fourth, 553 46

" Balance on hand, 15 75

\$1644 68

Statement of Liabilities of the Corporation of Woodville.

Dr.

To balance against the Corporation, 1st January 1851; as per annual statement at that time, \$1533 07

To amount of Warrants issued first quarter ending 31st Mar, 1851, 208 35

To amount of Warrants issued second quarter ending 30th June, 1851, 177 50

To amount of Accounts allowed and Warrants issued, third and fourth quarters ending 31st December, 1851, 834 38

\$2853 30

Cr.

By amount redeemed see Treasurer's Report, 31st March, 1851, 769 85

By amount redeemed see Treasurer's Report, 1st July, 1851, 305 92

By amount redeemed, see Treasurer's Report, 31st December, 1851, 553 46

By amount in Treasury, 15 75

\$1644 68

Balance against the Corporation, 31st December, 1851, 1158 62

\$2803 30

Amount of Assets of the Corporation for 1852

Balance due on Tax Book for 1848, \$ 48 05

Balance due do, for 1849, 151 99

Balance due do, for 1850, 335 23

Balance due do; for 1851, 1002 98

Tax on the probable amount of sales of M-e rehandize, for 1851, 525 00

2053 25

To balance against the Corporation 31st Dec: 1851, 1158 62

Leaving balance in favor of Corporation, over her liabilities, for the year ending 31st December, 1851, 904 63

All of which is respectfully submitted,
H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk,
Of Board of Aldermen,
Woodville, Dec. 30th, 1851.

Davies' New Edition of Arithmetic, taught at the Newton Institute.

1. First lessons in Arithmetic, 168 pp 18mo

2. School Arithmetic, pp 18mo

3. University Arithmetic, 408 pp 12mo

4. Grammar of Arithmetic, 144 pp 18mo

These volumes, from the pen of Professor Davies of the U. S. Military Academy, at Westpoint, have been received from the publishers, Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. These books are all that we could expect from the logical acumen and more than thirty years experience of the learned author. The mechanical execution and finish are in accordance with the liberality and good taste of the publishers.

"The First Lessons," begin with counting, and cautiously advancing by the simplest steps, lead the pupil through ten combinations at each lesson, thus giving a knowledge of figures and the combination of numbers, and a facility in reading them in a very short space of time; teaching first the arithmetical alphabet and then the combinations of the alphabet which become the signs of ideas.

"The School Arithmetic," begins with the simplest combinations of figures, (the syllables as it were), and contains scientifically arranged all that is usually taught in an academic course. Each idea is first presented by an example and then the principle stated. The definitions and rules are characterized by simplicity, accuracy, and perspicuity, and the pupil is brought to them by a series of inductives.

"The University Arithmetic," treats the entire subject of science. Supposing the pupil to be familiar with the two preceding volumes, the author proceeds at once with the language of figures, explaining the various significations of which they are susceptible, depending on the manner in which they are written. He shows that the simple numbers in which the value of the unit increases from right to left according to the scale of tens, and the compound or denominate numbers in which it increases according to a different scale, belong to the same class of numbers; and that both may be treated under a common set of rules. The author has therefore so constructed the four fundamental rules as to apply equally to all numbers, whether simple or denominate.

This new arrangement is justly deemed an essential improvement. All the rules are carefully demonstrated and the reason of every process explained. This book is specially adapted to the business wants of the country, much pains having been bestowed for this purpose in preparing the articles on Weights and Measures domestic and foreign, on Banks, Bank Discount, Interest, Coins, Currency, and Exchange. The article on Book-keeping, has been omitted and in its place supplied in this new edition by practical articles on Mensuration, the Mechanical Powers, &c. The tables are very carefully and conveniently arranged, fuller than usual in similar works, and a number of new ones added of much importance and daily utility, adapting the work to the wants of every class of mankind.

"The Grammar of Arithmetic," or as it might perhaps be more properly termed, the Arithmetical Reader, gives the author's method of teaching Arithmetic, which he considers as much superior to other methods as fluently reading a paragraph is to spelling it out. This little volume contains many useful hints to teachers of Arithmetic; and we commend it, or the author's "Logic of Mathematics," to their attention.

The first step to misery is to nourish in ourselves an affection for evil things, and the height of misery, is to be able to indulge in such affections.

A person never thinks so meanly of admiration, as when walking thro' a grave-yard.

Religious Intelligence.

The minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, which have just been published, show an increase of the membership during the past year of 32,132. Last year there were 689,682 members; this year 721,148.

The largest number is in Baltimore Conference, being 70,237, the next highest in the Ohio Conference, being 67,935, and the lowest in the Oregon and California Conference, being 1,207.

The numerical increase was in the Onondaga Conference, and the largest proportionate increase in Wisconsin. Ohio has the largest number (294) of effective traveling preachers, and also the greatest number (324) of local preachers.

The largest amount of missionary money was raised in Ohio, being \$15,039; and the smallest in Missouri, being \$171. The New England Conference contributed at the rate of thirty-nine cents each member, for missionary purposes, which was better than any other Conference. The whole amount raised from all the Conferences was \$135,989, which is an average of nearly twenty cents, for each member. The number of preachers who died during the year was 48; located, 61; admitted on trial, 408. There are in all 371 supernumerary, 140 supernumery, and 3,935 effective travelling preachers, making a total of 4,450. The number of local preachers reported is 5,700.

In the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire 5,175 copies of the Scriptures have been distributed the past year by the agency of the American Bible Society.

It is estimated that there are 240,000 persons in the city of New York alone, who do not attend any place of religious worship on Sunday. The splendid churches seem to attract but a particular class. Street and field preaching is therefore urged.

A memorial, which was laid before the New School Presbyterian Synod at Bloomfield, refers to the death of ministers caused by death and other causes. It says: "From the statistics presented to the last General Assembly, it appears that while we have 1,575 churches, we have but 496 pastors, and 522 stated supplies, showing that 1,052 of our churches are without pastors, and that 400 have neither pastors nor stated supply."

A new Roman Catholic weekly newspaper is to be started in New York.

Crystal Palace in New York.

A petition is about to be presented to the common council of New York, for the use Madison Square for the erection of a Crystal Palace to accommodate the second Great World's Fair in 1852. Mr. Paxton has made the design—500 by 200 feet, two stories, and the contractors agree to have the structure completed in three months. Mr. Riddle, U. S. Commissioner to the World's Fair, has the pledge of some seven hundred contributors of articles.

Who are the Happiest Men?

They who live to benefit others—who are always ready with a word to encourage—a smile to cheer—a look to persuade, and a dollar to assist. They are never fearful lest a good trade or an excellent bargain should fall into the hands of a poor neighbor, but the more rejoice when such an one meet with encouragement.—Life Illustrated.

EUROPEAN ITEMS.—A correspondent of the Leipsig Gazette, writing from Vienna, states that the Charge d'Affairs at Washington, had received orders to return immediately, if, as it is said, the arrival of Kossuth in this country should be accompanied by an official participation of the President, or the Federal Government; and that the passports of our representative at Vienna, would then be also ready for him.

Sir Stratford Canning, the British Minister at Constantinople, has presented to the Porte a very energetic demand for reparation for the insult offered to the English flag in the person of Mr Fonblanque, the British Consul at Belgrade.

In Italy the General of the French army has concentrated all the garrisons of the neighborhood and harranged the troops, that, whatever happens it will always be their duty to protect the person of the Pope.

In Ireland, the winter emigration continued at last dates, and so did the remittances from Irish settlers in America. In the Billinsoe Union, the Guardians had applied to the Commissioners for advice under the circumstances, which shows the extraordinary change resulting from famine and emigration. Numbers of the present occupiers of lands and houses have refused to pay arrears of poor rates, on the ground that the former occupiers are the parties liable—two years having passed since the making and publishing of such rates; but as the former tenants have emigrated, or become insolvent, the Guardians have applied to ascertain whether legal process can be instituted against the proprietors.

It is stated that the State of Ohio will pay off on the 1st January \$3,000,000 of her public debt, all of which will be thrown upon the market for re-investment.

A HARD CASE.

The witty Dr. Holmes, of Boston, depicts in one of his poems, the sad consequences of exceeding to much in that branch to which he has particularly devoted himself—the humorous.

He says:

I wrote some lines once on a time
In wondrous merry mood,
And thought, as usual, men would say
They were exceeding good.

They were so queer, so very queer,
I laughed as I would die;
Albeit, in the general way
A sober man, 'am I.

I called my servant; and he came,
How kind it was of him,
To mind a slender man like me,
Ho of the mighty limb!

These to the printer, I exclaimed,
And, in my humorous way,
I added, (as a trifling jest,)
"There'll be the devil to pay.

He took the paper, and I watched,
And saw him peep within;
At the first line he read, his face
Was all upon a grin.

He read the next, the grin grew broad
And shot from ear to ear;
He read the third; a chuckling noise
I now began to hear.

The forth; he broke into a roar;
The fifth; his waistband split;
The sixth; he burst five buttons off;
And tumbled in a fit.

Ten days and nights, with sleepless eye
I watched that wretched man,
And since, I never dared to write
As funny as I can.

A Public Tooth-Brush.

As the splendid steamer Connecticut was passing Blackwell's Island, on her way from Norwich to New York a few days since, a gentleman might have been seen performing his ablutions in one of the marble basins in the midst of his task, a tall and verdant specimen of the incipient Yankee traveller entered the apartment, and after staring about a few moments to assure himself, commenced a conversation with his fellow-passenger.

"I say, you, kin anybody wash himself in this here cooky?"

"You have a perfect right to avail yourself of the accommodations of the boat. You can help yourself to the water."

"Yeas; but this here pumpkin shell has got a hole in the bottom; and the darned fasa's knocked all askew.—I swear! you, is that brass cock made of solid silver? I swanny! this wash hand dish looks jest like marble!

The gentleman quietly placed the stopper in the right place, and turned on the water for our hero, who soon made himself at home pretty generally. The former, however, in a short time, missed his tooth brush, and on looking around, was astonished to perceive the Yankee applying it vigorously to his tobacco-stained ivories.

"My dear friend, you have made a great mistake in using my tooth brush," said the gentleman.

"Your what—your brush? You do not mean to say that this here is your tooth-brush?"

"I do sir; but it is of no consequence now. You are welcome to the brush."

The Yankee looked puzzled at first, as though he suspected a trick, but at length he exclaimed:

"Here, you, take your confounded thingumbob! But I should like to know what in thunder has become of the tooth-brush that belongs to the boat!"

While the city marshal was engaged in destroying a quantity of liquor that had been seized, some one in the crowd inquired, "Why was this not sold at three hundred pence and given to the poor? A voice at some distance replied, "The poor have had enough of it, let it go!"

An exchange paper says that a lad of fifteen who saunters about rum shops, smoke cigars, chew tobacco, drink wine, or falls in love with a lady much older than himself, is "rotten before ripe!"

Let a woman be decked with all the embellishment of art and nature, yet, if boldness, be read in her face, it blots out all the lines of beauty.