

THE DEVOTED.
"It was a beautiful turn given by a great lady, who being asked where her husband was, when he lay concealed for having been deeply concerned in a conspiracy, resolutely answered that she had hidden him. This confession caused her to be carried before the Governor, who told her that nothing but confession where she had hidden him could save her from the torture. "And will that do?" said she. "Yes," replied the Governor, "I will pass my word for safety on that condition." "Then," replied she, "I have hidden him in my heart."

Stern faces were around her bent,
And eyes of vengeful ire,
And fearful were the words he spake,
Of torture, stake, and fire;
Yet calmly in the midst she stood,
With eye undimmed and clear,
And though her lip and cheek were white,
She breathed no sigh of fear.

"Where is thy traitor spouse," they said
A half formed smile of scorn,
That curled upon her haughty lip,
Was back for answer borne—
"Where is thy traitor spouse!" again,
In fiercer tones they said,
And sternly pointed to the rack,
All rusted o'er with red.

Her heart and pulse beat firm and free—
But in a crimson flood,
O'er pallid lip, and cheek and brow,
Rushed up the burning blood!
She spake—but proudly rose her tones,
As when in hall or bower,
The haughtiest chief that round her stood,
Had meekly owned her power.

"My noble lord is placed within
A safe and sure retreat"—
"Now tell us where, thou lady bright,
As thou wouldst merely meet;
Nor deem thy life can purchase his—
He cannot 'scape our wrath,
For many a warrior's watchful eye
Is placed o'er every path.

"But thou may'st win his broad estate,
To grace thy infant heir,
And life and honor for thyself—
So thou his haunts declare."
She laid her hand upon her heart;
Her eye flashed proud and clear,
And firmer grew her haughty tread—
"My lord is hidden here!

"And if you seek to view his form,
Ye first must tear away,
From round his secret dwelling place,
These walls of living clay."
They quailed beneath her lofty glance—
They silent turned aside,
And left her all unharmed, amidst
Her loveliness and pride!

DISCOVERY OF MISSISSIPPI,
BY MANN BUTLER, ESQ.

On the 27th March, 1512, fourteen years after the discovery by Columbus of the main land of America, Ponce de Leon discovered Florida, in his romantic search for the fountain of youth.—This was a spring, which was extensively believed at that day, to possess the virtue of renewing the wasted powers of life. Notwithstanding this charmed power in the waters of Florida, the discoverer died mortally wounded in a contest with the warlike natives. He was soon followed by various adventurers, British and Spanish. But Pamphilo de Narvaez and Henando de Soto were the most distinguished. The former is supposed to have landed on the 12th of April 1529, near the bay now called Apalachee. After passing six months in exploring Florida, he coasted the southern margin of this State, and the whole party, except four, were shipwrecked near the mouth of the Mississippi. The survivors, after years of captivity and hardship among the Indians, reached the city of Mexico. De Soto, whose fame you so well commemorate in one of the northern counties of the State, possibly in the path of his ancient exploration, next followed.—This most remarkable adventurer, even at a time and in a nation of unsurpassed enterprise, as if destined to realize the wildest visions of romance, had participated with Pizarro in the conquest of Peru. He had realized, in that fairy work, every thing it might well be supposed, that love of fame or wealth could desire. Still this favorite of fortune, the pride of the knights of Old Castile, panted to intertwine his heroic and wayward fate with the stately forests of Mississippi. His keen passion for adventure kindled at the news brought to Spain by the surviving associates of Narvaez; and he easily obtained from the partiality and confidence of Charles V. then Emperor of Germany and King of Spain and the Indies, the government of Cuba and of Florida.

In May, 1539, all but 300 years ago, the Adelantado of Florida landed at the Bay of Espiritu Santo, the Tampa Bay of our modern topography. Hence, after establishing a depot at the Bay of Achusi, the modern Pensacola, and concerting communications with his noble wife, whom he had left in charge of his government at Havana, he proceeded into the interior.

Without expatiating on the desperate and gallant contests between the native sons of the forest, (most probably the ancestors of the Seminoles,) and their warlike invaders, I will barely select a few of the most prominent and interesting points, which have been identified in this, the boldest of the European explorations of Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas. Tuscaloosa, or Tuscaloosa, as it is now written is first presented. He was, says the Peruvian historian, "one of the most politic, proud and warlike of the native chieftains of the south." He has left his name indelibly stamped in a river, and the capital of the neighboring State of Alabama. His territories must have comprised a great

part of what are now the States of Alabama and Mississippi.

The Spaniards entered his town of Mauvila, (evidently the origin of Mobile,) which is supposed to have stood about the junction of the Tombecbee with the Alabama river. Here was the scene of one of the bloodiest battles between the natives and their invaders. The ruins of this town, sacked and burned by the Spaniards, became the tomb of the heroic chief of Tuscaloosa, and "several thousands of his subjects. The plain around the town was strewn with more than 2,500 bodies. Within the walls, the streets were blocked up by the dead." "In one building a thousand perished in the flames," "a greater part of them females." It is some compensation for this demoniac havoc, that its authors did not entirely escape from the calamities they had brought upon these distant shores. Eighty-two Spaniards, cased as they were in armor of steel, perished, and forty-two Spanish horses were killed by the Indians, and mourned, says the same historian, "as if they had been so many fellow-soldiers." The baggage and stores of the Spaniards were consumed in the flames of the town. The next point reached by the expedition, of immediate interest to us, is the province and town of Chicaza or Chickasaw. This is supposed to have been in the upper part of this State, on the western bank of the Yazoo, about 240 miles north-west of Mobile. Here the Spaniards experienced a desperate night attack from the Indians, losing many of their men and more of their horses, then unknown in America, and so precious to the invaders.

After many similar adventures, all testifying to the undaunted bravery and persevering fortitude in the natives, the Spanish party came in sight of the Mississippi, on the Rio Grande, as they called it. Below the lowest Chickasaw Bluff, the present site of Memphis, just ten miles above the northern limits of this State, is an ancient and convenient passage over the great river.* Here De Soto is supposed to have crossed the Mississippi, and left the territory of our State. It does not comport with the purpose of this discourse to follow this gallant, but unfortunate wanderer beyond the limits of the Mississippi. I will barely mention, that, after penetrating to the highlands of White river, 200 miles from the Mississippi, to Little Prairie, the Salines and Hot Springs of Washitta, the Spanish Captain reached the country about the mouth of Red River. Here he sent out a party to explore the country farther to the south. The frequent bayous, the impassable canebrakes, and the dense woods, permitted them to proceed but 40 miles in eight days; thus obstructed, the party returned with the disheartening intelligence they had procured. This disappointment, added to the sorrows of his whole career in these regions, so different from his fate on the golden coast of Peru, and a defiance sent him by a tribe of Indians near Natchez, completed the work of melancholy, and broke the heart of De Soto. He fell a prey to a mortal disorder; and to conceal the body of the dauntless associate of Pizarro, the governor of Cuba and the first explorer of these south-western regions, "the corpse, wrapt in a mantle and in the stillness of midnight, was silently sunk in the Mississippi." Thus the discoverer of the Mississippi slept beneath its waters. "He had crossed the continent in search of gold," says the eloquent and most learned Bancroft, "and had found nothing so remarkable as his burial place." Three hundred, out of one thousand, who had embarked with De Soto, alone lived to return to Mexico and to his heart broken wife, the noble Bobadilla.

[From the Lincoln (Me.) Patriot.]
FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. CILLEY.

On Thursday last, in company with a number of our citizens, we visited Thomaston for the purpose of paying our last sad tribute, to the remains of the beloved and lamented Hon. JONATHAN CILLEY.

At about one o'clock, the relatives, and a number of the friends of the deceased, assembled at his late dwelling, and proceeded thence to the Rev. Mr. Woodhull's Meeting House, where the appropriate funeral services were performed. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Job Washburn, and was an effort which reflected much credit upon him. He reverted to the stand which Mr. Cilley had occupied in his town, in the State, and in the nation—and the loss that each had sustained by the hand of violence, thus depriving the public and society of so valuable and useful a member. He then, in a feeling and impressive manner, addressed the widow and relatives of the deceased; and as he portrayed the kind and indulgent husband, the affectionate father, and worthy and dutiful son, there were not a few who shed a sympathizing tear to his memory. And could the murderers of the noble, high minded Cilley, have been present on that touching occasion, and seen the heart-stricken widow of his bosom bowed down with grief, the woe-worn countenance of her aged father, the sorrow of each of his relatives and immediate friends, and the deep feeling manifested by all on that truly

melancholy occasion, a scene would have been presented to them which would haunt their recollection as long as memory did its office.

After the sermon and prayer, Mr. Washburn announced the 528th hymn, from Winchell's Watts, of the selection; and, before reading, he said there was a singular circumstance attending the selection of this hymn which he would relate. It was in substance as follows: On the Sunday succeeding the Saturday on which Mr. CILLEY was shot, Mrs. CILLEY took her Hymn Book and accidentally opened to this place; as she read this hymn, her sensations were peculiar, so much so, as to induce her to take her pencil and mark the hymn. At the time she did not think of the fact that his life lay in jeopardy—so far from it, she did not suppose, from her feelings, that any thing was about to happen to him, but more particularly to herself. For weeks after she had learned the melancholy fate of her husband, she did not think of the circumstances attendant upon the reading of this hymn; and it was not until the same peculiar sensations came over her which she experienced at the time she read it, that the thought of it again recurred to her mind. She then turned to it, and to enable the reader to see how truly it pictured her case, how appropriate the sentiments contained in it, we have subjoined it:

Far, far o'er hill and dale, on the winds stealing,
List to the tolling bell, mournfully pealing:
Hark! hark! it seems to say,
As melt those sounds away,
So life's best joys decay,
Whilst new their feeling.

Now through the charmed air slowly ascending,
List to the mourner's prayer solemnly bending:
Hark! hark! it seems to say,
Turn from those joys away
To those which ne'er decay,
For life is ending.

O'er a father's dismal tomb, see the orphan bending,
From the solemn church yard's gloom hear the dirge ascending,
Hark! hark! it seems to say,
How short ambition's sway,
Life's joys and friendship's ray
In the dark grave ending.

So when our mortal ties, death shall sever,
Lord, may we reach the skies, where care
And in eternal day, [comes never;
Joining the angel's lay,
To our Creator pay
Homage forever.

After the services, the procession was again formed, and proceeded to "Elm Grove Cemetery," where the remains of the lamented CILLEY were deposited in a tomb, prepared for him by the citizens of Thomaston, over which it is intended to erect a suitable monument to his memory.

The meeting-house was crowded, there being about seven hundred people present, and had not the day been unpleasant, and the roads almost impassible, it was judged that the concourse would have been immense.

PROSPECTUS
FOR THE
SOUTH-WESTERN JOURNAL.
A MAGAZINE OF
SCIENCE, LITERATURE & MISCELLANY
Published Semi-Monthly, by the
Jefferson College and Washington Lyceum.

THE extensive and growing interest of the South-West, its moral and social improvement, and its increasing literary and scientific demands, have awakened attention to the fact that in this highly important portion of our country there is no journal or paper so exclusively devoted to literature and science, advocating the doctrines of no party.

Feeling the necessity of such a paper, the Jefferson College and Washington Lyceum have commenced the publication of a periodical entitled "THE SOUTH-WESTERN JOURNAL," to be devoted to literature and science, and

should be addressed, post paid, to Professor J. A. VAN HOESSEN, the Secretary of the Lyceum, Natchez, Mississippi. The subscription price \$5 00, in all cases in advance.

The first number of this paper is dated December 15, 1837, and it will be continued semi-monthly from that date.

G. V. H. FORBES,
J. S. B. THATCHER,
C. G. FORSHEY,
S. C. MERWIN,
J. A. VAN HOESSEN.

Executive Committee of the Jefferson College and Washington Lyceum.

The SOUTH-WESTERN JOURNAL is printed on two sheets, making 16 pages to each number; the postage on which, for one hundred miles or less, is two cents—over one hundred miles three cents. By a decision of the Postmaster General, the cover is viewed as a wrapper, and subject to no postage.

PROSPECTUS
For publication in the town of Kosciusko, Mississippi, a weekly newspaper, to be edited by

SPRIT OF KOSCIUSKO,
BY WILLIAM EMMETT SMITH & CO.
"Where Liberty dwells there is my Country."

IN presenting this Prospectus before the public, the publishers have only to say, that the rapid growth of the town, and improvement of the country in which it is to be published, requires the establishment of a Press: that their design is to endeavor to make it subservient to the great objects for which public Journals should be established—the diffusion of intelligence and information among the people, and a vehicle in which opinions and sentiments may be freely interchanged in whatever relates to the morals, manners, and political rights of the people. As far as

Editorial character is concerned, it will advocate the sentiments and the political principles for which the individual, whose name it bears, was so distinguished, and resist with reason and argument, as he did with his sword, the oppressions of TYRANNY and DESPOTISM, let them come in what shape or character, or from whatever source they may. TERMS.—The publication will be made on a Super Royal sheet at Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance, or Six Dollars at the expiration of the year. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months. Advertisements will be inserted at the customary prices throughout the State. Kosciusko, Miss. June 2, 1838.

NOTICE.

ON a final settlement between W. E. Smith, the former publisher of the Democrat, and myself, all the books, notes and accounts not settled have been transferred to me. I have assumed all the debts of the old concern, and all the sums due it are to be paid to me alone, Mr. Smith, having from this day, nothing more to do with the settlement of the business. As I cannot attend in person to the business, I shall be necessarily compelled to put a large amount of the notes and accounts unpaid, in the hands of an officer for collection. The debts of the old concern must be paid forthwith, and I hope all those indebted to it will be prompt in discharging their dues. H. H. WORTHINGTON.
April 8, 1838.

PROSPECTUS OF
BESANCON'S ANNUAL REGISTER,
OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

FOR 1838.—To contain an Almanac, calculated for the meridian of Natchez; Sketches of the early history of the State; the State Constitution; the names of all County and State officers; incorporated Banks, with their official boards, capitals, &c.; population of the counties and county towns, with their distances from Jackson; public buildings, churches, hotels, stores and manufactories of the principal or county towns; incorporated rail road companies, with their official boards, amount of stock, and the localities of their rail roads, whether commenced or in contemplation; list of colleges, academies and seminaries, with the date of their incorporation, annual income, names of president, professors or principals, and number of students or pupils; names of the election precincts, post offices, rivers, creeks, lakes, bayous; description of natural or artificial curiosities; list of churches of various denominations, with the names of the clergymen and the number of members belonging to each; tables of the products of cotton in various years; a corrected orthography of the Indian names of counties, towns and rivers in the Chickasaw and Choctaw sections, with a mass of valuable statistics relating to the soil, agriculture, resources and productions of the new counties, as well as the State at large.—To which will be added, a complete sectional map of the State, showing the divisions, course of streams and location of county seats in the new counties.

The necessity of an annual volume like this, as a book of reference to every citizen engaged in business, as well as to travellers and speculators, will be apparent to all. It is intended to develop the resources of the State; to give useful information to the emigrant, and to embody, in an accessible compass, such valuable statistics as can be obtained from no other source.

Laying aside the considerations of utility, the feeling of State pride would be a sufficient motive to sustain a publication so well calculated to show, at a view, the population, agricultural wealth and almost boundless resources of the State. The annual publication of the Register (the continuation of which depends upon the patronage of the first year) will give the publisher ample opportunity to keep it up with the improvements of the State, and make his volumes the annual records of the advance of society in mercantile pursuits, in the arts, in education, and all that embellishes life.

The publisher has been at the expense of sending an agent into every county in the State to obtain accurate statistics on which he could rely. He has also made arrangements to have the State map for the Register engraved by a distinguished artist in an eastern city. He has only to look to a generous public for reimbursement of these heavy expenses, and for sufficient patronage to make an object to continue the publication in future; but, at the same time, he would scorn to ask any favor that may not be fully earned by the intrinsic merit and value of the Register.

He commends his enterprise to all classes of his fellow citizens, to judges; to county clerks, registers, and those State officers who may have valuable information for such a compilation, and whose interest it may be to communicate the same for publication.

All matter for compilation which those who are desirous of forwarding the enterprise may furnish, should be transmitted previous to the first day of November next.

The Register will be printed with new type, on fine paper, in the duodecimo form, with more than two hundred pages—to be bound like the American Almanac, and other annuals of the class.

The price of the Register, including the sectional map of the State, to subscribers, will be \$5, payable on delivery of the volume. Large discounts will be made to agents who become responsible for a number of volumes, or who purchase it to sell again.

A limited number of advertising pages will be appended to the Register for the advantage of friends who may desire their advertisements to penetrate every part of the State. Terms of advertising \$1 per line.

All orders for the work, and all communications containing special information to be incorporated in the Register, may be addressed to the compiler and publisher.
L. A. BESANCON.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

IT has long been apparent to many reflecting members of the Democratic Party of the United States, that a periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of democratic principles, similar to those in England and influential operation in England, was a desideratum which it is very important to supply—a periodical which should possess the attractions of a sound and vigorous magazine, a political character capable of giving sufficient support to the doctrine of measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussed great question of polity before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that party can furnish, in articles of great and more condensed force, more elaborate search, and more elevated tones, than is possible for the newspaper press, a Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic Party, and by always furnishing to the people a clear and powerful commentary upon the complex questions of policy and party, so frequently distract the country, and which, imperfectly understood as they are by friends, and misrepresented and distorted as they never failed to be by opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and accurately informed, it is hoped that the periodical question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the mind.

Other considerations, which cannot be highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance.

In the mighty struggle of antagonistic principles which is now going on in society, the democratic party of the United States are committed to the world as the depositaries and exemplars of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the people in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been most wholly unrepresented in the pages of letters, while the views and policy of opposing creeds, are daily advocated by ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning.

In the United States Magazine the establishment will be made to remove this reproach. The present is the time peculiarly appropriate for the commencement of such an undertaking. The democratic body of the Union, after a conflict which tested to uttermost its stability and its principles, succeeded in retaining possession of the executive administration of the country, the consequent comparative repose from political strife, the period is auspicious for organizing and calling to its aid a new powerful aid of this character, interwoven with none, and co-operating with all.

Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care can be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country; and to cope in vigor of rivalry with its European competitors. Viewing the English language as the noble heritage and common property of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and execution.

In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will alone be recognized as common law. Our political principles are not to be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend, with a liberality of feeling unassayed by partial or minor views.

As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means of influence of the democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly *Work*, not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to constitute a permanent historical value. With this a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects in addition to the general features referred to above.

A general summary of political and domestic intelligence, digested in the most important facts of the preceding month.

General literary intelligence, domestic and foreign.

General scientific intelligence, including agricultural improvements, a notice of new patents, &c.

A condensed account of all new works, improvement throughout the Union.

Military and Naval news, prominent changes, movements, &c.

Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons.

After the close of each session of Congress an extra or an enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the substance of the session.

To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the democratic party, as well as from other sources, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of Five Dollars per annum; while the mechanical arrangements, and in size, quality of matter, &c the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the best monthly publications of England. The whole form three large octavo volumes each year.

The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in all establishments will be obvious to all. In return for a remittance of \$50, twenty copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty-five copies. The certificate of a post-master, or the remittance of a sum of money will be sufficient receipt, all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the publishers.

All communications will be addressed to the undersigned, the publishers, LANGTREE & OSULLIVAN, Washington, March, 1838. Subscriptions will be received at this office.