

# THE PANOLA MISS. LYN.

By Rockett & Middleton.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

Two Dollars

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

VOL. 2.

PANOLA, MI., SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846.

## THE LYNX.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at two dollars in advance.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of a personal nature will in fairness be charged double price of ordinary advertisements.

Yearly Advertisements.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of mercantile business.

Advertisements out of the direct line of business of the year will be charged for separately at the ordinary rates.

Professional cards, and alterations for the year, containing ten lines or less ten dollars.

The names of candidates for county offices will be inserted for five dollars, payable always in advance, and State offices ten dollars.

Election tickets will never be delivered until paid for.

Political circulars or communications of only an individual interest, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued till forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by having their advertisements as early after our regular publication days as possible, not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

All JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Postage must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

## Mail Arrangements.

The Mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, and departs for Memphis at 1 o'clock the same days.

The Mail from Oxford arrives on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, and departs Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

The Mail from Carrollton, arrives Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock and departs on Monday mornings at 5 o'clock.

The Mail for Carrollton closes on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Oxford closes on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Memphis closes on Tuesday and Saturdays at 12 o'clock noon.

## PETERSON'S LADIES' National Magazine.

MAGNIFICENT VOLUME FOR 1845.

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The Ladies' National Magazine, is now so well established and so favorably known, that by general consent of the newspaper press, it is placed at the head of the ladies' books.

Its literary merits, like those of the three other Magazines, are all original, and from the most celebrated American writers of both sexes.

The contributions to this "national" are a constant proof of the taste, and ability of our countrywomen. No other magazine is so exclusively a mirror of their minds, or is so generally supported by them.

The contents are of every variety, and while usually of the lighter kind, do not preclude the insertion of papers of more value.

It is fitted to the taste of the leading and the friends of the "Ladies' National," presents monthly an agreeable variety of domestic stories, tales of real life, romances of history, papers, critical notices of living authors, new recipes for the house-keeper, directions for fashionable amusements, descriptions of the fashions, gossip of our eastern metropolis, musical intelligence, &c. &c. comprised in all short, all that a lady would wish to know, or objects of interest transpiring during the month.

These contents, instead of being, like those of the other two dollar magazines, made up chiefly by selections from old newspapers and other second hand sources, are written expressly for us; so that our

CONTENTS ARE ALL ORIGINAL.

As a guarantee of the style in which the literary department is conducted, the publisher has placed the editorial charge of the magazine in the hands of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, acknowledged by all critics to be, the best magazine writer in the world.

Those who have read her thrilling stories of "Alice Copely," "Malina Gray," "Ann Taylor," and "Clara," need no proof of her exalted genius. She will be assisted by the strongest corps of contributors ever yet arrayed in the constant support of any ladies' Magazine.

At the head of this list is Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, who will, hereafter, be a regular contributor, both in poetry and prose. She will be assisted by

Mrs. A. M. F. Aanan, Mrs. L. J. Peterson, Mrs. M. St. Osgood, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, Mrs. Amelia Welby, Mrs. C. Lee Bentz, Mrs. Selma Smith, "F. E. F." Author of "Marriage of Convenience," Miss M. L. Lawson, Mrs. Caroline Orme, Miss Mary Davenport, Miss Ellen Ashton, &c.

During the ensuing year, a new feature will be introduced, in the publication of a series of TALES OF AMERICAN HISTORY, illustrative of the manners and stirring incidents of different periods in our country's history.

The first of these, a story of the revolution, from the pen of "The Author of *Crucial in the Last War*," will appear in January, and be followed up by articles of equal interest, from H. W. Herbert, and others of our best writers. The critical portraits of female poets will still be continued, and stories of a domestic character, from the well known pen of Mrs. Aanan, F. E. F., and Ellen Ashton, will continually appear.

GREAT PRIZE PICTURES.—In order that the pictorial department may stand first in the country, the publisher intends publishing, in January and February, two superb premium pictures, far superior to any yet issued in the magazines.

The first

A MEZZOTINT BY SARTIN, will appear in January, and has confessedly never been equalled by that intangible artist.

The second, to appear in February, is the first of a series of great historical pictures, which—to maintain the national character of his work—the publisher has projected. These are intended to illustrate a great event in American annals, especially those in which women are engaged. The first is a MEZZOTINT OF WASHINGTON AT 18!

Engraved from a picture never before made public. This feature will make the book unequalled, and those who wish to secure the whole series must send their money early. We here state, what is undeniable, that during 1844, we published no magazine offering more than any rival, and shall continue to do so for 1845. Those who subscribe to the "National" will get these unequalled mezzotints, and other

books, at a discount of 25 per cent. on the published price.

TERMS.—Single copies three dollars a year; two copies for five dollars, and five copies for ten dollars. Post Masters are authorized by law to forward subscription money free of charge.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON.

## Gallery of Beauty.

The Gallery of American Beauty will be a feature of this book, in which will constantly appear portraits of the most beautiful of the sex.—Another characteristic will be

## AMERICAN LANDSCAPES.

The other illustrations shall be executed by distinguished artists, for picturesque beauty of the scenery.

The other illustrations shall be executed by the first American Artists, and be in every variety and style, viz: *Line and Stipple Engravings; Colored Flowers and Birds; Lace Work and Embroidery; Pictures executed in Tint, Quatre's Superb Designs, &c.*

In short every variety of embellishments, executed by the best artists, shall continue to grace our book. We shall be the first to seize the novelties of the day!

## PARIS FASHIONS IN ADVANCE.

As elegance and economy in dress are equally desirable, we offer great inducements to country readers, in our monthly descriptions of the fashions, accompanied by our colored plates, which we give at least, six months in advance of every contemporary, being enabled to do this from correspondents in London and Paris. So completely have we outstripped all rivalry in this point, that the other magazines now only occasionally furnish the fashions. But as long as taste in dress is desirable, patterns of the latest costumes will be indispensable to the sex, in order to keep the run of the changes in dress, and in order that other illustrations may not have to give place for them, we shall publish

## Our Fashion Plates Extra

That is we shall give as many embellishments as fifty other two-dollar magazines and the fashion plate besides!

In order that our lady subscribers may be acquainted with the novelties of the day, we shall publish, as soon as they come out, in our "Home Department," new receipts in Cookery, new styles in Embroidery, new patterns for Lace Work, &c.

THE TERMS.—The Cash system adopted and maintained by the publisher, enables him to offer a Magazine, in every respect equal to the old three dollar magazines at one-third less cost. This price of Peterson's National is therefore only TWO DOLLARS per annum, cash, in advance.

TO CLERKS.—In order to facilitate remittances, from post-towns where there is no local agent, the publisher offers the following terms to persons disposed to club, viz:

1 copy \$2.00 per annum, 3 copies \$5.00 per annum, 8 copies \$10.00 per annum, 17 copies \$20.00 per annum.

For \$5.00 we will send one copy of the Saturday Courier and two copies of the National.

This money must be current funds, and sent post paid in advance.

PREMIUMS.—To every Patron, or subscriber, on reaching a club, we will send our annual for 1845, or one of our new novels! For every \$2.00 subscriber we will send, if required, a new novel. For every Club of 17, or two Clubs of 8, or for Clubs of 3 we will send a copy of the Magazine gratis for one year.

Address, CHARLES J. PETERSON.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH TO PARLIAMENT.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—It gives me great satisfaction to meet you in Parliament, and to have the opportunity of recurring to your assistance and advice.—I continue to receive from my allies, from other foreign powers, the strongest assurance of the desire to cultivate the most friendly relations with this country, I rejoice that on concert with the Emperor of Russia, and through the success of our joint mediation, I have been enabled to adjust the differences which had long prevailed between the Ottoman Porte and the King of Persia, and had seriously endangered the tranquility of the East.

For several years a desolating and sanguinary warfare had afflicted the States of the Rio de la Plata. The commerce of all nations has been interrupted, and acts of barbarity have been committed, unknown to the practice of a civilized people. In conjunction with the King of the French, I am endeavoring to effect a pacification of those States.

The convention concluded with France, in the course of last year, for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, is about to be carried into immediate execution by the active co-operation of the two powers on the coast of Africa.

It is my desire that our present union, and the good understanding which so happily exists between us, may always be enjoyed to promote the interests of humanity, and to secure the peace of the world. I regret that the conflicting claims of Great Britain and the United States in respect of the territory on the Northwestern coast of America, although they have been made the subject of repeated negotiation, still remain unsettled. You may be assured that no effort consistent with national honor shall be wanting on my part to bring this question to an early and peaceful termination.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—The estimates for the year will be laid before you at an early period. Although I am deeply sensible of the importance of enforcing economy in all branches of the expenditure, yet I have been compelled, by a due regard to the exigencies of the public service, and to the state of our naval and military establishments, to propose some increase in the estimates which provide for their efficiency.

My LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I have frequented, with deep regret, the very frequent instances which the crime of deliberate assassination has been of late committed in Ireland. It will be your duty to consider whether any measures can be devised calculated to give increased protection to life and to bring to justice the perpetrators of so dreadful a crime. I have to lament that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop in several parts of the United Kingdom, there will be a deficient supply of an article of food which forms the chief subsistence of great numbers of my people. The disease by which the plant has been affected has prevailed to the utmost extent in Ireland. I have adopted all such precautions as it was in my power to adopt for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings which may be caused by this calamity, and I shall confidently rely on your co-operation in devising such other means for effecting the same benevolent purpose as may require the sanction of the Legislature. I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to the measures which you have presented to me from time to time, calculated to extend commerce and to stimulate domestic skill and industry, by the repeal of prohibitory, and the relaxation of protective duties. The prosperous state of the revenue, the increased demand for labor, and the general improvement which has taken place in the internal condition of the country, are strong testimonies in favor of the course you have pursued. I recommend you to take into your early consideration whether the principles on which you have acted may not with advantage be yet more extensively applied, whether it may not be in your power, after a careful review of the existing duties upon many articles, the produce or manufacture of other countries, to make such further reductions and remissions as may tend to insure the continuance of the great benefits to which I have

adverted, and, by enlarging our commercial intercourse, to strengthen the bonds of unity with foreign powers. And measures which you may adopt for effecting these great objects will, I am convinced, be accompanied by such precautions as shall prevent permanent loss to the revenue, or injurious results to any of the great interests of the country. I have full reliance on your just and dispassionate consideration of matters so deeply affecting the public welfare. It is my earnest prayer that with the blessings of Divine Providence on your councils, you may be enabled to promote friendly feelings between different classes of my subjects, provide additional security for the continuance of peace, and to maintain contentment and happiness at home, by increasing the comforts of the great body of my people.

## BATTLE OF PAISANDER, ON THE RIVER URUGUAY—DEFEAT OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH COMBINED FLEETS, BY THE ARGENTINE AND ORIENTAL REPUBLICANS.

Translation from the Spanish official documents relative to the defeat of the English and French combined force in an attack on Paisander, a small town on the river Uruguay, by a detachment of the Argentine and Oriental forces.

Long live the defenders of the law! To his excellency Don Manuel Oribe: PAISANDER, 25th Sept. 1845.

MY MUCH ESTEEMED FRIEND AND SIR: Now, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the squadron of the savage unitarians is approaching this port, and within two or three hours the battery, *President Oribe*, will open its fire to the city of "Long live the President of the republic, and American independence." The parties from the coast announce to me 31 vessels; but I can only see fourteen large ones, among them a steamer; the turns of the coast prevent me from seeing the others. The fate of Paisander is going to be decided within its trenches, and, as a last resource, beneath its ruins; and if its existence cannot be saved, it shall save the honor of the Orientals and Argentines, and the dignity of their government. This from your grateful friend,

Q. S. M. B. ANTONIO DIAZ. Defender of the same.

To the glory of Paisander.

This heroic people, under the command of Gen. Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War of the Oriental state, has just opposed an impregnable barrier to the combined fleets of England and France, united with the pirate Farribaldi.—Honor to the valiant defenders of Paisander, of American liberty and honor, and of their worthy general in chief!

The 29 of September the Anglo-French fleets unexpectedly appeared, threatening to lay Paisander in ruins, and renew the scenes of Colonia and of Guateaguaychu.

Citizens! Argentine and Oriental soldiers!—All the inhabitants of the two republics of the Plata fix this day their eyes on the banks of the Uruguay; and they all hope, confiding in your valor and patriotism, for the news of your triumph over this horde of pirates, unitarian savages, and their co-operators and auxiliaries.—Let heroic Paisanders oppose itself to their desolating march; and that the said honorable confidence may not be believed, let us fight with the resolution of conquering or dying for the liberty and independence of our country, rather than pass through the ignominy of being slaves to foreigners.

Long live his Excellency the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres, Brigadier General Don Manuel de Rosas!

Death to the enemies of American independence!

PAISANDER, 29th Sept., 1845.

(Signed) ANTONIO DIAZ.

Almost immediately afterwards the battle began between the battery, "President Oribe," and the combined fleets which lasted an hour. The Anglo-French and Garribaldi were repulsed. The first retreated to the lower Uruguay, and the pirates took the direction of Salto.

The English war-steamer grounded on the hidden rocks which obstruct the

navigation of the Uruguay in its principal channels, and could only be got off after great exertions, and sustaining some damage.

At ten o'clock in the morning, fourteen large vessels of war commenced their operations against this port. The Anglo-French squadron, with the pirate Garribaldi, was composed, in all, of more than 30 sail.

Under these circumstances, General Diaz ordered to be inserted in the general orders, the following patriotic Proclamation, a monument of American honor and boldness:—

Long live the defender of the law! General Don Antonio Diaz, Minister of War, etc., etc., proclaims:

To the inhabitants and heroic people of Paisander! National Guards, indestructible column of order, and of the laws! Argentine warriors, brave defenders of American liberty and independence!

The ferocious band of savage unitarians, united with the naval forces of England and France, ventured to day to raise their heads; humbled in a hundred combats, and whose laurels encircle your brows. You have finally seen them approach this point, with the aid of their iniquitous protectors, loaded with the spoils of Colonia and Guateaguaychu, which they delivered to pillage, to the flames, and to destruction. Their presence is for us the announcement of new days of glory. In a few moments the hour of combat will resound amongst us: it will also be that of vengeance for those defenceless people. Let Paisander be to Uruguay the bulwark against which the ambition of the perfidious enemies of our independence may be dashed to pieces; its trenches another tomb for the savage unitarians, and an exemplary warning to their ignoble allies.

THE TREASURY TARIFF.—Much desire is felt by the public to learn the details of the Treasury scheme of a Tariff. Denied all official light on the subject, we place before our readers such information regarding it as reaches us through respectable private channels. The Washington correspondents of many of the Northern papers profess to give the chief features of the bill; we dare say with general accuracy. From one of them (the North American) we copy the annexed statement of the different schedules into which the Treasury bill is said to be arranged, with the amount of duty proposed for the articles in each class. The schedules extend from A. to G.

Schedule A embraces articles paying 75 per cent., viz brandy, rum, cordials, and all spirituous liquors, which is the highest rate of duty in the scale.

Schedule B embraces articles paying 50 per cent. duty, viz ready-made clothing, all articles worn by men, women, and children, made in whole or part by hand; iron, and all manufactures of iron; sugar of all kinds; molasses; all manufactures of leather, embracing boots, shoes and &c.; wines of all kinds; fruits, except lemons and oranges; glass and glass ware, except plain tumblers; all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified; all manufactures of wood, embracing cabinet ware, umbrellas, &c.; Turkey, Brussels, Saxony, and Wilton carpets; all manufactures of gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metals, not otherwise specified; spices, olive oil, except in casks, &c.

Schedule C, 25 per cent., viz. all manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component material; all silk; or of which silk is a component material; all manufactures of hemp, flax, mohair, or goats' hair; buttons and button moles; manufactures of India-rubber.

Schedule D, 20 per cent., viz. wool; manufactures wholly of cotton, embracing printed and plain cottons; all paints and printers' oils; medical and chemical preparations, acids, &c.; sheet lead, lead pipe, copper bottoms and braziers' copper, copper bolts and spikes; Kidderminster, Ingrain, Venetian, and other cheap carpeting; laizes, flannels, &c.; blankets costing seventy cents; all dye-stuffs, except dye-woods; boards, planks, staves, mahogany, &c.; cotton bagging, of hemp or flax; oranges and lemons; feathers; books; paper and paper-hangings; cordage, tarred and untarred; earthen and crockery ware; fish, except salmon.

Schedule E, 15 per cent., viz. Watches and pearls, unmanufactured; oil; crude brimstone; articles used by manufacturers, which are now admitted free.

Schedule F, 10 per cent., viz. copper in pigs unmanufactured; oil; articles used by manufacturers, which are now admitted free.

Schedule G, free of duty: American productions reimported unchanged; paintings and statuary of American artists; wearing apparel in use, and personal effects not merchandise; animals for breed; sheathing copper and yellow metal; tea and coffee, from their place of production and from the Netherlands; all dye woods in stick; fresh fish; household effects, not merchandise, of emigrants arriving; models and inventions of the arts, not for use; coins of gold and silver; mineralogy, specimens of natural history; whale and fish oil of American fisheries, (in foreign vessels, 20 per cent.); salt and raw cotton.

All articles not otherwise enumerated, 20 per cent.

The bill provides for the repeal of the drawback on sugar refined, rum distilled from molasses, bounties on pickled fish and to fishing vessels.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

From the Boston Post.

THE GALE.—The late gale has produced many heart-rending disasters in the vicinity of New York. The storm commenced on Saturday night, and blew with unprecedented fury. Among many melancholy disasters, published in the New York papers yesterday, the most appalling is the loss of the ship John Minton, Capt. Stark, from New Orleans for New York. She went ashore on the Jersey beach, and out of 41 on board, all perished except six. Among those drowned, were the captain and his wife. The ship Orleans, Capt. Sears, from New Orleans for New York, was also driven ashore near the same place, and several of the crew are supposed to have perished. The schooner Alabama, from Philadelphia for New York, went ashore on Saturday night during the height of the storm, and every soul on board perished—seven in all: vessel, a total loss. The Swedish bark Lotty, Capt. Dounh, from New York for Antwerp, went ashore on Squam beach, and became a total loss. Her master, mate, and two seamen were drowned. The bark New Jersey, Capt. Lewis, from Savannah for New York, was also driven ashore, but still held together at last accounts.

The schooner, from Brandywine (Del.) for New Haven, with a cargo of corn and flour, struck on Squam beach 15th inst., and all on board perished. The vessel is a total loss. The schooner Register, of and from Newburn, (N. C.) went ashore near the same place, and one of the passengers was crushed to death by parts of the wreck all the others were saved.

Many other vessels are reported to be ashore; and the New York papers estimate that from fifty to sixty lives have been lost.

A letter from the Commissioners of Wrecks to the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, dated Lewis, (Del.) Feb. 12th, says—"A report is in circulation here this morning, that a ship or bark, name unknown, is ashore at Chincoteague Island—her crew all dead, except a small boy with small-pox. I cannot ascertain where from, where bound, or what laden with. The pilot-boat H. F. Mierkin came up in sight of land the same day, and the captain reports that he saw nothing of the ship. The revenue-cutter has gone to sea, and it is supposed to look for the ship."

The gale was severely felt at Bangor, Portland, Yarmouth, (Mass.) Cape Cod, N. Bedford, Providence, and New-London—but the disasters have been comparatively few. A letter from our Yarmouth correspondent, dated 16th inst. says—that "a bark or ship was seen off that place at anchor, having only one stump of one mast standing. She is nearly light, and was probably obliged to cut away her masts, to prevent her dragging ashore."

T. LIMERICK, Commission Merchant, 74 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS, William O. Wilson, Agent.

Blanks—for sale here.