

# JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRAT.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



Kosciusko, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1844.

For President of the United States,  
[The Nominee of the Democratic National  
Convention.]

## Democratic State Electors.

JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,  
of Marshall.  
JEFFERSON DAVIS,  
of Warren.  
JOSEPH BELL,  
of Winston.  
H. S. FOOTE,  
of Hinds.  
ARTHUR FOX,  
of Lawrence.  
R. H. BOONE,  
of Tishomingo.

A DUN.—As we expect in a short time to send for a supply of paper, we hope those of our patrons who are in arrears will come forward and settle up, that we may be enabled to purchase a sufficient quantity for the volume.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, in that state, on the 8th of January, appointed delegates to the National Convention, nominated electors for president and vice-president, &c. Mr. Van Buren was unanimously declared to be the first choice of the Democracy of Ohio, for president.

Ingersoll's bill to refund the fine imposed upon General Jackson by Judge Hall, passed in the House of Representatives on the eighth of January, by a large majority.

The Hon. John D. Boyd, of Leake county, senator from the district composed of Leake, Attala and Neshoba counties, died in Jackson the 30th of January, of small pox.

Our town was visited the present week by a Mr. Everett, a Magician and Necromancer; who, though he was compelled to perform to a slim audience, done the magic in a style peculiar to himself.

## Congressional.

Correspondence of the Plebeian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1844.

Dear Sir:—The bill to refund General Jackson's fine, passed this day in the house, by a vote of 158 to 28. This was the only business done in the house to-day.

As soon as the journal was read, Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, rose and made a motion that all debate should cease upon this bill at 4 P. M., this day; and on this he moved the previous question, to prevent debate.

The speaker then said this would require a suspension of the rules, upon which Mr. Thompson moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. Zaddock Pratt then offered a resolution stating that nearly all the state legislatures, and fifteen millions of the people had called for a remission of this fine, and that all debate should cease in two hours.

Mr. Thompson said he would accept that as an amendment, striking out about the two hours.

Mr. Adams called for the yeas and noes on the suspension; yeas 117, noes 54. So the rules were suspended.

Here Mr. Saunders, of N. C., presented a resolution to tender the freedom of the floor of the House to Mrs. Madison. It was adopted.

The house then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Davis, of Indiana, in the chair.

Mr. Shenck then rose in opposition to the bill, and repeated the old worn out declaration that this bill was an insult to the memory of Judge Hall. He also defended the character of Englishmen, and declared that they loved liberty as well as we did. The judiciary was a grave and powerful body, and was grossly insulted in Judge H's person; therefore General Jackson ought to have been fined. If the military power was allowed to trample upon the civil power, whenever a general might think proper, there would soon be an end to all law and order. It mattered but little whether a judge was a coward or not; he was not bound to fight, but to administer the law. He also charged Mr. Dean, of Ohio, and Mr. Kennedy, of Indiana, with trying to trample upon the laws and the judiciary.

Mr. Dean and Mr. Kennedy both denied most emphatically having done any thing of the kind; they censured those who wanted to skulk behind the judiciary as a shield for cowardice.

Mr. Aaron Brown, of Tennessee, said that it was high time the whigs came to their senses, and paid some little attention for once to the voice of the people, their desires and demands; seventeen sovereign states and fifteen millions of the people had demanded that this fine should be repaid to

General Jackson; and the only question now was, "Let us see who will oppose it." It was not to be given to him like the alms to old Belisarius, but as a restitution for a legal robbery; the sooner it was done the better.

Mr. Belser said that when Mr. Barnard told them the bill could not be *licked* into any shape so as to make it pass the senate, he was using language so discourteous that if he used it out of doors, he would call him to account for it. He denied that this bill was to make political capital for Mr. Van Buren; he himself wouldn't vote for Mr. V. Buren unless the present tariff was modified by this house; but he would defend Mr. V. Buren from any such unjust and miserable aspersions. When the "booty and beauty" of New Orleans was at stake, it was no time for General Jackson to stand upon the lifeless technicalities of the law. Judge Hall's authority was suspended for the time being; he interfered with General Jackson's camp, and he was served perfectly right.—And the only question for the house to pass upon was, would they restore the \$1000 most unjustly taken from a public benefactor.

Mr. Severance, of Maine, opposed the bill; and said that posterity would condemn them if they passed it. He didn't care whether Judge Hall was born in England, Ireland, or even in Africa; he acted perfectly right in fining General Jackson.

Mr. Hale said there was too much importance placed upon contempts of courts; the people thought contempts of courts were the most contemptible things in the world.

Mr. Andrew Johnson said, that he had never seen so much provocation in his life as he had seen among the opponents of this bill. Before he would act as many whigs had acted in regard to this fine, he would call on the rocks and hills to fall on and crush him.

Four o'clock having arrived, the house voted down all amendments, 122 to 30, and the naked bill to refund the fine with 6 per cent interest, from 1815, was passed. Yeas, 158, Noes, 28. A proud vote.

A reconsideration was moved by Mr. Bidlack, but voted down, and the house adjourned at 5 o'clock, P. M.

The supper in honor of the Hero of New Orleans took place at the Apollo Saloon, at 8 o'clock, at which nearly 300 parsons sat down.

In the senate nothing was done except to discuss Allen's bill to settle the Oregon question.

## Mississippi Legislature.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 31, 1844.

Senate met, and the journals having been read, Mr. Bell offered some resolutions relative to the death of the Hon. Jno. D. Boyd, late senator from the district composed of the counties of Leake, Attala and Neshoba; which being adopted, the senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1844.  
House met pursuant to adjournment. Harris and McIntyre presented sundry claims; referred to the committee on claims.

Grant, from the committee on claims to whom was referred the claim of Peter Schuartz and John Kennedy, reported the same back to the house; received and agreed to and referred to the committee on public buildings.

On motion of Mr. Boone the morning business was suspended in order that the special orders might be taken up.

The special order was taken up, viz: the bill entitled "an act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the state of Mississippi: read three times.

Before any further action on said bill, the resolutions from the senate relative to the death of the Hon. John D. Boyd, were concurred in, and on motion of Mr. Winchester the house adjourned until to-morrow morning half past nine o'clock, out of respect for the memory of the deceased.

THURSDAY, Feb. 1, 1844.  
SENATE met and the journals were read.

Adams presented a petition from certain citizens of Yazoo city, praying the repeal of all laws incorporating said city: laid on table.

Booth presented a petition from certain citizens of Carroll county, praying an act of amnesty to be passed in favor of R S Graves: laid on the table.

Briscoe introduced a bill for the relief of the children of William Martin, deceased: ordered to an engrossment.

Keirn offered a resolution to congress, praying permission to apply the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land to the payment of the outstanding liabilities of the state: laid over.

Ventress, from the committee on public buildings, reported bills for the relief of John Devereux and of Caleb A Parker; the first of which was ordered to an engrossment, and the last to a committee of the whole.

Mathews introduced a joint resolution, appointing Gen. T B McMackin, sergeant at arms pro tem.: passed the senate.

Adams introduced a bill making the attorney general reporter in the High Court.—Mr. Guion moved its indefinite postponement. A debate ensued between Messrs. Adams and Mathews, who favored the bill, and Messrs. Swann, Turner and Withers, against it: and the bill was indefinitely postponed, 15 to 12.

Turner, from the committee on education, reported back the bill respecting Jefferson college, with an amendment: agreed to and ordered to an engrossment.

Bell introduced a bill relative to a police district in Choctaw county, which passed.

Mathews introduced a bill providing for the paying out of the county treasuries of claims on account of failure of prosecutions,

jailors' and coroners' fees, &c.: referred to a committee of the whole. He also, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing the auditor to settle for advertisements of tax sales when lands have been bought by the state: referred to a committee of the whole.

The senate then repaired to the bill of the house for the purpose of going into an election of penitentiary officers, &c. [see house proceedings,] after which, they returned to their chamber, when

Mathews introduced a bill authorizing the auditor to take lands of Franklin White, at a valuation, in satisfaction of a debt due the sinking fund: referred to a select committee.

Dupree introduced a bill authorizing a settlement by a creditor with separate debtors, liable jointly and severally, without releasing the others. The senate then adjourned.

THURSDAY, February 1.  
House met pursuant to adjournment.

Maxwell presented the petition of members of the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, praying an act of incorporation; referred to committee.

Walker presented petition of sundry citizens of Choctaw county, praying for a new county; referred to a committee.

Bennett presented the petition of sundry citizens of Simpson county, relative to the employment of the convicts in the penitentiary: referred to committee on penitentiary.

Coleman, from the judiciary committee; to whom was referred the bill in relation to the bonds of county officers and the bill to reduce the per diem of witnesses in state cases, reported in favor of the same: report received and agreed to, and the first named bill passed; the bill to reduce the per diem of witnesses in state cases, was laid on the table.

The governor, though his private secretary, informed the house that he had approved of the following acts: An act to define the line between the counties of Yazoo and Holmes. An act to attach a part of Perry to the county of Harrison. An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the city of Vicksburg; approved February 15, 1839, and of the several acts in relation thereto.—An act to authorize the Board of Police of Noxubee county to grant the privilege of erecting a bridge across Noxubee river.

Grant, from the committee on claims, to whom was referred the petition of Jas. Alford, reported the same back to the house and moved its reference to committee; and also the claims of W W Martin and Tappan and Yerger: report received and agreed to.

Labauve moved that the committee raised to examine into the alleged frauds under the treaty of Dancing Rabbit creek, be and the same is hereby discharged from the consideration of the subject, and that the house take the resolution forthwith and act upon the testimony in its possession.

Before any further action, Harrison moved that the house take a recess in order to prepare for the reception of the senate, &c.—He suspended his motion, however, in order that Messrs. Coleman and Josselyn might present to the house their protest against the election of Hon. J Speight: which was read and ordered to be spread upon the journals. The house then took a recess to prepare for the reception of the senate in order that the two houses might proceed to the election of Keeper of the Penitentiary, &c. The recess having expired the house met and the senate proceeded by their door keeper entered the Hall and took the seats assigned them.

Messrs. Weir, Collins, Gassaway, Williams, Learned, Wade and Woscome were put in nomination for keeper of the Penitentiary. On the first ballot Weir received 58 votes, Collins 9, Gassaway 4, Williams 9, Learned 4, Wade 28 and Woscom 1.—Weir having received a majority of the votes was elected.

The house then proceeded to the election of assistant keeper, Messrs. Price and Isom being nominated, on the first ballot Price received 107 votes, Isom 7. Price having received a majority of the votes was elected.

Messrs. Yerby, Stamps and Barrows were next put in nomination for clerk of the penitentiary. On the first ballot Yerby received 24 votes, Stamps 47, Barrows 42; neither having received a majority the two houses proceeded to a second balloting.

On the second ballot Yerby received 9 votes, Stamps 46, Barrows 63. Barrows having received a majority of the votes was elected.

The two houses then proceeded to the election of a keeper of the capitol and librarian, Messrs. Lewis, Willoughby, Trahorn, Hartford, Wing, Gibbons and Cook were put in nomination: on the first ballot Lewis received 62 votes, Willoughby 3, Trahorn 1, Hartford 31, Wing none, Gibbons 1, Cook 14; Lewis having received a majority was elected.

The house then adjourned till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.  
House met and assumed the consideration of the motion offered by Labauve. After a lengthy discussion on said motion, in which Messrs. Labauve, Buckley and Winchester participated.

Josselyn moved that the motion be laid on the table. Labauve rose to a point of order, contending that a motion could not be entertained to lay a motion on the table. The chair (Mr. Boleman) decided the motion of Mr. J. to be in order. Labauve appealed from the decision, and the chair was sustained.

The question was then on the motion to lay the motion of Labauve on the table, and decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the motion of Labauve.

A division of the question was taken on that part of the motion which relates to the discharging of the committee, and carried.

The next question was on the adoption of the latter part of the motion.

Yerger offered the following amendment: "amend the resolution by inserting after words 'now in the possession of the house' the following words, 'and such other testimony as may be produced, procured and submitted to this house.' Before any further action, the house adjourned.

"I will not violate the Sabbath day."  
These were the words of the venerable Hero of the Hermitage! They were addressed to a committee appointed to wait upon Gen. Jackson, when he was last in the city, and request his presence to assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Battle Monument, on the following Sabbath.

The committee having previously made considerable arrangements for the imposing ceremony of so important an occasion, urged the General to comply with their wishes, and in order to remove his scruples, they remarked, "why, General, you fought the battle of Orleans on Sunday, then why not honor us with your presence in laying the corner stone of a monument to be erected in memory of that glorious victory!" To which the old Hero replied in his own peculiar decided manner, "That was a work of necessity, but this is not, and I will not be urged to violate the Sabbath day, by complying with your wishes. To-morrow I will go to church."

What a commentary! and what a commentator upon the respect due by American citizens to the Sabbath day. And what a severe rebuke upon the people of this city, who, we are sorry to say, seem to be but little, if any, benefited by the General's good example. How delightful it would be in the emphatic language of General Jackson, to hear our citizens all say, "To-morrow I will go to church."—N. O. Fashion.

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

MARKETS.  
SATURDAY, Jan. 27, 1844.

The weather has cleared off clear and cool, and as our streets are fast drying, is fine for all our door operations and a brisk movement has been observed of our heavy staples.

Cotton.—Our receipts proper are now 400,000 bales, and the stock 186,000, principally in store. On Wednesday last the sales were reported at 2500 bales; Thursday 2000, and yesterday 1500, together 6000 bales. Prices are without change, the two first days in favor of buyers, but the accounts of a large advance received by yesterday's mail in New York, made our factors firm and our quotations remain the same.—We quote:—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.  
Mississippi and Louisiana.

Inferior	7 1/2 a 7 3/4
Ordinary	8 1/2 a 9
Middling	8 1/2 a 9 1/2
Middling fair	— a 9 1/2
Fair	— a 10
Good fair	10 1/2 a 11
Good Fine	— a 12

Sugar.—The market has been very active since our last, and sales to the extent of 1000 hhds. have been made, without, however, any improvement in the rates. The demand is principally for the North. The common qualities are most in request. We now quote 5 to 5 1/2 for common, 5 1/2 to 6 for fair and 6 1/2 to 6 3/4 for prime; choice Sugars are but little in demand, but held firm at 6 1/2 to 7c. Stock on hand about 2300 hhds.

Molasses.—The Western markets have taken off large quantities. The price is still firm at 22 to 23c. according to quality.

Salt.—The market is quiet, and we have heard of no sales that would warrant us in changing our quotations.

Flour.—The market for the last three days, has still indicated a downward tendency in prices. Sales have been made at \$4 10 per bbl; and we learn of some fine lots that have been offered at \$4 50 without takers. The range of our quotations embraces the extremes of the sales that have been reported to us.

Pork.—There has been no change in prices. Mess is still firm at our quotations, and the supply on sale is small—most of the heavy arrivals being ordered forward to the North. The late warm weather seems to assure free navigation above, and large receipts may reasonably be looked for.

Beef.—Prime has been in rather better request, and may be quoted at \$4 25 a \$4 50 per bbl. Mess is withheld at \$7 75 a \$8, with a limited demand.

Lard.—A fair demand has been exhibited, and considerable business done at our quotations of 5 a 5 1/2c per lb. as the extreme rates at which sales have been made. We might observe that a very inferior, or a very choice lot, would vary a fraction below or above those rates.

Domin.—There has been a demand for Bacon, and a fair business done, at previous quotations, which we continue.

Bagging and Rope.—The demand at this season is of course trifling, and the few sales made do not affect our former quoted prices.

Lead is nearly out of the market at present and may not be expected to arrive in any considerable quantities before the upper Mississippi rises. The last sale was heard of at \$3 25 per 100 lbs.

Whiskey continues in the same steady demand at former quotations—say 20 1/2 a

21c. per gal. for rectified, while common of good proof, will command a cent more.

Butter.—Western's rather dull at 8 a 7 1/2c per lb., with an ample stock. A good article correctly put down, would command more. Goshen may be quoted at 14 a 17 cents.

Grain.—The last sale of Wheat reported to us was at 82 1/2 cts. per bushel, but the market is nearly bare. Corn in sacks, which the stock is increasing, has ranged since our last, at 32 a 34c. per bushel for white, while yellow commands one or two cents more for exportation to some certain ports. Sales in the ear have been made at 45c. per bbl. Oats continue in demand and we quote 32 a 34c. in bulk, and 37 39c. per bushel in sacks.

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THE great revolution that is now going on in the publishing of books, by the promulgation of extraordinarily cheap issues of all new and valuable or entertaining works, seems to do away in a very great measure, with the necessity or policy of publishing a newspaper in the Quarto or Octavo form. The subscriber has therefore concluded to discontinue the quarto edition of the Boston Notion, and hereafter the paper will be issued in the

MAMMOTH FOLIO FORM.

A variety of new features will be introduced into the Notion, which we feel confident will make it highly attractive to every class of readers.

A Farmer's Department will be added, and which head we shall endeavor to give a valuable and seasonable collection of the best articles that appear in the leading Agricultural papers of this country and of England, and leading Agricultural papers of England being received at the office of the Notion by every steamship.

Sermons by a Loafer.—Under this head shall give, each week, a humorous and satirical discourse upon the current topics of the fashionable humbugs and charlatans, and popular fallacies of every description.

The Literary Department will fully maintain its present high reputation. The best and earliest selections of Tales, Romances, and Light Miscellaneous Reading, will be given from English and American Magazines, viz: "Blackwood's," "Tait's," "Fraser's," "Dublin University," "Bentley's," "Ainsworth's," "The N Monthly," and "The Metropolitan," "Southern Literary Messenger," "Knickerbocker," "Democratic Review," "Lady's Book," "Graham Magazine," "Sargent's Magazine," &c. &c.

A Prices Current and The Markets will be new features that will also be introduced into the Notion. Particular care will be taken to procure the earliest advices in reference to prices of all kinds of Grain, Provisions, Metals, &c., the state of Stocks, Banks, Money, &c., which will render our Prices Current great value to the Farmer, Mechanic, and business classes.

SUNDAY MORNING EDITION.

Hereafter we shall issue an edition of Notion every Saturday night at 12 o'clock, which will contain all the news of Sunday notices of Concerts, Lectures, &c., which on Saturday Evening, and all local intelligence which we can gather up to the hour of the clock, Saturday.

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Reduction of Prices.—Hereafter we will send the Boston Notion, in clubs of five copies, ten dollars per year, or five dollars for months, cash in advance. Two copies, do for six per year, or two dollars and fifty cents for six months, in advance. One copy, two dollars and fifty cents per year, or one dollar and twenty-five cents for six months, in advance—or the dollars per year, payable at the expiration of the year.

GEORGE ROBERTS,  
Publisher Boston Notion

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