

Which do you choose?—This question is very soon to be practically answered by the people of the United States.

Passed October 23rd 1852, affirmed and ordained for Municipal Government of the town of London by the Mayor and Aldermen in pursuance of the authority vested in them by the County Court of Boone county on the 4th day of October 1852, vesting in them the right of incorporation by virtue of an act of the Assembly of the State of Tennessee passed the 7th January, 1850.

Be it therefore ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of London, shall immediately hereafter be the rules and regulations for the government of said town; and for the means of raising funds for the use of the same.

Sec. 1st. The Treasurer, Clerk and Town Constable heretofore elected by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of London, shall each give with approved security, payable to the Mayor and Aldermen for the time being, and their successors in office, in the sum of five hundred dollars each on condition, that they and each of them shall faithfully discharge the duties of their respective offices, and pay over promptly to the Mayor, and shall or may from time to time, direct all moneys, that may come into their hands belonging to the Board of Aldermen, and the bonds given by said officers as aforesaid, shall be satisfied and approved by said Board of Aldermen.

Sec. 2. The town Treasurer shall receive and pay out all moneys of the board, except such as may be herein after otherwise directed; and shall be allowed the sum of five percent commission for all moneys received and disbursed by him, he shall keep the books of his department, in a neat and legible style, and shall make his entries therein regularly and punctually, so that he may be prepared at any regular meeting of the board, to exhibit to the body if required, a balance sheet of the books of town up to the day of said meeting; and he shall not pay out any money without an order for the same, having first been passed by the board, signed by the Mayor and attested by the Recorder, said orders shall be regularly filed with the books, papers and accounts kept in the Treasurer's office, provided and designated as such by the Board of Aldermen, all of which shall at all times when required be submitted to inspection and examination of any member of said board.

Sec. 3d. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer when required to report to the Board a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the town, and of all its liabilities on revenues, of the amount of effects on hands, and of any other matter coming to his knowledge, in which the town is or may become, interested in a financial point of view, and it shall at all times be the duty of the Treasurer to make a full statement or account, appertaining to his office, as the Board may deem proper and requisite for the better adjustment of his office, and for any violation of this ordinance, by said Treasurer, he shall suffer such penalty, as the Board think proper to impose, provided a sufficient reason be given.

Sec. 4th. Be it enacted that the town Constable shall not be permitted to enter upon the duties of his office until he shall have given a bond payable to the Board of the Mayor and Aldermen of London, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, and take an oath to be administered by the Mayor for the faithful discharge of all the duties thereof; he shall receive for his services such sum as the Board may allow; agreeable to the account of the services rendered by him; the town Constable shall be, and is hereby vested with full power and authority to levy all executions, and to serve all processes of the Mayor and Aldermen of the town of London, for which he shall be entitled to receive the sum (50 cts.) Fifty cents, for each and every process so served, and the sum of (25 cts.) Twenty Five Cents, for every subpoenae so served. It shall be his duty to keep a record of all fines so collected by him, and faithfully to the Board, and settle and pay over the same to the Treasurer of the Board at the expiration of each month, and at the expiration of his term, shall render a schedule of all warrants, executions, and processes that shall remain in his hands uncollected, and shall deliver over to his successor the same, together with all said books of record, and all papers appertaining to his office, and upon failure so to do within three days, after the expiration of his said term of office, he shall forfeit and pay for the use of coporation the sum of Two Dollars for each day he may so refuse.

Sec. 5th. The Constable shall have full power and carry into effect to the utmost of his power, each and every ordinance, rule, and regulation of said Board, and he shall execute all the commands and orders of the Board, in relation to any matter in which the town may be interested, he shall attend all meetings of the Board, and keep good order while the sitting there, and shall patrol the streets after 9 o'clock P. M.; and apprehend all slaves who may be from home without a pass from the master or person to whom they may be hired, and bring them before the Board to be tried. He may set such hours as suits him for the discharge of such duty, and shall have power to summons patrollers when necessary.

Ordinances

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Gen. Scott—His Personal Character, and Public Services.

The recent and generous assent upon Gen. Scott by the more abandoned and unscrupulous of his political opponents, has brought out a powerful and interesting article from the Philadelphia North American, from which we extract as follows:

Conspicuous and brilliant as the military renown of Winfield Scott is acknowledged to be all over the civilized world, the virtues of mercy, of humanity, of Christian forbearance, and of exemplary toleration, which have been inseparably associated with all his splendid triumphs, do him even higher honor, and shed more lustre upon his name.

"History in no age, and in no country, presents the name of a commander, comparing in achievements and position with Gen. Scott, whose moral reputation, can challenge a severer scrutiny. From the time of his entrance into the army until this day, notwithstanding all the temptations by which he was surrounded, and the opportunities which were thrust upon him, not one blemish has tainted his character, or one imputation dimmed the brightness of his honor.

"For the first time in a period reaching nearly to the far limits of half century, have the flourishing bloodhounds of party tracked him into the virtuous seclusion of domestic life, and howled at his doors with venomous vituperation. But they have only deepened the popular sympathy, and excited more earnestly the indignation of the country. Gen. Scott is as poor to day as when he received his first commission from the hands of Thomas Jefferson. Sharing the dangers and vicissitudes the common soldier in the ranks, he has freely given from his own purse whatever was needed to console the soldier's condition. On the frontiers of Canada; amidst the ravages of the cholera; in the hammock off Florida; and among the mountains of Mexico, he was the friend and the nurse of the dying and afflicted. He, the great commander, could find time enough from his oppressive duties, to visit the sick and to soothe the pillow of the suffering; to give to humanity what others were giving to pleasure and self-gratification. Such things must be remembered. They impress themselves indelibly upon the popular mind, and will be answered with grateful palpitations."

Gen. Scott and the compromise. Gen. Scott's speech to the Mississippi Delegation. "I feel gratified, gentlemen, at this unexpected meeting, and am glad to see before me the accredited men of Mississippi. The nomination which has been conferred upon me by the Convention of which you were members, is an honor greater than I deserve, and whether defeated or elected, I shall always regard it as the highest compliment which could be bestowed upon me, and as more than repaying me for the little services I have rendered to my country. I am well pleased, too, gentlemen, with the platform you have adopted; it meets my hearty and cordial approval, and let me assure you, gentlemen, that I feel it to be no new born faith in me—Years ago I entertained the sentiments expressed in that platform on the subject of Southern rights. I am assured by many other men, who are as hearty and cordial in their endorsement of those measures, when they were before Congress. There were but two others ahead of me in point of time in their advocacy, and approval of those measures. I mean Mr. Clay and Senator Foote, of your State. As early as 1850, when first brought before Congress, I opened my eyes to the fact, that the Southern States were in a position to demand an average of five times a day, have I openly and publicly declared my sentiments to every man, woman and child who has approached me on the subject. I have not sought nor have I desired any concealment of my views and opinions in reference to them, and it is a matter of profound astonishment to me, that the latter sentiments have been so grossly misrepresented, and that I have been made the subject of such malicious slander. My name has unjustly been connected with that of Mr. Wm. H. Seward, and I have been charged with entertaining sentiments in common with him in reference to Southern institutions. Nothing can be more unjust and false. It is true, I am personally acquainted with Mr. Seward, and that he is personally a friend to me, but I am not responsible for his peculiar sentiments, nor those of any other man, who may see proper to support me, and no man living knows better than he, what my opinions are, and always have been. I made my acquaintance sometime in the year '36 or '7. I had not met with him or corresponded with or interchanged communications with him, however, during the interval from the year '42 to '50. In the latter year, during the pending of the Compromise measures, I met with him in New Jersey. He approached me upon the subject of those measures, and asked my opinion in reference thereto. I replied to him in these words: 'Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—AND DEAD AGAIN! ANY MAN WHO IS OPPOSED TO THEM ON EITHER OF THEM, IS AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY.' His countenance was positive and emphatic, that in alluding to his case, for he remembers the conversation, he has even charged me with rudeness.

"I have seen some service in the cause of our common country, and am now advanced in life. I have endeavored to gain an advanced name for uprightness and candor; and I challenge the world to produce a single witness, who would be so bold as to stand in a court of justice, who will say that I have ever, by thought, word or deed, said or done anything to justify the misrepresentations that have been made as to my sentiments and opinions, or that they have been otherwise than as expressed to you here this day. If any such man can be found, let him be brought forward, and I am willing that my past life and services shall be forgotten, and that the word infamous shall be written before and after my name."

Almost far now.—The following anecdote illustrative of railroad facilities, is very noted.—A traveler inquired of a negro the distance to a certain point. "Dat pends on circumstances," replied the darkey. "If you gwine a foot, I'll take you on a day; if you gwine in de stage, or de homiebus, you make it in half a day; but if you get in one of dese smoke waggons, you be almost dar now!"

An Eloquent Eulogium.—Anson Burlingame

delivered an oration at New London, on the 31st ult., which is spoken of in the highest terms. In it he made the following beautiful allusion to Calhoun, Clay, and Webster.

"Mr. Webster is the only survivor of that illustrious trio of statesmen, 'Who shook the nations through their lips and blazed, Till vanquished Senates trembled at their praise.' One sleeps this beautiful day in the sweet shade of magnolia's blossom, his great heart is still, and quenched is the light of his glorious eye forever. Another and far companion of the great South Carolinian fell last yesterday on the field of his fame, and now cold and dead, is borne on his bier through a weeping nation, back to the generous soil of old Kentucky, there to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. The orator, the chivalric gentleman and noble friend, is beyond the reach of malice or of praise; never again shall he rouse us with his bugle blasts, or melt us in his tenderness by the touching melody of his voice. And he, of the imperial intellect, 'With the Athenian's glowing style, and Talley's fire,' wanders companionless and alone, by the deep sea he loves so well, gazing, with his great eye, into that 'undiscovered country, from whose bosoms no traveler returns.'—Oh! how may he live—and may the refreshing breezes fan his brow and bring back the roses of health to his fading cheeks.

I refer this to those Americans, not to conceal their friends—not as a partisan, not to add to the number of party this day sound a trumpet; but in obedience to the 'Emotions that start. When memory plays an old tune upon the heart,' I could not better illustrate the glory of our institutions than by reference to these great men, their noblest offspring.

Ex-Gov. A. V. Brown, having made a driving visit to East Tennessee, we suppose to regulate his overseers for Brady, McMillin, Moore, Roane and Blount counties) has returned to the field of his labors beyond the mountains. At neither of his appointments in East Tennessee would he permit a whig speaker to reply to him, although a distinguished gentleman, Capt. Haynes, from his county, and who knows him well, attended at each of his appointments. Why this gentleman, A. V. may be, must be asked to test your man Pierce before the people? Aaron permitted Capt. Haynes to reply to him over the mountain—but oh no, when he comes to East Tennessee his heart is too sad. At Dalton, the Ex-Governor made a speech to a small, cold and lifeless crowd. He spoke reluctantly, starting to a few of his friends that Georgia needed no Physician, but that Tenn., was very sick and he must hurry back to his labors there. Aaron is right for once—Tennessee is exceedingly sick and tired of him, his sad heart; his overseers, Frank Pierce, and the humbug of Democracy generally.—Athens Post 12th.

Commercial Circular of W. F. HARRIS & Co., Commission Merchants, Macon, Georgia. Having tested the Southern market for one year, we are prepared to make some suggestions as to the growers of produce—which, if improved, may enable farmers and shippers to obtain better prices for the products. Hereafter the rate of putting up produce for market, and then the want of speedy conveyance to market, have operated much against the interest of shippers. But as the railroad has penetrated further into the heart of the produce sections; and as these rates are more extensively equipped, the probability is, that hereafter there will be detention or difficulty in reaching market, at any season of the year. Middle and Southern Georgia, will always, more or less, need the products of Tennessee, and afford to pay prices for them, that will handsomely remunerate the growers for their trouble in producing and preparing these products for market. But to realize these fair prices, two things are necessary to be done on the part of the farmer: 1st. The article itself must be of the best quality. 2d. The article, whatever it may be, must be put up in the very best manner, in order to be presented for sale in market, in good condition. Supposing that every farmer or shipper will select the best quality of produce, we offer some suggestions as to preparing them for safe transportation, and preserving them in good order. A few of the leading articles may suffice. Apples—Apples well selected, free from bruises and rotten specks, and shipped in barrels prepared with sugar shavings, so that the air may pass through. The same remark, as to the manner of shipping, applies to Peaches and Oranges, all of which should be shipped, at intervals, from September until June. Georgia pays thousands of dollars to New York, New England, annually, for these three articles, while Tennessee can furnish better qualities of the same, for the same prices. Dried Fruit.—Both Apples and Peaches should be peeled, well dried, and sent to market in barrels, or kegs, as they may be. Raisins.—Should be sent in crates. CABBAGES.—It is unquestionably the right policy to send bacon to market rather than live hogs, because it will pay the farmer more money, if properly managed. To make merchantable bacon, the hogs should be well fattened on corn, and after killing, well trimmed, salted thoroughly, washed, and cured, dry before boxing the bacon for market. Hams and shoulders should be trimmed after the Baltimore style; that is, the shoulders nearly square, and the hams rounded at the top, not forgetting to cut off the legs just above the knee joints, and the tail from the sides should be cut free from backbone. Clear sides are worth one cent per lb. more than the ribbed side. It is not to be added that in trimming and packing, using the same quality of pork, a difference of five cents to ten cents per lb. The above nearly bacon is trimmed, the better will be the price. LARD.—The better plan is, to assist the lard, keeping the lard from the central lard, and send it to market in kegs, containing from 100 to 200 lbs. Nice cans of 100 lbs. will usually bring one cent more per pound. BUTTER.—Butter should be made of rich milk; the cream previously skimmed, and free from salts and generally in nice cans, holding from 40 to 60 lbs. Nail kegs, old barrels and boxes are not suitable vessels for butter, as is sometimes seen in market. Dried Ham, and cured, command a high price as bacon, the year round. Let the farmers try this article in the Georgia market. BEANS and PEAS. White Beans, well assorted, and packed in kegs, as a rule, command a high price. The same is true of the White Lady Peas, while there is a constant demand for Stock Peas.—Let Beans and Peas be sent in sacks containing two bushels. Let Eggs be shipped in barrels, packed in sawdust.

FLOUR. With an improvement in the grinding and sifting, and then by packing the flour in nice barrels bound with flat wire, and sending the barrels to market, the Tennessee Flour might be able to drive all Northern flour from the Georgia markets, and thereby Tennessee would receive the ten thousands of dollars that are annually paid to northern markets for the single article of flour. Buck wheat Flour sells well in the winter and spring. CORN MEAL. Let it be ground of strictly white flat corn—previously fanned and free from shells and husks—and bottled and packed in two bushel sacks, while cool. Meal intended for shipping to foreign ports, should be kiln-dried and packed in barrels. Good assorted Green Feathers are in demand during the fall, winter and spring. HAY. If Farmers would get a Hay Press and pack some hay, they would find it a profitable and easy labor bestowed. Instead of getting 36 cts to 40 cts. for hay, they might get 60 to 70 cts. per 100 lbs., after paying all expenses of transportation, commission for selling, &c. This fall and winter will be a favorable time to commence, as the supplies from the North will be small and prices consequently high as the crops are short on account of drought during the early part of summer. This step is insisted on, because if the Tennessee Timothy and Clover hay once find its way into the Southern market—its superior quality will keep up the demand, and be a continual source of revenue to the farmer. CORN. Corn should be well dried on the ear, and the white separated from the yellow before shelling. When shelled, the silks, husks, rabs of cobs, and trash of all kinds, should be separated by fanning in the same manner as wheat is cleaned; and sent to

READ! READ!

WISH to employ a number of agents to sell J. S. Bonham's Improved Garment Cutter in all the States except Georgia and N. Carolina, and I am offering great inducements both by the sale of the copy-right of counties and States, and by agency. The simplicity of the system is such that it can be learned in a time surprisingly short; 12 scholars may be learned in 4 days. I furnish each learner with a complete set of Patterns and book of directions for cutting Coats, Pants, and Vests of the different styles and sizes. Persons can get the use of these patterns from the book of directions without oral instructions by a few days application. I could refer to several who have sent for them by mail, and are now cutting garments successfully. This system is now being taught in this State, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, and is gaining a popularity not equalled by any other system in use. The ladies (for whose benefit this plan is published) have given it a liberal patronage. Feeling thankful for past favors we would respectfully solicit a more extended patronage.

GEORGIA.—Walker county, July, 1852. We, the learners and patrons of J. S. Bonham's Improved Garment Cutter, do hereby certify, that from our own knowledge and the information obtained from others who have tested the system, that for correctness, simplicity and economy we believe it is not equalled by any other system extant, but is decidedly superior to any other with which we have been acquainted; and as a safe Garment Cutter in the hands of the judicious learner, we believe we recommend this system as worthy the patronage of an intelligent and an improvement going community. In witness whereof our names are subscribed this 10th day of July, 1852. We, the learners and patrons of J. S. Bonham's Improved Garment Cutter, do hereby certify, that from our own knowledge and the information obtained from others who have tested the system, that for correctness, simplicity and economy we believe it is not equalled by any other system extant, but is decidedly superior to any other with which we have been acquainted; and as a safe Garment Cutter in the hands of the judicious learner, we believe we recommend this system as worthy the patronage of an intelligent and an improvement going community. In witness whereof our names are subscribed this 10th day of July, 1852. W. F. HARRIS & Co. September, 1852. Particulars of the market of Middle Georgia address W. F. Harris & Co., Macon, Ga. For particulars of the seaboard market address Skidmore Harris & Co., Savannah, Ga.

MARRIED. On Sept. 21st, by Judge Donaldson, Dr. W. S. ROBINSON, late of this county, to Miss MARIA A., daughter of Col. James M., and Margaret Riggs, of Corsicana, Texas.

SPECIAL NOTICE. The Corner-stone of the Episcopal Church, now building at the Mouth of Tellico, will by Divine permission be laid on Tuesday, the 9th day of November. The procession will be formed at St. Glee's Ferry, at 10 o'clock, and proceed thence to the Church. Oct. 29, 1852-1w

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT. AUGUSTA, October 27th, 1852. Articles Wholesale Retail BACON.—Hams per lb. \$12 @ \$15 Shoulders, " 10 @ 12 Sides, " 12 @ 14 Hog Round, " 12 @ 12 BUTTER.—Goshen, " 25 @ 30 Country, " 15 @ 25 BEANS.—Common, " 18 @ 20 BRICKS, per 1,000 6 00 @ 8 00 CHEESE.—Northern, per lb. 11 @ 12 English Dairy, " 11 @ 12 COFFE.—Rio, " 10 @ 12 Lagaim, " 10 @ 12 Java, " 13 @ 15 Domestic Goods.—Yarns 75 @ 87 2 Shiring, per yard 6 @ 7 3-4 " " 9 @ 10 4-4 " " 9 @ 10 5-4 " " 9 @ 10 6-4 " " 9 @ 10 7-4 " " 9 @ 10 8-4 " " 9 @ 10 9-4 " " 9 @ 10 10-4 " " 9 @ 10 11-4 " " 9 @ 10 12-4 " " 9 @ 10 13-4 " " 9 @ 10 14-4 " " 9 @ 10 15-4 " " 9 @ 10 16-4 " " 9 @ 10 17-4 " " 9 @ 10 18-4 " " 9 @ 10 19-4 " " 9 @ 10 20-4 " " 9 @ 10 21-4 " " 9 @ 10 22-4 " " 9 @ 10 23-4 " " 9 @ 10 24-4 " " 9 @ 10 25-4 " " 9 @ 10 26-4 " " 9 @ 10 27-4 " " 9 @ 10 28-4 " " 9 @ 10 29-4 " " 9 @ 10 30-4 " " 9 @ 10 31-4 " " 9 @ 10 32-4 " " 9 @ 10 33-4 " " 9 @ 10 34-4 " " 9 @ 10 35-4 " " 9 @ 10 36-4 " " 9 @ 10 37-4 " " 9 @ 10 38-4 " " 9 @ 10 39-4 " " 9 @ 10 40-4 " " 9 @ 10 41-4 " " 9 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