

by the Democratic and States Rights

Woodward is a gentleman of penetration, and as a politician has superiors. He is a steadfast Republican, devoted admirer of the orthodox of '38, and a firm and a consistent supporter of southern Rights. In him we would find a faithful coadjutor in the Pickens, and the champion of commerce and a warm advocate of "deliverance."

LEONIDAS.

THE RESULTS OF ELECTIONS.

proclaimed by the Clay in the Senate and Charles King in the House, and the popular will was the Administration relating to the

the field. — on lost one of a new majority gained; and for Con-

seldom wakes up; and, though he may not have waked at the last election, we venture to predict that he will be wide awake before 1840.

In VERMONT we probably gained one Democratic representative in Congress, and had a largely increased majority for another; leaving the State officers much as heretofore.

Gallant, generous, Democratic Maine came next to the rescue, with a gain of two representatives in Congress, a change of Governor by over three thousand majority, and a total revolution in favor of the Democracy in her Legislature. All praise is due to her noble bearing under so many commercial and bank pressures and panics; under the martyrdom of her favorite son, and the Vandal irruption from other States of ill-qualified voters; of moneyed contributions collected by such Federal committees as Phillips, Coates and Graves, and of cartloads of speeches and pamphlets of such unscrupulous Federalists as Ogden Hoffman.

The Maine line that fought so bravely, not only in the revolution, but in the late war, neared in the steps of the chivalrous emperor in the East. A Democratic Governor, for the first time in many years, has succeeded to the bitter dynasty of Federalists; and the flag of the Independent Treasury and of Reform was the flag under which Grayson nobly rallied and conquered.

The Keystone of the Arch came next. PENNSYLVANIA has bravely breast the storm; and notwithstanding the thirty-five million Bank and its coadjutors in Philadelphia, with their frauds to defeat the sagacious Ingersoll — notwithstanding the rail-road and canal cohorts illegally marched to the polls by such profligate leaders as Stevens and Dickey, she has sent to Congress an increased number of Democratic representatives; rescued the Executive chair from Antimasonry and Federalism combined, and given a Democratic majority more than double that in the Presidential election in 1836, and several thousands beyond the aggregate majority in her election to the Assembly in 1837.

In SOUTH CAROLINA, the Independent Treasury has gained to its cause one representative, in the only district heard from by an overwhelming majority; and Mr. Legare has been left at home, to drink alone the black broth he offered to the Administration, and to raise, we hope successfully, the cotton he misrepresented the Secretary of the Treasury as wishing to discourage.

NEW JERSEY has also shown herself the blue. She has probably, if not revolutionized the State at home, sent an enlarged Democratic delegation to Congress of a Federal delegation. She demonstrates the lasting gratitude of the Democracy, having reduced the Opposition to a minority, and triumphed throughout.

if we have not added to the vote on the Sub-Treasury, we have reduced the opposition majority in the election of President, as well as, by near eight hundred votes, what all who were well informed, and honestly admitted before, that never be given for either of the candidates for the Presi-

young but mighty giant of the West, when not only the deathblow beyond the mountains, but the political accounts of the Heron bend and of the Farmer as effectually as Maine closed the godlike in the East. Ohio elected the present Federal Government of probably twelve thousand more than was before elected; has a Legislature Democratic in both houses, and sent four, if not five, additional members to Congress so far from.

INDUL RENCOTRE.

called upon this week to record the rencontre which took place at Hall's mill valley, in the lower part of the valley, a few days since, which resulted in the death of two individuals, and the wounding of two or three others. — Reports are afloat in relation to it, and the best information we can get is the verbal statement of Wilson, who was engaged before a justice of the peace, the circumstances are about as follows: — In December last, Sanford V. Simpson and Robert G. Simpson purchased of Gibson, of Vicksburg, a tract of land some forty or fifty negroes, and their notes to the amount of \$1000 as the consideration. Gibson, last spring, made propositions to Simpson to rescind the contract, and means he induced Simpson to rescind and he surrendered to him his deed (or bond for deed) to the land to which Wilson was opposed; and continued in the possession of the land during all the time. Gibson proposed to Wilson to rescind the contract, and offered him \$5,000 to do so — Wilson refused to take it, if he would surrender to him his deed, and give him \$1,000 in hand pay balance in one and two years; to which Gibson agreed, and induced him, [Wilson] to go to Vicksburg for the purpose of getting the money, which he failed to get, although he remained there near two weeks. Wilson returned to his plantation and went on to make a crop. Various

and repeated efforts were made by Gibson to induce a rescission, when not long after he sent Wilson \$1,000 and all of his notes, except one for \$12,000 which had been transferred to Dr. Duncan of New Orleans. Wilson still refused to rescind unless Gibson would return him the note in Dr. D's hands. So the matter stood until last Friday, when it appeared that Gibson, Simpson, one James Morrison, a man by the name of Clark, — Boyt, — Hooper, and — Day came to Wilson's plantation about 9 o'clock A. M. When they arrived, Wilson went to the kitchen to order breakfast for them; on his return, he found them standing in and near the door of his house; told him he should not enter it; that they had come to take possession of his property then — and ordered him to leave the premises. He refused to do so, then at the same time threatening him, and displaying sundry pistols, bowie knives, &c. Morrison approached Wilson and commanded him to be off, and seizing an axe handle near at hand, beat him most unmercifully, and left him prostrate in the yard. Morrison then got upon Wilson's horse, went into the cotton field and drove the negroes through the yard, with the intention of taking them off. By this time all things were prepared for the company to start. Wilson had crawled into the house, got his rifle, and shot Morrison through the head, killing him instantly. He then got a shot gun — Boyt raised his gun to fire at him, but Wilson fired first, and shot Boyt; his recovery is thought very doubtful. Gibson, Clark, Dawson, Simpson and Hooper, then moved off with the negroes, and it is said, by Simpson, that Wilson cut across to a part of the road they were compelled to pass, and as they came by, fired and killed Clark, wounded Gibson slightly, and perhaps one or two others.

On Saturday Simpson came to this place and on his deposition, a State warrant was issued for Wilson by V. Butler, Esq. Wilson made no attempt to escape, but was met and taken into custody by Mr. Catron, the deputy sheriff on this way here. A subpoena was then issued for Gibson and Simpson to attend as witnesses, an officer sent to Black Hawk (where they were) after them. They left, however, as soon as they heard of his arrival. An Attachment was then issued to compel their attendance; on this, the officer returned non est in rentus. The Magistrate was then reduced to the necessity of taking the voluntary information of the accused according to law. On Wednesday evening, Wilson gave his information as we have stated above — upon which Mr. Justice BUTLER decided that he was justifiable under the ninth section of the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of this State. Wilson was then released from custody.

As the affair will, in all probability, undergo a thorough judicial investigation we forbear commenting upon it.

Carrollton Enquirer.

WATER WORKS BANK OF VICKSBURG. — We learn that this institution has made arrangements with the Mississippi Union Bank to take their notes at 5 per cent discount. Our last quotation of this paper was at 19 per cent. discount for bankable paper, or 28 discount for specie. The Union Bank is now drawing on Philadelphia at 5 per cent premium for its own notes of ten per cent. It will therefore be readily perceived that those notes are worth 90 cents on the dollar, being within three per cent of the best Mississippi bank paper abroad.

Natchez Free Trader.

GREAT BRIDGE. — The Virginia papers boast of a rail road bridge erected by the Richmond and Petersburg rail road company, over the James river. For strength and symmetry, it surpasses every work of the kind in the United States, or perhaps in the world. Its length is 2900 feet. The space between the piers is 160 feet. The whole elevation is 60 feet. It is thus constructed. There are eighteen piers of masonry immovably planted upon a solid work of granite in the falls of the river. Substantial lattices surmount the piers, and on the lattices is placed the floor of the rails. The strength of the bridge will enable it to resist, without damage, the assaults of the most violent hurricanes, and the greatest floods cannot move its firm foundation.

☞ The steamship CUBA, arrived in New Orleans on the 26th ult, in ten days and sixteen hours time from New York, having had during her voyage, much stormy weather which she encountered so well as to confirm the confidence felt in steam navigation. She has undergone many improvements to render her fit for the dangerous navigation of the Gulf, and is highly recommended by the New York inspector, as a safe boat. The furnace consumes much less coal than formerly.

SHIPWRECK. — The Walter Scott has been wrecked on the Bahama Banks, with 200 passengers.

☞ The democratic ticket has succeeded in Florida's territory. The democratic ticket has also been carried in Iowa. Ib.

Truth conquers all things.