

LEXINGTON UNION.

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NO. 17.

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For one year, in advance, \$5.00
For six months, in advance, 3.00
For three months, in advance, 2.00
For one year, at the end of the year, 6.00
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No deduction whatever will be made from the above prices. Those who pay within one month after the time of subscribing will be considered as having paid in advance, but in every instance where payment is not made in that time, the terms stated above will be demanded. We are thus explicit because we wish to avoid trouble and dispute in the collection of our subscription money. We beg that all who subscribe for the Union, will note the terms of subscription.

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Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1.00 per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square. The number of insertions required must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till filled, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Announcing candidates for office will be \$5 each.

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" 10 do do do 6 months, 20
" 10 do do do 12 months, 30
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Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be taken from the Post Office.

KILPATRICK & HARRIS
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS
AT LAW.

Have associated themselves together in the practice of law, they will attend the Courts of Carroll, Holmes, Yazoo and Attala; all business entrusted to their care will receive their joint and undivided attention.

Their Office is in Lexington Mississippi, where one or both may at all times be found, except absent on professional business.

January 18, 10 6m

UNION HOTEL.
LEXINGTON, MISSISSIPPI.

THE subscriber having taken charge of this House, begs leave to inform his friends and the travelling public, that he is prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders, and solicits a share of their patronage.

ARTHUR HAYS.

January, 1 1840.
N. B. Post notes of the Bank of Lexington will be taken at par from monthly boarders if paid before the expiration of the month.

A. HAYS.
January 11, 9 11.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
AGREEABLY to an order of the Hon. Court of Probates for Holmes County, made at the February term 1840 thereof, I will on Saturday the 7th day of March next, proceed to sell all the personal property belonging to the estate of Robert B Stone, dec'd, for cash.
Sale to take place in the town of Montgomery. Purchasers will be required to give notes with approved security.
DAVID P CRANDALL, Admr.
Of Robt B Stone, dec'd.
Feb. 8 13 tds

NOTICE.
THE public are hereby cautioned against taking two notes drawn by me, in favor of James Simmons or order, dated October 9th, 1839; one payable in one year from its date; the other payable in two years from its date; each for the sum of two hundred and nine dollars and interest added, as I have received no consideration thereof. They were wrongfully delivered to said Simmons by H. B. Oliver of Franklin, contrary to agreement, and without consideration of any kind, and I shall not pay them.

WILLIAM S. WARD.
Jan 24 11 2m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
NOTICE. Agreeably to an order of the Hon. Court of Probates for Holmes County, made at the February term, 1840 thereof, I will on Monday the 27th day of April next, as administrator upon the estate of John W White, dec'd, proceed to sell the following lands belonging to the estate of said decedent, to wit: north half north east quarter section 35, township 16, range 2 east, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser will be required to give good security; sale to take place on the premises.

AZARIAH WATKINS, Admr.
Of Jno. W White, dec'd.

ACTS OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

The following bills, resolutions and memorials, have passed both branches of the Legislature and received the sanction of the Governor. We publish the titles for the benefit of those interested.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the town of Holly Springs in the county of Marshall.

An act to incorporate the Thickwoods Academy in the county of Amite.

An act declaring the Chucatoncha Creek a navigable stream.

An act to change the name of James Temple to that of James Wright Rhodes, and also to change the name of James C. Bell, of Percy's Creek, Wilkinson county to that of Overton Bell.

A resolution in relation to the Hon. Stephen Adams, Judge of the ninth Judicial District of the State of Mississippi.

An act to incorporate the town of Van Buren in the county of Itawamba.

An act to incorporate the Almucha Academy and Free Church.

An act to repeal an act to incorporate the town of Panola in the county of Panola.

An act to incorporate a new Justice's District in the county of Tippah.

A bill to be entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act for the benefit of education, approved Feb. 14, 1839.

A bill to be entitled an act to repeal an act entitled an act concerning the Lexington bank, approved Feb. 15, 1830.

An act to be entitled an act, to alter the names of Rachael F. and Mary Jane Ballard.

A memorial and resolution to members of Congress.

An act to authorize the Board of Police of Amite county, to pay over to Alfred White and others, in trust a certain sum of money therein mentioned.

An act to amend an act to authorize the several Courts of Probate therein mentioned, to hold their Courts Monthly, approved Feb. 16, 1833.

An act to extend the time specified in the 16th section of an act to authorize McKee and Patterson to build a bridge across Yockruptofa River and Turnpike across the swamp near the town of Sardonia in the county of Yalobusha.

An act to incorporate the Greensboro Academy and for other purposes.

A resolution granting leave of absence to the Hon. Buckner Harris.

A resolution relative to acts of Congress and different States.

An act to regulate appeals taken from the decision of Justices of the Peace within the county of Franklin.

An act to incorporate the "Woodville Female Academy" in the town of Woodville.

An act to incorporate a library and debating society in the county of Amite.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the town of Commerce.

An act declaring Tippah river a navigable stream.

An act to incorporate the Franklin Library and Debater's Society in the county of Franklin.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Franklin in the county of Holmes.

An act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Gallatin Academy, in the county of Copiah.

An act to change the name of Christian Jacob Harmon to Christian Jacob Washchou.

An act entitled an act to increase the bonds of Sheriffs of Wilkinson, Claiborne, Holmes, Panola and Yalobusha counties.

An act relative to the Stockholders and Trustees of the Mississippi Female College in the city of Columbus.

An act entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to incorporate the Trustees of the Woodville Classical School, approved Feb. 14, 1839.

An act declaring Chowwappah, Old town creek and Bane creek navigable streams.

An act to be entitled an act to amend an act, allowing fees to Sheriffs and Constables in certain cases, approved December 23, 1833.

An act entitled an act to authorize Abigail Dupree, guardian, to sell certain property.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Paulding and Pontotoc Rail Road Company.

An act entitled an act to repeal so much of an act approved, May 11, 1837, granting to the several banks of this State, the privilege of issuing post notes, and for other purposes.

An act for the relief of W. W. Collins. Resolution relative to certain Choctaw Reserves.

An act to incorporate the Constantine Male and Female Academy, in the county of Noxubee.

An act for the relief of Robert Robson. An act to change the name of Maurice

An act declaring the Sun Flower river and Deer creek navigable streams.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of North Mississippi College, and for other purposes.

An act to repeal the 1st and 2nd sections of an act entitled an act, declaring certain copies competent testimony and for other purposes, approved May 13, 1837.

An act to change the terms of the Superior Court of Chancery in the Oxford District, and to annex Carroll county to the said District.

An act entitled an act to amend an act to change the time of holding the Circuit Court of Marshall county.

A memorial to Congress for the establishment of a National Hospital at Vicksburg.

Joint resolution to Congress for a Light House on the middle ground between Pass Christian and Pass Mary Ann.

An act to prescribe the funds receivable for State taxes and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Tchula Navigation Company.

The way the Whigs are working it.

When William Henry Harrison, the hero of a thousand battles, and whose fame in military exploits, for their brilliancy, bravery and tact, transcendeth all human conception, was nominated as a candidate for the presidency, every abolition paper stepped forth with loud congratulations, of joy, that in the south, slavery had at length received its death blow, and "the deafening shouts of a thousand voices," prominent and bold, were ringing the hallelujahs of this triumph of abolitionism over the people of the south. But the whigs say, that the thing is now changed, and they are now endeavoring to deceive the people with the idea that the abolitionist are now opposed to Harrison for the presidency; if this change has in fact taken place, we should be pleased to know upon what grounds it is based,—every body knows that Harrison has given no opinion on the subject of slavery, since his nomination, and that his recorded opinion in favor of taxing the people of the south, to raise money for purchasing and freeing their own slaves, have never been revoked or contradicted. What then, we ask, has effected the change and arrayed the abolitionists against Harrison?

It is no difficult matter to see into this scheme of the whigs, for working Harrison into the presidency. The abolition papers of the north, discovered that, by the open and bold manner in which they came out in support of Harrison, they were pursuing a course calculated to defeat their own wishes, as such a course would tend to unite the people of the slave holding states most powerfully against him, and thereby defeat his election; in order therefore to lull deceive and gull the people of the south, and to supply the southern whigs with some sham pretext, whereby they may be able to ward off the force of public opinion, against the disgusting principles of this man, they affect now to be opposed to Harrison, and are sending their inflammatory papers and pamphlets to the whigs all through the south—to be read by them at public meetings, as evidence of that opposition. Never was such a black and cor-scheme attempted to be played off upon the south, for deceiving the people and leading them on blindfolded, as it were, to their own destruction.

The abolitionists are secretly in favor of Harrison, and are doing every thing in the north they possibly can, to insure his success,—while they are pretending to oppose him openly, for southern effect.

The whigs are now in possession of these incendiary papers and pamphlets throughout in different parts of the south, and reading them to the people; how do these papers get here? how come they now, all of a sudden, scattered through the country, and in the hands of almost every whig orator, who is able to mount a stump? Is not this abolition in its truest sense? Are they not receiving and scattering these firebrands about in the very bosoms of our people, which must produce the very essence of abolitionism itself?

Such are the first fruits of running an abolition candidate for the presidency; what it may end in, God only knows. We tell the people, that in this contest, an awful responsibility rests upon them.—They now have it in their power to ward off one of the most fearful blows ever aimed at their interest, or ever meditated against their safety—will they ward that blow, or will they add strength to its force and danger?—*Great Western.*

MYSTERIOUS.

A curious discovery has been made by some workmen employed in erecting houses on the site of the old Calaboose. That ancient building, which dates far back into the Spanish times, was recently pulled down and the ground on which it stood sold out to private individuals. The purchasers immediately commenced excavating

from its location in the centre of the city. In the course of operations to this effect, it was found necessary to dig several feet under the surface to lay a substratum for the walls of the houses about to be built. The laborers in excavating at a particular spot, discovered that their progress was retarded by some hard substance, which resisted any impression from the working-tools.

On examination, the resisting substance was found to be a bar of iron. Curiosity was excited. The excavation was extended—another and another bar or hoop of iron was discovered, and at length a space in the bottom of the hole that had been dug gave way, or rather sunk, and disclosed between the hoops of iron in the interior of a *dungeon*. This horrid den of cruelty was arched over with thick brick walls and ribs of iron. The height from the floor to the ceiling was four feet, and the width between the side walls about three. The extent of this cavern of Inquisition is not ascertained. When first opened the inside was dry, the ooze from the river being excluded by water cement, and contained nothing but a few human bones, the remains of some victims of tyranny or superstition.

After the walls were broken by the tools of the workmen, the water flowed in through the fractures and soon filled up the cavity. In consequence of the interior being overgrown, it was found impossible to explore the subterranean passage to any great distance. The supposition is, that the cavern is extensive, and has branches undermining the ground in several directions. To trace this subterranean labyrinth through all its ramifications would be a curious and antiquarian research, calculated to throw light upon the dark deeds of a past age, and dig up its buried cruelties to the gaze and execration of the present humane and enlightened generation.—It is to be desired that the public authorities should take the matter in hand, and institute a thorough investigation. The thought is not pleasant to a Republican, that he may be treading on ground that is undermined with iron dungeons, unless he knows that they are shut up forever, and that the secret of their horrid mysteries is lodged in no living bosom. When we visited the spot yesterday, a crowd was assembled around the excavation, and a fire-engine was at work pumping out the water. As might be supposed popular curiosity was much excited, and doubtless every exertion will be made fully to explore the subterranean structure. Various conjectures are indulged as to who were the builders of the diabolical contrivance. It was doubtless constructed simultaneously with the prison, and the best clue to the discovery will be to trace the history of the old Calaboose, and ascertain its founders.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

The wicked laws which have been enacted by unprincipled legislators in this country, fostering the pride and insolence of rich upstart aristocrats, enabling them to riot in luxury, in the pagantry and show with which great wealth is usually accompanied, are beginning to excite inquiry among a long slumbering and passive people. The hard laboring man who is barely able by unremitting industry to maintain his family, is beginning to ask himself how it is that idle drones are living sumptuously every day, without ever having earned a dollar in their lives. It is useless longer to tell them that this inequality of condition is owing to the dispensations of Divine Providence—this base libel upon the government of our beneficent Creator will not be believed by persons of common reason; it is an infamous calumny upon the great Being who provides for the sparrow and the worm, and whose care extends to "the grass which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven." The time will come when down trodden masses will not be mocked with such bitter aggravations of the calamities which have been heaped upon them so unsparingly by the corrupt agents of monopoly and mammon, who have made odious laws which enable one portion of our race to riot in luxury, and at the same time dooms another portion, and that by far the most valuable of the two, to unflagging toil. The time will come when piracy upon the land will be brought to the level with piracy upon the seas. It cannot come a moment too soon.—*Old Dominion.*

In the pamphlet lately published in this city, entitled Notices of the character and Opinions of General W. H. Harrison, there is abundant room for ascribing to him any kind of political principles that may suit any sort of enquiries, except his opinion on the subject that now occupies almost exclusively the industry and zeal of the abolitionist—that is, the abolitionist of slavery in the District of Columbia. The pamphlet is entirely silent on this matter, although it is known that the gen-

forms the main topic of the abolition petitions to Congress.

In the General's reply to the letter of Sherrod Williams, he is desirous to make it appear in one place, that he is not a bank man, or a supporter of the iniquities of the United States bank; he declares that whilst a member of the thirteenth congress, he believed from the result of the investigation that the charter had been violated, and voted 'for a judicial investigation with a view of annulling its charter.' This occurred about two years after the U. S. Bank went into operation—the Gen. is silent in relation to the misdeeds which induced him to believe that it merited a forfeiture of its charter. But compared with its subsequent atrocities, they must have been light and trivial. And yet, the General continues—'from that period (that is from the year 1819,) to its final dissolution I have no idea that an institution could have been conducted with more ability, integrity and public advantage, than it has been.' Was ever public man guilty of such inconsistency? In 1819, when Gen. Harrison says he was willing to annul the charter of the bank, because it had violated its charter it had been in operation only two years, and the charge alleged against it, on which General H. was anxious to root it out of existence was, (if we recollect correctly,) that by deducting the interest from notes at the moment of discount, and charging sixty-three days' interest, on notes drawn at only sixty days, it was clearly made liable to the penalty of usury! What a fastidious gentleman Mr. Harrison must have been in 1819! He was willing to vote the bank into annihilation, for doing that which it has continued to do ever from that day to this—and now he tells us, that since that period no institution could be conducted with more perfect integrity! although in addition to this trivial offence of usury, (for trivial it is, compared to its subsequent misdeeds,) it has since perpetrated atrocities, which have ruined the currency, prostrated the commerce of the country, disgraced the American credit, in the eyes of foreign nations, and brought its affairs into a state of irretrievable insolvency. And yet Gen. Harrison has no idea that any institution could have been conducted with more ability, integrity and public advantage, than it has been!

What a broth of a boy this hero of North Bend must be! What a tickle bender! What a beautifully consistent chief magistrate of this great nation he would make.—*N. O. Times.*

Texas.—The steamer New York, from Galveston, which arrived yesterday, brings Texas papers of the 15th. A private letter, of the 17th, from Houston, has been shown to us. The Federalist have retreated from before Monterey, and there is reason to believe their army has been dispersed. The report is, that the Mexican Government were marching a large army upon the Rio Grande, with the avowed purpose of invading Texas. No doubt the Federalist insurrection has led to the sending of powerful reinforcements to that quarter, but the ultimate destination is scarcely so probable. The number of the invading army is stated at eight thousand men. We rather think they will not venture beyond the Rio Grande, or if they do, it will be to be driven back again with precipitation and discomfiture. Amid the variety of rumors prevailing, and the general uncertainty, it appears impossible to arrive at the truth of events. More certain accounts must be awaited, before any correct conclusion can be formed as to the state of affairs on the eastern borders of Mexico. Nothing is said about Indian depredations in the Texian papers.

Congress has adjourned. An important act passed relative to the redemption of the promissory notes of the Government now in circulation, and for funding the liabilities of the Government. The law which relates to the funding of the Treasury notes, fixes the time for funding them to June next. The script for sums thus funded, will bear ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold and silver. The other script, for sums funded after that period, will only bear 8 per cent. interest. A great inducement is thus held out to holders of Treasury notes to fund them at an early date. The third section of the act provides for the funding of all the other liabilities of the Government, regularly audited, and upon the same terms. The effect of this measure cannot fail to be salutary. In Texas it has already raised the value of Treasury notes. The advantages are obvious. The ability and honest intention of the Government to meet their engagements, are well known. The holders of Treasury notes would do well to make early investments in the funded script.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

Cure for a lady's sore throat.—Wind