

dren—cultures both of her husbands, and is surrounded with children and grand children; at last which all fear of being reclaimed by the whites, has passed away, and she becomes silent, and apprehends the near approach of death, upon a humble pallet in an Indian Lodge, she reveals to an officer of the Government, whom chance had brought to her obscure abode her name and story—relating the facts of her capture and the circumstances and condition of her family with the most surprising accuracy.

Two of her brothers, the other being dead, have visited her, and by marks known to them, identified the certainty of her person, and the reality of all these interesting facts. She speaks only the Indian tongue, having wholly lost her own native language.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.
MR. CALHOUN.

We copy the following well written article in relation to the course of this distinguished Senator, from a late number of the New Orleans Bulletin. The course which Mr. Calhoun has drawn upon himself by his late adhesion to the Administration, is not more severe than his conduct in that particular merits.

There is no prominent individual in the country, who has looked forward with more intense desire to the attainment of the Presidency of the United States than has John C. Calhoun. From his earliest boyhood he has felt the workings of an ambitious spirit; even then, as some well authenticated anecdotes of his Alma Mater attest, he boldly affirmed in his youthful ardor, that he would one day become the head of the American people. Manhood has not abated that spirit, but only urges him on with greater impetuosity to the wished for goal. The race, however, is not always to the swift.—Well directed aims often fail of the mark. Unfortunately, too, the most honest purposes, though aided by untiring perseverance, are often defeated, and he who through a long life may have devoted his best and purest energies to the cause of his country, may, and frequently does, reap in his age, but the cold and neglect and ingratitude of his countrymen. John C. Calhoun cannot, as yet tax his countrymen with such ingratitude towards him. On the contrary they have reason to complain, that he should so far have abused those high natural endowments which he possesses, and has improved by assiduous culture and reflection, as on more than one occasion to have perverted them to purposes at war with the interests of his country.

On what grounds, we would ask, could he base his claims on the gratitude or favor of the people? Not surely because he was the great champion of Nullification, and exerted his acknowledged abilities and talents with a giant's strength, to throw the firebrand of discord and disunion into the heart of a great and prosperous Confederacy. The Genius of Nullification he may invoke, but it will only rise to appeal his countrymen with its hideous features, and render him who appeals to it the object of a deeper and stronger aversion. Will he vainly seek another ground, and that on which he has recently taken his position, to sue for favor.

A formidable claim, truly, when by the successful advocacy, which God forbid, of his present doctrines, the country would be only doomed to greater distress than that which has already paralyzed it, and left it but the skeleton of what it was. He may endorse the State opinions of such partisans as Benton, Chamberleng and others, and even boast of a conscience with such men and such measures and then, will he dare call to his support that redemptive spirit which has developed itself in Maine, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, and is fast spreading itself throughout every member of the Confederacy?

There was a time when we should have felt proud of the elevation of John C. Calhoun to the Chief Magistracy of the nation—but that time is passed, and though even now we can but admire the strength and resources of a gifted intellect, we must regret the perversion of its powers, and regard in their possessor, one who has justly fallen from his high estate.

So long as he suffers himself to be drawn captive to the car of the existing administration, so long as profligate partisans claim him as 'bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh,' so long as he lends his name and influence to the designs of those who are riveting upon his country the chains of Executive tyranny, and so long as he stands for the champion of a system fraught with the direst calamities, and which has already under an unwise and profligate policy caused the Union to bleed at every pore, just so long he will continue to draw upon himself the indignation of the intelligent and virtuous, and we memorable Burr move among his countrymen, the despised victim of an unholy ambition.

He must discard the cherished hopes he has so long hugged, of arriving at the Chief Magistracy—and behold as insupportable a spectacle as all his sanguine expectations of preferment, in an indignant community, using his strength, and throwing of the burden that an ignorant and reckless body of men in power has so long heaped upon it.

THE BANNER. MONTICELLO, MISSISSIPPI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1837

The President's Message to Congress at its annual meeting, on the 1st Monday of the present month, is looked for with no little anxiety. What will probably be the character of the message, when it is received? is a question frequently asked, and to which no person can answer, except by conjecture. Many of his friends in this quarter, begin to doubt whether he will again urge the adoption of the Sub-Treasury Scheme;—they ask, "will not the result of the New York elections, cause him to pause and reflect. We think from the warning he has received, he ought to be brought to reflect upon the causes which have wrought such unexpected, and overwhelming changes in the minds of the people. Any man, with the least sagacity, might see and know, that the people of this country can never be brought to the support of a scheme so utterly ridiculous and absurd. The message will probably be received here by the next Thursday's mail.

We received one or two numbers of the Grand Gulf Advertiser about two months ago; but not one since. We notice the fact merely to inquire whether we are to have an exchange or not—if not, we'll quit sending ours.

The following eloquent and patriotic letter is copied from the Nashville Republican Banner; and seems to have been written by some brother editor. It is written in the spirit which should animate every Whig from Maine to Louisiana.—

Let the Whigs in Congress now come forward, and nobly relieve the country. They have got the majority in both houses of Congress—or will have as soon as the voice of the people, which has gone forth in tones of seven-fold thunder, shall be obeyed. New York alone, will give the Whigs a majority of 17 or 18 in the House of Representatives. And it is hoped that the whigs will be more forbearing, magnanimous and patriotic, than to use their power, as did those who have so long held the sceptre and directed the destiny of our country with such relentless and merciless grasp, for personal and party promotion, rather than the good of our country. Let them use their triumphs for the common benefit of the people, and the day is not far distant, when they shall see this country again on its onward march to that state of prosperity and happiness, from which it was but lately so fearfully precipitated; and they will have their reward in the approving smile and gladdened hearts, of tens of thousands of their fellow men:

From the Republican Banner.

A LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN CONTEMPORARY.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to return my thanks to you for conveying, by letter, the earliest intelligence of the New York elections.

The result is one of the most astounding events in our history. Who would have thought, that in the State of New York, where the chains of party have been so closely riveted, that all the efforts of truth, eloquence, and patriotism—the most violent revulsions of trade—the most galling oppressions of power—could not heretofore disturb or sunder them—those chains have been suddenly snapped and scattered, like silken bands around the limbs of a giant; and we behold a whole people redeemed and disenthralled, standing erect in the majestic light of freedom. It is one of the most glorious practical comments ever exhibited upon the power and excellence of our free institutions. Let us never despair of the Republic! The people may err for a time; but when the majesty of the law, and the constitution, pleads to them—when the full blaze of truth breaks upon their minds—they will reclaim and assert their rights—rebuke their oppressors—and do justice to themselves, to their country, and to the great cause of Republican government. There is no night of delusion so dark, upon which we may not hereafter hope, a bright day of freedom and regeneration will burst.

"The Empire State" has spoken, and like a trumpet and blast of fire, she will tell the world of the magnificent splendor of the old Whig.

The Whigs must discard the cherished hopes he has so long hugged, of arriving at the Chief Magistracy—and behold as insupportable a spectacle as all his sanguine expectations of preferment, in an indignant community, using his strength, and throwing of the burden that an ignorant and reckless body of men in power has so long heaped upon it.

Let them discard the "odious spoils" doctrine—the selfish collisions of personal ambition,—and, above all, crush that detestable spirit of sycophancy which has, in too many instances, kissed the foot of power, and sworn fealty to all the experiments of the time.

It should be remembered that Tennessee stands foremost in that glorious garland of victories which now encircles the brows of the Whig States.

You ask me to speed the intelligence from New York. It is impossible to arrest its march. It moves onward with the rapidity of light; and perhaps with a slight paraphrase, I might use the words of the poet:

I saw the expecting People stand
To see the coming flame in turn;
I saw, from lady hand to hand,
The bright but struggling glory burn,
And each, as he received the flame,
Lighted his altar with its ray;
Then, smiling to the next who came
SPEED IT ON ITS BURNING WAY.

The Brownsville (Ten.) Banner thus discourses of the western District of his State. We once had a "local habitation" in his "whereabouts," and feel happy in being able to corroborate all he says upon the subject. But at the same time we would put our own town of Monticello, and its vicinity, against all "creation" for "pretty girls," good natured editors, and big potatoes. But hear what he says:

"We will put the Western District of Tennessee, against any other county of its extent of Territory, for pretty girls, true hearted Whigs, starchy beaux, bad roads, mean bridges, shin plaster companies, short sermons, good nature editors, and big potatoes."

The entire expense of the Florida war, for 1837, says the Washington Globe is 4,762,935, 121 cents.

From the Vicksburg Register.

Judge BODLEY.—A candidate for the United States Senate having already been announced by the Van Buren party it is time that a candidate for this office upon the part of the whigs was brought out, and we would suggest, as a suitable person WILLIAM S. BODLEY of this city. We have had no conversation with Judge Bodley upon the subject, nor do we know that he will suffer himself to be a candidate. We do not suggest his name because of any personal predilection in his favor. Any other sterling whig equally well qualified would as cheerfully receive our support, from whatever part of the State. But we know Judge Bodley would do honor to the station, we know he is a gentleman of the highest character and talents, alike honorable to himself and the State, and that he will adhere mildly but with firmness and honesty, to the support of what he believes to be the cause of correct principles and the interests of the country at whatever hazard or sacrifice to himself. We owe it to ourselves to select such a man. It is in accordance with the independent spirit of the people, and we fondly hope and trust that no man will not be selected for this important office, who will fear or hesitate to support the interests of his constituents, and the principles which he believes to be correct, whether that shall array him for or against the measures of the administration. If Judge Bodley will consent to become a candidate, and can be elected, we know that he will do honor to the State, and we know of no man in every point of view better qualified for the office. We are governed exclusively by his qualifications in suggesting his name, and we shall be governed in the choice of the candidate to whom our support will be given by that test alone.

From the N. Y. Star.
BANK CREDIT.

What is bank credit? Merchants understand it well enough, but its practical utility may not be fully comprehended by all classes of working men. We will make it familiar by a practical application of its benefits.

A young mechanic, a builder if you please, is out of his time, he is sober, industrious and capable, he has friends but no money. We want a house built on a vacant lot, for which we contract with the mechanic to pay him 3000 dollars, one third after the first tier of beams is up, one third when the second story is completed and the balance when he hands us the key, and the house is found to be completed according to contract. Now how is the mechanic to begin work? He has no money but he has character and friends; he must have money to buy stone for the foundation, pay his laborers, purchase other materials, or relinquish his job. On the faith of his contract, he draws up a note for \$500, at 60 days to pay, and the mechanic to begin work.

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ing means to purchase materials. Carry out this further; suppose a mechanic borrows \$1000 of a bank with an understanding to repay ten per cent every 60 days, see what a capital is here furnished to him to commence with. In every point of view in which the bank credit system is regarded, it must be deemed the foundation of his prosperity. A young nation, with means undeveloped must get on by credit the same as a young mechanic who has capital in character, industry and capacity, but no money.

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Events in Lower Canada are fast tending to a revolution. Blood has already been spilt in a conflict between the soldiers of the Government and the citizens. Numerous arrests of the liberal or 'rebel party,' were made in Montreal and Quebec, and their vicinity, this week before last, and among the rest Mr. Marit, director in chief of the seditions and treasonable proceedings of the Permanent and central Committee of Quebec, and chief copy of the Montreal Liberator. Also, the publisher of the Liberator, a newspaper printed in Quebec. The most threatening incident which has yet occurred is the bold and daring rescue of two of the prisoners taken in St. Johns, and under the charge of a detachment of eighteen of the Royal Montreal Cavalry. The detachment, with the prisoners in charge, were proceeding on their return to Montreal, on the morning of Friday week, when they were met by two separate parties of armed men—the first numbering about thirty; the last three hundred. The large body stationed in a field and protected by a high fence; commenced an attack upon the guard, which was immediately put to flight leaving the prisoners behind in a wagon. A lieutenant of the cavalry, and three privates were wounded.

Great excitement prevailed throughout the province, at the date of the latest accounts; and an armed force has been sent down from Upper Canada, in aid of the Queen's cause. Mr. Papineau is at the head of the disaffected party.
[Republican Banner.]

AN EXTRACT.

From the Speech of Mr. Halstead of New Jersey, delivered in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the finances. Read the following happy hit at Van Buren harbor.

"And sir, in looking over the 'act making appropriations for building light-houses, lightboats, beacon lights, buoys, and dolphins,' I could barely withhold my assent from the remark, for I saw in that act appropriations for almost every variety of name and object, from 'Saddleback ledge' to 'Whale back light,' from 'Black boy's reef' to 'Pappoose squaw point. But among other appropriations, I found one which I thought very necessary and which I would by no means repeal, and that was an appropriation of \$2700 to build a light house at Van Buren harbor. I only regret that this appropriation had not been made sooner. The light house ought to have been built previous to the last Presidential election. Had there been a beacon light erected at the entrance of that harbor, the good ship U. S. might have avoided the perilous position she now occupies. Sir, there are shoals and sand bars in that harbor which threaten the safety of that noble vessel and her gallant crew. There are currents and counter currents, eddies and undertows, sunken rocks and hidden reefs, which render its navigation difficult to moor a vessel in safety. I think it high time a beacon light was erected at the entrance of that harbor. I am for running it up immediately; and I would have it so high that it should enable the crew of that gallant ship to see she is running fast upon a lee shore, that there are breakers ahead, and that they are surrounded with rocks and with reefs on the right and on the left, that they should be able to see that there is no safe anchorage in Van Buren harbor, that their only safety now is their cables, but ship, and crowd all sail out of that harbor, and not let draw anchor again until they can find a good

CLAY bottom.

We cannot forbear to give another extract or two from this admirable speech.

"But, sir, even if the United States had valid claims against the States for the immediate return of the money to which they are entitled under the deposit act, it appears to me that gentlemen present this government in a most unfavorable attitude when, Shylock like, they would have it exact the full penalty of its bond in this crisis of our political calamity, though in so doing it should cut its pound of flesh nearest the heart of the People. Gentlemen seem to consider this government like some ancient feudal barony, whose powerful lord, entrenched within his frowning battlements and moated ramparts, has no connexion or sympathy with the People, and hardly knows their existence except when he wants their aid to fight his battles, or send out his purveyors to plunder their crops. My opinion of a government is, that the attitude which it ought to hold to the People should be rather the attitude which a parent holds to a child, or a guardian to a ward, than that of a hard hearted creditor to his debtor, or a feudal baron to his vassal.—The good of the governed is the main end and aim of all Government. One of the very objects which conduced to the formation of the Constitution of the United States, is stated in the preamble to that instrument to be 'to promote the welfare of the people.' Such laws only should be made as will confer the greatest permanent good on the greatest number of the people.

But, sir, we have been that the people of these United States have sanctioned all the principles of the last or present Executive. To this assertion take the liberty to dissent, deny that all the monstrous principles of the last or present executive have been sanctioned by the people of the United States. For the State of New Jersey, I take leave to say many of those principles have been repudiated. Yes, that same gallant little where, in the winter of the American eagle proudly victorious over thestrate British Lion, in the fall of 1836, the Eagle of the American Constitution, rose triumphant over the roaring Lion of executive encroachment. But New Jersey is not the State where these principles have been repudiated. Sir, at the gallant State of tucky, her representative this hall present a solid and penetrable phalanx—advised 'front they form.' not say in the language of poet, that they are 'still breezes,' but they will themselves 'dreadful as a storm' to the minions of Executive power. Ay, and look to the State of Rhode Island too, has repudiated those principles. And last, though least, look to the State of Massachusetts, she has burst the chains by which she was bound to the Executive car, and, even now the notes of her glorious victory, wafted on the wings of the wind, are carrying joy and gladness to every lover of the Constitution throughout our wide extended country.

I like to see a young man go into a printing office and ask numerous questions, it shows that he wants—something!