



RIPLEY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1855.

We are authorized to announce Hon. JAMES ROGAN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Tiptah county, at the November Election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH E. ROGERS, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce RICHARD J. THURMOND as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM AYERS as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Tiptah county, at the next November Election. [55 paid]

We are authorized to announce NOAH VERNOR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce SIMON D. RHODES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce M. CLARK as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH FENNER as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL HUNT as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Probate Court of Tiptah county, at the November Election.

TO THE VOTERS OF TIPTAH COUNTY.

Gentlemen:—I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Assessor of Taxes, at the next November Election. I tender you my thanks for past favors, and respectfully solicit your votes, and if elected, it will be my pride and pleasure, to serve you to the best of my ability. Your most obt. servt. J. W. McDONALD.

March 28th 1855.

We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN LAX, as a candidate for the office of Assessor, at the next November Election.

J. F. FORD is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Tiptah county, at the next November Election.

BAPTIST PREACHING.

The Rev. Thomas Childs of Lincoln county, Tennessee, will preach at Ripley on Sunday the 29th of April; and at the Pleasant Hill Meeting House, five miles North of Ripley, on the day previous, Saturday the 28th.

We insert Mr. Ball's reply to Mr. Moseley's communication, on the same terms we inserted the latter—as an advertisement.

KATE AYLESFORD—BY C. J. PETERSON.

This charming and exciting tale of Revolutionary times is now in the course of publication by T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut Street Philadelphia. It is a true chapter from the history of the time that "tried men's souls," and has received more and better merited encomiums from the public press than any work of the day. Although fiction, it is the fiction which teaches truth, inspires patriotism and cherishes all the nobler sentiments of the heart. Its author has long since attained a high character as a popular and powerful writer; but Kate Aylesford will add many cubits to his stature.

The tale is published in one volume neatly bound in cloth at the very low price of \$1.25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for \$1. Send on your orders with the money to the above direction, T. B. Peterson, 102, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

We have received the April number of Arthur's Home Magazine. It presents a very neat and finished appearance. Its illustrations are beautiful, and executed with remarkable taste.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: The friends of the Administration here assert that the President has ordered that extreme measures be taken, if necessary, to exact instant reparation at Havana for the late outrage upon the steamer El Dorado.

NORTH MISSISSIPPI & THE NEXT SENATOR.

Conventions will shortly be held in the counties in this section of the State for the purpose of making nominations for the Legislature amongst other offices.

We take it, then, that this is the proper time to bring forward a subject which ought to have a prominent place among the qualifications of aspirants to the Legislature. It is the question of the next Senator in Congress—*not who is to be, but where is he to come from.*

We say at once that in common honesty, decency, propriety and fairness, he must come from the North. We hope that in no portion of the State will this be gainsaid; but it would save much unnecessary heart-burnings in future if it is understood from the beginning.

The North has heretofore been hardly dealt with. With the gallant East she has borne the brunt of all the political contests in this State for many years. And yet when a Senator was to be elected her distinguished sons have been tabooed. When a man from the North has been elected, he has not been the choice of her Democracy. In the few instances in which the right of locality has been conceded, the word of promise has "been kept to the ear but broken to the sense."

Let us allow this to occur no more. Too often the North has not been true to herself;—let her this time prepare in season, and not only assert her rights, but maintain them. Why should her sons be ostracised? Have they been or are they unworthy to wear the Senatorial robe? Who would have better become it than the lamented Barton? and yet with all his bold upon the hearts of the people of North Mississippi, his deserts and his qualifications were never rewarded with it—it seemed to be studiously withheld. He is gone; but he has left others behind not unworthy of his mantle. It would be invidious to name them; but they will occur to the minds of all.

Now we say to our friends in North Mississippi, let us not be political Nazarenes any longer. Let us take steps to vindicate our men from the inferiority which seems to have been imputed to them. For the Legislature, let us nominate no man who is not in favor of and pledged to a Senator from the North, first, last and all the time. We cannot expect the South to force our rights upon us if we are willing to surrender or barter them away. Let us then "to our own selves be true."

To our Southern brethren we say, concede us justice with a good grace; treat us as your equals and not as a set of Esaus to be bought out with a painful postage.—Don't stigmatize this as sectionalism; that is the song with which the just demands of the North have been too often silenced.

To the eminent gentlemen whose friends have brought them forward for the Senate, we have this to say—come out and canvass. You have "won your spurs" long ago; but don't let the rust defile them.—The late incumbent has been on the stump almost ever since his return to the State—let him have company.

For the present we have said our say.

A RESURRECTION! WHO'D HAVE THUNK IT!

A fossil fragment of the forgotten Whig Party has very unexpectedly turned up. A whig candidate for Congress has actually been suggested! Our contemporary of the Hernando Advance is the man who had the spunk to do the deed. He proposes the name of Col. James L. Alcorn of Coahoma county—a gentleman highly esteemed in private life and reputed as a man of talent, and who in former days, when there was a Whig party, deservedly occupied a high place in its regards.

But surely the Advance is advancing backwards—it has not kept up with the modern tactics of its friends. Does it not know that no one now is eligible to whig support but a renegade democrat?—that nothing can commend a man to the good graces of our whig friends like apostacy from the principles of democracy combined with loud professions of adherence to them? Does it not know that nobody can now represent the immortal whig principles except fishy Locofocos? that the idea of selecting a whig to represent whigs is obsolete and foggyish?

Fire upon you, neighbor, why don't you be Naborly? It is not possible that you can be yet under the hallucination that you have principles to maintain? Don't you know that your party is sold out body and bones—gone through a course of bankrupt-

cy and did't declare a dividend of a dime on the dollar, and has been duly assigned to the Know Nothings?

Don't you know that to make this stock pass current, your candidate must dub himself "democrat?"—which your favorite is too much of a man to do, in abandonment of his real sentiments.

Oh my! won't you catch it from the whippers in! You'll have to go through a "course of sprouts," that's certain. You'd best acknowledge All (the) corn a once, and get forgiveness if you can. If you don't, judgment final will be passed, and the "Lord have mercy on your soul!"

There are said to be 2400 Know Nothings in Tiptah county, Miss. The voting population of that county numbers, we believe, 2,600. Some time ago a Democratic Convention was held in Ripley for nominate candidates for county offices, but somehow or other no nominations were made. Why they did not nominate in a question, the most rational solution of which is, that a majority of the members of the Convention were Know Nothings. O that ubiquitous Sam!—*Memphis Eagle & Enquirer.*

The above is a delicious morsel. If the Eagle & Enquirer continue to improve in the art of romancing, Gulliver will be gospel truth in the comparison, and Munchausen will have to hide his diminished head.

The Know Nothing strength in this county is not as yet half the whig strength, and it will never exceed the whole of it. There are still some few whigs who believe there are such things as whig principles, and who are not willing to be sold out to the new firm. It is possible there may be in this county a baker's dozen of men who have called themselves democrats, and who have or may go among the Know Nothings; but they are men whom no one else ever honored with the name, who never act with the Democracy, and who are mere jackalls, following any animal that might leave them a little of the spoils to lick their chops over. As the Democracy here have never rewarded these camp followers, it is very possible they may seek new patrons.

As to the late County Convention, its resolutions, passed unanimously, show how many Know Nothings were in it, and what was the opinion entertained of those gentry. The reason why nominations were not made was simply because several precincts in the county had not sent up delegates; and desiring a full representation, the Convention adjourned over until the 3rd Monday in May, to enable all parts of the county to send up their delegations. A whig concern would have proceeded to nominate regardless whether the masses were represented or not—the new party of Know Nothings would have nominated in secret conclave without attempting to represent the masses; but the Democracy do these differently; they act in open day and they desire that the voice of every democrat may be heard.

VIRGINIA.

Mr. Wise is making a gallant fight against Know Nothings in Virginia. He draws immense crowds wherever he speaks, and we cannot think the result at all doubtful. In a speech at Lynchburg he said:

This order is clothed in mystery; it has the allurements and temptations of seclusion, and professing to be very mysterious, calls itself the invincible invisible. It seeks by exaggerating its power and promising its aid to all time serving politicians and the timid who are afraid the devil will overtake them—it seeks by such means to win accessions to its ranks. And if they have been at all successful, if they have won any members by such decoys, they are of the class I have just enumerated. I ask the Episcopalians, I ask the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Methodists, if they are going to protestants, as they are,—if they are going to convert themselves into Catholics? What is it that the Protestants dislike so much in the Catholic Church? It is its vices, its mysteries, its Jesuitical masters, its monasteries its nunneries; and are you to do that very thing for which you and your fathers before you denounced Catholics?—Namely, pro-cirbing heretics. Are you going to proscribe Catholics? Are you who have been denouncing the dark lantern of the nunnery and the monastery, going to retire to the dark lantern of know nothingism? No, no. The spiritual ministers of your church will tell you, you the followers of Calvin, of Luther, of Roger Williams, of John Wesley, that it is unchristian, that it is incompatible with the spirit of your faith to enter into secret conclave and plan the proscription of any class of your fellow citizens.

Let me tell you that I am well acquainted with this thing. I know its bearing; it's an Indian in the bush, and I intend to talk until the race is over, and charge on until I crush it or it crushes me. And I warn every

man of you, of all parties, by what is sacred to you, against association with that monster of iniquity which threatens the destruction of all that is dear to you, and ignores every principle of justice and humanity.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Mr. J. F. FORD. Sir:—In the Ripley Advertiser of March 15th, there is a communication over the signature of "V. R. H. Moseley," in which that gentleman has endeavored to mislead the public mind, and to cast unjust reflections upon me. As an act of justice to myself, I respectfully ask the favor of you to advertise the following in your paper, which may be considered a reply.

I frankly acknowledge myself to be the author of the letter, to which he refers. My object in writing it was simply to show, by giving facts and occurrences as I understood them, that a brother Methodist Minister had by his public official acts, repudiated Infant baptism which had been duly administered in the Methodist Church, and had endorsed as good and valid, the Baptist administered in the Campbellite church. With the view of preventing evasion or denial, I gave the name of Mr. Moseley as the administrator, his wife as one of the subjects, and referred to Dr. Moody as the Campbellite received without re-baptism. The communication was couched in respectful language, and I supposed as public acts were public property, that no one would be offended. In this however, I was mistaken. The special wrath and indignation of Rev. W. R. H. Moseley were aroused. And on the first Saturday in October last, he made his appearance at Pleasant Ridge church, with a long list of written questions, which he publicly propounded, and wrote down my answers, with all the precision and importance of a Philadelphia lawyer. But as I do not intend to give a detailed account of this portentous controversy, sufficient to say, that after he had attended at the same place the two successive church meetings, viz: in November and December, and failed to obtain "redress for the past, and indemnity for the future" he has resorted to the public press. But I regret to state that in his communication in the Christian Advocate, by putting great stress upon unimportant things, and carefully suppressing the most important and material facts, he has attempted to make a false impression upon the minds of his Methodist brethren, and your readers generally, as I will proceed to show.

He denounces as false that his wife was ever baptized in infancy.—false, that she was ever re-baptized.—false, that she was baptized in August 1853.—false, that he had baptized another subject on the same day &c. And finally that the Methodist Episcopal Church endorses Cam-bellism, about as far as the Missionary Baptists do.

Now from this and from the whole tenor of his communication, his readers are made to believe, that the charge against him as a Methodist Minister for re-baptizing a member or members of his own church is false and groundless. But what will be their surprise when they learn, that this amateur of truth, this clerical gentleman so much devoted to the "code of honor"—this distinguished representative of what he symbolizes as the "Stone Mountain" publicly acknowledged at Pleasant Ridge, before the whole congregation, that he had immersed Miss Sarah Kelly, not far from the same time that he immersed his wife, but not on the same day; and that he was satisfied before he immersed her [Miss Kelly] that she had been sprinkled previously in the Methodist Church, and had lived several years in full fellowship as a member thereof. Will he dare deny this? Moreover it can be proven, that he re-baptized others at the same time; is not re-baptism the material charge? Whether his wife or others were the subjects, the principle is the same. Mr. Moseley however, seems to regard it as an insufferable outrage—as an insidious attempt to injure his "character and usefulness," to have been guilty of re-baptizing his wife, and yet stands convicted of having acknowledged to, and justified his re-baptizing others. Verily, is not this straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel? But why has he harped upon an immaterial issue, and suppressed the material facts in the case? There is a simple answer, but one answer: he wanted to make a false impression on the public mind. Now according to my "code of ethics" about which the gentleman seems so much concerned, he who intentionally suppresses material facts, and so arranges others as to make a false impression, "is" (in his own chaste language) "as guilty of stating a falsehood, as he is, who knowingly and intentionally utters a lie." But again: he publicly acknowledged that both he and his wife always believed that she had been baptized in infancy, until they consulted her parents, a short time before he immersed her." if not in August, some time in 1853. I suppose he regards this belief as harmless in them, but villainous in others! And

to cap the climax of his weakness and folly, he seems to have thought, that if he could only prove to his readers that his wife was not baptized, he would necessarily stand acquitted before his Methodist brethren and the public, of the charge of having re-baptized at all. I presume from his principles of jurisprudence, if he were a Judge, and a felon was brought before him for trial, and was convicted upon the most indisputable testimony of stealing three horses, and said felon should prove to the satisfaction of the court, that he had not stolen the fourth, his judge-ship would decide that he was clear of having stolen altogether.

And furthermore, I suppose his honor would apprise the prisoner, that he would be "injured in character and usefulness," if he should not kick up a tremendous dust, rant over the country almost like a mad man, attend the two succeeding sessions of the court (all two church meetings) and finally resort to the press to defend himself against the charge of having stolen the fourth horse; when at the same time he stood convicted of having stolen three. I leave the reader with the un-falsifiable facts before him, to make the application for himself. But the gentleman's culpability does not stop here. He was guilty of stating what was positively untrue. He publicly denied receiving Dr. Moody into the Methodist church. He admitted that he was received without re-baptism, but not by him. After having publicly expressed my willingness to stand corrected on this point, I was somewhat astonished to learn that Mr. Moseley was the identical minister, who opened the door of the church, and received the Doctor without re-baptizing him. When he found it could be proven upon him, I understand he acknowledged it privately. In reference however, to correcting public statements, Mr. Moseley says in his communication, "How would a gentleman have acted under the same circumstances? Would he not have voluntarily made the necessary corrections in the same public manner in which he made the assertions, so soon as he were informed they were not true? He certainly would. How would a christian have acted, &c. And above all he continues, "How would a christian minister have acted in whose heart was the love of truth? Would he not have corrected the statement forthwith? Most assuredly." Now how will this language apply to Mr. Moseley's course? He made a statement publicly, which was untrue. He has been since reminded of it. Then according to his own rule, a gentleman, a christian, and above all, a christian minister, in whose heart was the love of truth, would have voluntarily made the necessary corrections in the same public manner in which he made the assertions. Has he done it? Repeated opportunities for publicly correcting it have already passed! So far as I know, he has still failed. In his communication in the Christian Advocate, he continues silent on that point. Are his own published words to be taken as good authority against him? If so they prove, he being the witness,—that he has not acted like a gentleman, or like a christian or like a minister, in whose heart is the love of truth.

I now take my final leave of Mr. Moseley, and shall notice nothing more, emanating from him, either privately or publicly, orally or written, except it may be to correct misstatements, or to prove, if called on, his public acts or public admissions. Upon these acts and admissions, I am willing to rely for my defence, before an enlightened community. If he has rushed into a controversy upon grounds so frivolous, and upon a pretext so flimsy, and presented it with so much arrogance and stupidity, as to render himself ridiculous in public estimation, and has in his eagerness to decapitate me, met with *Honour's reward*, I trust that he will blame none but himself. I say to him in the language of Bancho's ghost, "Shake not your gory locks at me, I did it not."

LEWIS BALL.

Pontotoc Miss. April 6th 1855.

EXCITING RUMOR—A painful rumor has reached us concerning a horrible tragedy which is said to have been enacted on Wednesday or Thursday last in Crittenden county, Ark. about eighteen miles from this city. So far as we have been able to gather the report runs in this wise: A gentleman [we could not learn the names of any of the parties] recently sold a tract of land for \$3,000 in cash. On one of the nights mentioned above he visited the house of a neighbor—who is a German—about three miles distant from his own. After he had fallen asleep he dreamed that all was not right at home, and that his wife was in need of his assistance. This dream so troubled him that he arose, and in company with his German neighbor—both well armed with revolvers—proceeded to his own house. Upon his arrival he looked through a window and to his inconceivable horror discovered his wife and two children lying upon the floor murdered, and four men in the room counting the money which they had found in the house. The German was then stationed at the door with two revolvers, the other went round to the rear of the house to effect an entrance. He was discovered, as he entered, by the robbers, who fled through the front door, where they were fired upon by the German, who killed three of them and wounded the fourth. The report further goes that the wounded man confessed that they went to the house

for the purpose of obtaining the \$3,000 which they knew was in possession of its owner, and that the wife and children were killed to prevent the noise, they were making from being heard. He further confessed that there was a regular organized band of robbers, whose headquarters were in Arkansas not very far from Memphis; that this band were scattered in various portions of the country—a number in this city—and that they had two acknowledged leaders, one of whom was in Memphis and the other in Arkansas.

We give the above astounding rumor just as it was detailed to us, without vouching for a single particular, and with the remark that there is an air of improbability about the whole story which, in our opinion, does not entitle it to credence. Our informant is a respectable man, and believes the story, though he knows nothing except by rumor. There may be some foundation for the report; and, if so, we will doubtless hear something further in a few days. [Memphis Family Visitor, April 7.]

The first of July is named by some of the Washington letter writers as the earliest day at which it will be possible for the Commissioners of Pensions to make arrangements in the issue of the new Land Warrants, under the recent liberal act of Congress, granting bounties to the soldiers and seamen employed in the war service of the country from 1790 to the present time. It is stated that the Commissioner and his chief clerk are pushing the preliminary arrangements to effect this object—Blank have to be printed; plates engraved; an extra force of clerks to be employed, and other indispensable preparations to be made before the evidences of the innumerable claimants to these bounties can be acted upon.

SILVER CHANGE—We learn, says the Mobile Register of the 30th ult. that the calls for silver small change at the Custom House, has kept the clerks busy in its delivery, since it was known that the government had furnished a supply for public distribution. Hitherto dealers have been subjected to the payment of a premium of three per cent, for the accommodation.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Much excitement to day in consequence of a report that Lewis L. Taylor, Clerk in First Auditor's office, and formerly of Mississippi, had forged the name of Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, to notes amounting to ten or twenty thousand dollars. These notes are in the hands of brokers and money lenders, and his friends. He left the city on Saturday night. He was the friend of Davis but it is understood that the latter does not attempt to screen him from just punishment if taken.

New York, April 3.—The returns from Connecticut indicate that the State has given anti Administration, although there is no election of Governor by the people. Ingraham apparently leads, hard pressed by Minor.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.—LOUISVILLE, April 5.—The Rhode Island election has all gone one way. Whig, K. N., has been elected Governor; Rose, K. N., Lieutenant Governor by large majorities. The majorities for Deane, Weston, Houston, Democrats, K. N. are very great.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL MEMOIRS.—The whole country, we feel assured, will be gratified to learn that Gen. Jessup, of the United States Army, is preparing for publication "Memoirs of Forty five Years in the Army," in which will be given numerous letters, military and political, relating to the organization of the army, and the defenses of the country, plans of campaigns, military administrations, the Texas and Oregon questions, &c.—Washington Star.

Mr. William Mitchell, a brother of Job Mitchell, has invented a type-setting machine. It has already had a fair trial, succeeded in printing a book at about the ordinary cost of composition. It was employed to print the new octavo volume of George Bancroft, the historian, announced by Harper and Brothers. An active printer is so satisfied with the machine in which the machine works, that he has ordered five of them for his establishment. One of them will be sent to the Paris Exhibition.

At a fair recently held at Baltimore, youth inquired of a lady in attendance, "they had any diapers?" A reply was given to the following effect: "If you will go inside of the table I will fit some to you. The youth left."

A Madrid dispatch of March 28th, says a battalion of marines left Cadix to reinforce Cuba. 5,000 men leave in May. The army in Havana will be augmented to 6,000 men.