



The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT: ZACHARY TAYLOR. FOR VICE PRESIDENT: HILLARD FILMORE.

GLASGOW: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1848.

The People's Platform.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

POLITICAL NOTICE.

Hon. Abel Leonard, Whig Elector for this District, will address the people at the following times and places: Paris, October 6; Fulton, 9; Columbia, 21; Mexico, 23; Fayette, 28; Marshall, 30; Lexington, November 6.

BEAR IN MIND.

The Presidential Election is held on the FIRST TUESDAY, THE 7th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, and that it lasts but for ONE DAY ONLY!!

Will our friends who have prospectus in their hands, with names on them forward as the names immediately—keep the prospectus and procure and forward other names.

We make our appearance to-day among our new neighbors, friends and patrons, not as we would, but as we can.—Tearing down, moving, setting up, and leaving a paper, all in the same week, leaves us in but poor plight for paraphrasing. After awhile, when we shall get righted up, and the "hang of the new arrangement," we hope to be able better to meet the expectations of new, and retain the good will of old friends.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Read Gen. Taylor's speech, on the first page of to-day's paper. The old fellow fights like a hero—writes like a scholar—speaks like an orator—universally behaves like a gentleman—and is an old fashioned, straight-forward, honest-minded REPUBLICAN. No wonder the office-holding, office-seeking, Cassites tremble as the day of election draws nigh. But don't let us detain you here, good reader—read the speech.

POLITICAL SPEAKING.

Messrs. LEONARD & TOMPKINS addressed the citizens of this place last Saturday. The notice for the speaking had not been generally circulated, and there was but a small attendance. Those who did attend however, were well paid for their time and trouble. We would that every democrat in the land could have heard Mr. Leonard's review of the lives and services of Generals Taylor and Cass. He took them from boyhood to the present time—alluded to the prominent acts and services of both, and the contrast was so dissimilar, their characters so different,—the one frank, open, manly; the other, disingenuous, crafty, all things and nothing, according to "circumstances," that we cannot conceive, how any unprejudiced mind, after hearing him, could prefer Cass to Taylor.

Mr. Tompkins' address was short, but his remarks were well-timed. His advice to Whigs, was good, and should be acted upon. In the language of one of his admirable anecdotes, they should "keep kicking like the devil"—as nothing short of long and hard kicks, will ever kick over his satanic majesty's temple of locofocoedom, the dark shadow of which disfigures the beautiful face of our state and country.

We regret that we have not the time to give a more extended review of the remarks of the speakers—they deserve it, but "circumstances" forbid.

A Van Buren and Adams paper is now published in Quincy, Ill., by C. M. Woods, a democrat.

HENRY CLAY.

The nomination of this distinguished individual for the Presidency, by a few of his over-zealous friends in New York, has had a very different effect from what many of them and the leaders of the locofoco party anticipated. The former were foolish enough to believe that he would consent to such a move, while the desire for him to assume that position, on the part of the latter, carried them to some ridiculous excesses. The prompt manner in which Mr. Clay forbade the use of his name, brought his friends to their senses, and they are now striving to excel in zeal for the People's Candidate; while at the same time it cut short the rejoicings of his enemies, and left Cass and Defeat staring them boldly in the face!

It seems that Mr. Clay has been frequently written to on the subject of bringing him out as an independent candidate, and has universally and promptly declined. This is only what was expected by all who were not blinded by personal feelings, or a few aspirants who considered their chance for promotion under him better than any one else. The man who would "rather be right than President," could never be made to assume a wrong position by the appeals of the one or the other, although their number should be legion.

We append the following letter from Mr. Clay, written in reply to one from Cincinnati:—

ASHLAND, Sep. 1. GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter stating that in the present conflicting state of the politics of our beloved country, it is the honest and sincere opinion of thousands of your friends and zealous supporters that this is the auspicious time for the independent presentation of your name to the voters of this confederacy for the Chief Magistracy of our Union; and you invite me to assume that position.

My name gentlemen, was submitted, with my consent, to the consideration of the Whig Convention which met in Philadelphia, in June last, and the Convention did not think proper to nominate me as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States. I have quietly submitted to its decision; and I cannot consent to any further use of my name in connection with that office. I have accordingly refrained from giving, and must continue to decline giving the slightest encouragement or countenance to any such use of it. I am, nevertheless, thankful for the confidence in me which you do me the honor to entertain. With great respect, I am, Your friend and obedient serv't, H. CLAY.

The river opposite this place is quite low. The steamer Julia was unable to get up, her last trip. She discharged her freight at Boonville, on Tuesday, and returned to St. Louis.

KILLED.—W. H. Fruits, who recently escaped from the jail at Fayette, was killed by a posse from Brunswick, who were attempting to arrest him. They came upon him at Yellow Creek, Chariton county, near Compton's Ferry—called to him to surrender, or they would fire; he ran and plunged into the creek, when two loads of buckshot were discharged in hopes of crippling him, but they shot him dead. The Brunswick says his body was brought to that place, and an inquest held by Justice Newbold, and a verdict returned by the jury, that the deceased came to his end by accident, in attempting to arrest him.

BUNKER.—Our Democratic friends have out large posters for a mass meeting at Fayette. The first lines of the bill state that Col. Benton will be there and address the people. Col. Benton will be no nearer Fayette than Washington, this fall—but publishing that he will be there, may help to draw a crowd!

Ex-Senator Norvell, of Michigan, at a late Taylor meeting at Detroit, made a strong speech in favor of the election of Gen. Taylor. Until recently, Mr. Norvell was a strong supporter of the democratic party, and is at present U. S. District Attorney under Mr. Polk. A number of other prominent democrats were present and took part in the meeting.—Mind you, this was in Gen. Cass' own town!

A vacancy has occurred in the Benton county Senatorial District, by the resignation of Gen. Shields, who has removed out of the District. Solomon P. Lowe, of Pettis county, is already out as a candidate to fill the vacancy.

Hon. Lafayette Saunders, of Louisiana, who was a prominent member of the Philadelphia Convention, and read the exposition of Gen. Taylor's position, died recently at the White Sulphur Springs, where he had gone in hopes of restoring his health. He was a prominent man in his State, and his death is much lamented.

A number of Soldiers just from New Mexico, passed down the river on Sunday morning, on their way to Alton, the place designated as the point for disbanding the Illinois troops.

SPRINGFIELD WHIG.—We have received several copies of this paper, recently established at Springfield, Green county, in this State; Litterberry Hendrick, Esq., is Editor. It will be a valuable acquisition to the Whig cause in that benighted region. We commend it to the cordial support of the Whigs.

A HAPPY MEETING.—The New York True Sun of the 1st, relates the following:

"Wall street was electrified yesterday with a vision of days long gone. That pious man, Mr. B. F. Butler, was seen in earnest confab with his patron Sandy Hill Bank money, Mr. Jacob Barker, of New Orleans. There they stood for half an hour, while each old Wall street stager, as he passed this sight once so familiar to his eyes, rubbed them as though in doubt whether or not he was but dreaming of the financing of the days when young Patrons were "roped" in with Maderia and soft words, to endorse broken banks—when farmers and mechanics blessed their stars on getting paid in coppers and piayunes, counted out slowly at that—and when Sandy Hill, but for the want of "stated preaching," would have been the most delightful spot in the world!"

The New York True Sun is an old Hunter, or Cass paper, and ridicules Butler because he supports Van Buren. Some years ago a book was published in New York, containing the secret correspondence of Butler, Barker, Van Buren, and other prominent democrats of the Albany Regency—or as we say out here, Clique.—These letters fully showed, over "their own blessed signatures," the rascality and swindling operations of these democratic leaders. The Whig papers copied some of these letters, and commented on them freely; and for doing this, they were abused and vilified by the opposition press. The publisher of the letters was denounced as a thief, and those who copied them were held to be no better. Now, the precious scamps are using the information contained in the same letters, to break down the men they then defended! "Circumstances" alter cases—that which was roguery then, is orthodox now.

Mr. Moses, one of the Florida Delegates to the Baltimore Convention, is out abusing Gen. Cass because he refused to answer him some questions, and referring him for fight to the "Nicholson letter." He says the South could rely on no man with less safety than on the nominee of the Baltimore Convention.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27. The Hon. Wm. J. Graves, Whig State Elector of Kentucky, died this morning at his residence.

Boston, Sept. 29. We have full returns from Maine—the vote stands for Governor: Dana, 39,175; for Hamlin, 39,993; for the Free Soilers, 11,965. In the Senate, 11 Democrats, 3 Whigs. In the House, 84 Democrats, 56 Whigs, and 10 Free Soilers.

New York, Sept. 29. The New York Tribune this morning hoisted the Taylor flag.

TOBACCO FACTORY BURNED.—We regret to learn that the Tobacco Factory, together with its contents of D. C. Garth, Esq., near Huntsville, was destroyed by fire, on last Saturday. There was some thirty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the factory. Two thousand dollars of the loss is covered by insurance. We did not learn how the fire originated.

CONTESTED ELECTION IN RANDOLPH.—The examination of the poll books, in the contested election between Messrs. Oliver and Garth, of Randolph, is still progressing. On the part of Mr. Garth, who contests, the examination is closed. Three spurious votes were discovered—two doubtful.—Thus far on the part of Mr. Oliver, a like number of illegal votes have been discovered, which leaves the matter as it stood at first, viz: electing Mr. Oliver by three votes. It is thought his majority will be increased before the examination is closed.

COURT MARTIAL DEMANDED.—W. H. Emory, U. S. A. has demanded a Court Martial, to investigate certain charges made against him by Senator Benton, in his famous speech on the nomination of Gen. Kearney for promotion. Major Emory pronounces the charges of Senator Benton "unfounded calumnies." If the court be ordered, Major E. promises to show that all the charges are "devoid of the least foundation, and also to expose the fraudulent manner in which historical facts have been distorted, and testimony delivered before the proper legal tribunals of the country has been mutilated at the expense of truth and candor."

GIVING IT TO HIM! Charles K. Field, Esq., who was nominated by the Locofocos of Vermont, as their candidate for Lieutenant Governor at the late election thus speaks of the locofoco candidate for the Presidency: "In no event can I be induced to vote for Cass. He is cowardly—an unprincipled political hack,—and a marvellous worthy nominee of the worth less tricksters who assembled at Baltimore!" "Let locos delight to bark and bite."

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that Thomas Guthrie, aged about 65 years, a highly respectable citizen of this county, left his residence on Wednesday last and went to Hickman's mill, and died at the mill on the night of that day.—Paris Mercury.

From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT. There is a striking similarity in the condition of parties and of the country, between the present time and the year 1840. Then the country languished under the ruinous policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration, under a load of debt accumulated by the Florida war, and under a system of party tactics, which, while it entirely annihilated the confidence of the public, in the capacity for integrity of the "Democratic" rulers, brought reproach upon the national name, and depreciated the credit of the Government, at home and abroad.

Our present condition taking into account the expansion and strengthening of eight years, is even more deplorable than that of 1840. The country now groans under an enormous public debt, the fruits of the Mexican war; domestic industry is paralyzed, and the public patronage is wantonly employed as an engine in promoting the success of party. On all sides we hear the familiar shouts of "change and reform"—the battle cries of 1840—the alarm bells which roused the Whigs of the Union to action, and achieved a glorious though a short lived triumph.

Now as then, we have for a candidate, one who trained in the severe school of the camp, possesses the judgment, discretion, virtue and patriotism to administer the office of President with honor and advantage to the country—one who has those strong and solid qualities of mind, blended with humanity and honesty, which distinguished the early days and the master spirits of the republic—in fine, one who has the sense of justice to appreciate duty, had the resolution to execute it at any cost. Such a man is needed for times when demagogues have usurped and corrupted the high places, and when nothing short of political purification can redeem the character and restore the integrity of our institutions.

The honorable incentive which stimulated the Whig party to exertion in 1840, and attracted to our standard tens of thousands of conservative and law respecting men among our opponents who had been cheated with the empty name and shallow pretence of "Democracy," exist even more strongly now than then. The downward tendency of the government, and the agitating questions of sectional controversy which have been forced upon us by the insane and selfish policy of the present administration, appeal to every Whig, and to every citizen who regards the welfare and the safety of the Union, to rally for the coming contest and to buckle on his armor for the fight.

It is not prudent, it is not honest, to diminish the importance or to depreciate the magnitude of the consequences of this Presidential election.—He is no patriot who does not scrutinize them closely, who does not scan the whole horizon, or who permits himself to follow an abstraction, which can lead to no good result and may entail irretrievable ruin. This may be the last struggle of the Whig party, as such, for, if we fail now, disorganization will necessarily succeed, and the scattered elements must be collected on some new basis.

The issues involved in the contest are plain and positive. First of all, and foremost as a fundamental republican principle, is, that the will of the people, constitutionally expressed in Congress, and not the veto of the President or the proclamation of a cabal, shall make the law.

Next, that this will so expressed shall be directed in building up our great national interests in improving the highways of commerce, in opening new channels of communication, and not in the acquisition of territory for any purpose.

Next, that the maker of the United States, belongs to the farmer and mechanic and manufacturer of the United States, and that no market is so valuable as the Home Market, for the exchange, save and consumption of our own commodities.

And lastly, in order to carry out these grand results, peace with all nations, and in the language of Washington, "entangling alliances with none."

In this hasty glance is presented the permanent and fixed policy of the Whig party, which has stood since its organization and must continue to stand during its existence.

These principles were powerfully presented and defended by Mr. Choate, Mr. Winthrop and other distinguished Whigs, at the recent Convention in Massachusetts.

On the other hand, the distinctive features of Locofocoism and the avowed policy of Gen. Cass, are equally conspicuous and notorious. They comprise fatal objections, which ought to enlist every honest vote against him.

First, is an insane and desperate passion for territorial conquest and foreign war. Next, a direct commitment to the extension of slavery in the newly acquired territories. The Union at Washington, has authoritatively announced that Gen. Cass would "retro the Wilnot Proviso" and the Democratic Review—the great Northern organ (pro pro!)—contends, that the extension of human slavery on this continent, is an advantage.

Next, a settled and morbid attachment to the enlargement of executive power, to the depreciation of Congress and to a disregard of the checks and balances imposed by the Constitution between the Legislature and the Executive.

Lastly, a direct and unceasing hostility to the protection of Free labor, as shown by the repeal of the Tariff of '42, and the establishment of the British system, in the act of 1846.

These are the dividing lines between the two parties, irrespective of the question of currency and other like matters of temporary expediency. They are their own advocates or accusers and we submit them to the people, with the simple suggestion—"choose ye between them."

SOLDIERS LAND WARRANTS.—The following notification appears in the Washington papers.—GENERAL LAND OFFICE, Washington, September 15, 1848. To prevent undue exactions from soldiers in necessitous circumstances, I suggest for the future that the assignments of land warrants be made on the backs of the warrants in all cases when practicable. Justices of the Peace and notaries public are strictly enjoined, in certifying to the acknowledgment of soldiers, either to powers of attorney or assignments of warrants, to fill up the "dates," on the day on which such instruments are executed. The 9th section of the act of Congress of February 11, 1847, provides that "all sales, mortgages, powers, or other instruments of writing, made or executed prior to the issue of any such warrant, shall be null and void," so that any such blanks as to dates left by them to be filled up after the emanation of the warrants, is highly improper on the part of the officer who permits it, and is in fraud of the act of Congress upon that subject.—Attention to these suggestions may dispense with the filing of numerous careats by the soldier to prevent the issue of the patents where the assignments are alleged to be fraudulent. RICHARD M. YOUNG, Commissioner.

By Telegraph for the Republican.

Arrival of the America.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Rebellion in Ireland commented in earnest—Important News from France—Unfavorable News as to Breadstuffs and Provisions, &c. &c.

New York, Sept. 29. The steamer America arrived at Boston this evening, bringing seven days later advices from Europe.

Commercial.

Wheat has declined one or two pence per bushel. Flour had declined 33d to 34d per bbl.—Corn for Ireland reduced one to two shillings per quarter, and is quoted at 35s. 6d. to 36s. per 480 lbs. Meal is 6d. lower per bbl. Holders of rice are anxious to sell; a late arrival from South Carolina brought 23 to 24s. Provisions are languid. Bacon has declined one shilling. Shoulders unchanged.

The market is bare of beef and unchanged.—Late advances in pork checked the demand—the prices are now below the current at last advices. New prime mess 40 to 60s; old, 46 to 48. Lard 41 in barrels and 44 to 45 in kegs. Cotton fair and unchanged.—Upland, 4 1/8 Orleans, 4 5/8; lower qualities considered 1/8 lower—the market very dull. Sales for the week, 25,000.

FRANCE.—The advices from Paris are unsatisfactory. The Socialists were mustering strength and there was much dissatisfaction with a speech made by Thiers, taking ground in favor of the closing of the clubs in Paris.

The Red Republicans, it was believed, would carry the elections in Paris. Cavaignac was not on good terms with Lamoriciere, because the former had, of late, leaned too much to the Democratic party.

Cavaignac was so much alarmed at the prospect of the Bonapartists, in the election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency, that he had determined to propose a decree against the legality of the election of Louis Napoleon, on the ground that he is merely a pretender. If, by this means, Louis Napoleon is excluded from the candidacy, Pierre Napoleon, already a member of the National Assembly will be started as a candidate for the Presidency.

In consequence of the rejection of the armistice between Schleswig and Holstein, and the acceptance of the mediation of France and England by the Austrian government, it was reported that the Paris government had resolved to resume the plan of forming an Army of Observation along the line; and troops on the Italian frontier were to be removed for this purpose, except 20,000 left to guard the frontier of Italy. Changarnier, it was supposed, would be appointed to the command of the army of the Rhine.

An officer walking in Cavaignac's garden, had been fired at, doubtless under the impression that he was the general himself.

SCHLESWIG—HOLSTEIN.—Hostilities have recommenced between Schleswig and Holstein, although the German troops was evacuating the Dutchies and the blockade was raised.

SPAIN.—Gen. Parvia had resigned the office of Governor of Catalonia, in consequence of ill health. It was probable that Cordova would succeed him. Nine thousand Carlists were in arms against the Government.

Ireland.

CLONMEL, Sept. 13.—The real rebellion of the people of Ireland against the Government of England, has come at last. The rebels are posted in almost inaccessible positions at New Inn, near Carrick-on-Kilmea, Thomas Mountain and Doherty, are in command. The Waterford troops yesterday, captured nine scouts.

Last night there was a general rising of the peasantry, and a large body marched and attacked a police station at Clonmel. On the 14th September, the 3d Buffs came on with twenty-eight of their men handcuffed for shouting "Repeal."

The insurgents have encamped seven miles from Clonmel, where roost bullocks and sheep were supplied to them. They are pressing all persons to join them at Glenwater.

They attacked a party of the Police, when a severe fight ensued. A number of the assailants were killed, and several of the Police were wounded. The Police fled in every direction from the outstations.

It is expected that to night will reveal most awful scenes. The Insurgents wear uniforms, and use clubs, and have captured some pieces of cannon.

The bridges near Waterford have been blown up, to prevent the Government troops from approaching towards the Insurgents.

The Cork Examiner says that among the leaders in the Patriot Camp, are some military men of experience. The peasants are regularly drilled. The arms consist chiefly of pikes, though there are some rifles. O'Gorman is among them.

The Commissariat is voluntarily supplying the neighborhood farmers with food.

Lord Russell has been summoned as a witness by Smith O'Brien, and must attend the trial.

ITALY.—At Leghorn there have been scenes of great disorder. The populace rose in consequence of an attempt to suppress the political clubs. A conflict ensued, in which many of the soldiers were killed.

ESCALADO. The Bank of England has renewed the discount business. Consols closed at 86 1/2 for account.

VESSELS OVER THE FALLS. It is announced in the Niagara Falls Iris, by Mr. W. Conklin, that he will send two vessels over the falls on the 29th of September. At 12 o'clock, a. m., the Pirate, a vessel of one hundred feet in length, with several wild and tame animals on board as passengers, with appropriate flags and streamers, will be started from her moorings two miles above the falls. It is intended to have this craft so well secured, hatches down and all tight; that she will make the awful leap, with spars and rigging all standing.

At eight o'clock in the evening of the same day, a fire ship loaded with all manner of combustibles will be ready to slip her cables, showing a ship on fire, until after two miles thro' the rapids, she will make the fearful plunge in a blaze, forming one of the greatest scenes ever beheld at Niagara Falls.

UNSUCCESSFUL FORGERY.—On Friday a boy called at the store of Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., and presented a letter directed to Mr. Amos Lawrence, and containing a check for \$450 on the Hamilton Bank, purporting to have been signed by Henry H. Dexter, with the request that Mr. L. would cash it. On the same sheet, written in a hand evidently intended to resemble that of Mr. L. and wholly different from the letter, was an order on Mr. Wolcott, (a member of the firm) to "give the bearer a check for the one enclosed" and signed A. Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence happening to be at his store when the boy called, the whole matter was at once discovered to be a rank forgery, and consequently the "double trick" of the rogue was nipped in the bud. No clue has yet been had of the guilty person.—Boston Advertiser.

REVISED DRAFT OF THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

At the sitting of the National Assembly on the 29th August, the revised project of the Constitution was read. It was in substance as follows:

The preamble had been completely changed; France, by adopting the Republican form of government, was declared to have assumed in the face of the world the initiative of progress and civilization. The right to labor was suppressed, and replaced by an article providing that the State should procure labor to unemployed workmen, within the limits of its resources. The constitution had undergone a similar metamorphosis—Capital offences are abolished for political offences. Slavery cannot exist in any part of the French dominions. The right of association and meeting is guaranteed. The censorship of the press cannot be re-established. The number of representatives is fixed at 750, including those of Algeria and the colonies, and at 900 when the constitution is to be revised. The election of representatives is to have for its basis the population. Universal suffrage and secret ballot are maintained. The representatives are always re-eligible.

The President must be a French citizen, 30 years of age, and must not have lost, on any occasion, his quality of French citizen. He is to be elected for four years; by universal and direct suffrage and by the absolute majority of the voters. The ballots are to be immediately forwarded to the National Assembly, which decides on the validity of the election and proclaims the President. Should none of the candidates have obtained the absolute majority, the Assembly chooses the President among the five candidates highest on the list. The President is re-eligible after an interval of four years. He is to reside at the seat of the National Assembly, and to receive a salary of 60,000 fr. per annum. The Vice President is appointed for four years by the National Assembly, on the presentation of the President, during the month that follows his election. In the absence of the President, he is to replace him and exercise his functions; but, in case of his decease or resignation, a new President must be elected within a month.

The chapters relative to the Ministerial department, the Council of State, the internal administration, the judiciary power, has undergone no material alteration. Justice is to be rendered gratuitously, in the name of the French people, and all political offences are to be tried by the jury, who, in future will fix the amount of the fine or damages incurred by the offender. The judges of the Court of Cassation, appointed by the National Assembly, of the Supreme Tribunal of Administration, and of the Court of Accounts are to fill their functions for life. Justices of the peace, who, in the first project, were to be elected by the citizens in their respective districts, are to be appointed by the President. Military substitutes are prohibited. The public force being essentially obedient, it is declared that no armed corps can deliberate. The territory of Algeria and the colonies is declared a French territory, and is to be ruled by special laws. The Legion of Honor is maintained, but its statutes shall be revised and placed in harmony with the democratic and republican principles. The present National Assembly is to frame the organic laws, and the President of the Republic is to be elected immediately after the adoption of the Constitution.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A called meeting of the Stockholders of the "Female Academy & Old Fellows' Hall," was held in the "News Office," September 25th, Talton Turner Esq., presiding. W. F. Dunnic, Esq., from the Building Committee, reported that the Committee have, for reasons set forth in their report, made some additions to the plan of the building, consequently have incurred additional expense, amounting to about three hundred and forty dollars, and that the amount of stock subscribed will fall short of completing the building, including the cost of the additions, almost four hundred and five dollars.

The report was received, and adopted by the unanimous vote of all the stockholders present and represented; those absent were represented as follows: Jno. F. Nicols and W. D. Swinton were represented by W. F. Dunnic, Milton C. Hart by Walter G. Chiles, Wm. Ware by Louis Robiou, John Y. Sierra and John Sharrhurst by Dr. I. P. Vaughan. The ten persons holding one share, by Thos. J. Bartholow, Bethel Encampment, No. 5, by F. A. Savage.

F. A. Savage, Esq., offered the following resolution which was passed.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to circulate the subscription list for the Female Academy and Old Fellows' Hall, and in case they fail to raise a sufficient sum to complete the building, that the building committee be authorized to borrow at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, a sum sufficient to accomplish that end, and pledge the property for security upon the faith of the rents.

F. A. Savage, John D. Perry and Jesse A. not compose said committee. After which the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select suitable and competent teachers for the Academy, viz: F. A. Savage, Thos. Shackelford, and John D. Perry. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

TALTON TURNER, Chairman, Thos. J. Bartholow, Sec'y.

LOCOCOCO DICTIONARY.—"Clear and unquestionable."—That which is in dispute. "The whole or none."—A little more than half. "Fifty four forty, or fight."—Forty nine and Flunk. "A bloodless achievement."—The sacrifice of thirty thousand lives. "Indemnity for the past."—Losing \$150,000 000 in a fight with Mexico. "Security for the future."—Paying \$15,000,000 more. "Aid and comfort."—Giving the Mexicans a General. "Government economy."—\$52,668,049 per year. "No national debt."—A betwisting for loans. "Hand money."—Treason note. "Will of the People."—Veto and ditto. "Revenue tariff."—Protection to British manufactures.—[National Intelligencer.

We thank God, that, bad as our condition is, we are not without hope, and ten times better off than our neighbors of Southern Missouri, which is truly and emphatically the "benighted region," Oregon County for instance, where Judge Cook the Whig candidate for Congress, did not get a solitary vote. The people there are shut out from all information—they have but few post offices, and all the documents ever sent them are Locofoco—many of them are laboring under the belief that Andrew Jackson is alive, and at this time President of the United States, and expect to give a vote this fall for the old hero.—Arkansas Eagle.