

Voters of Tippah County.

CITIZENS:

I have been induced to be a Candidate to represent you in the Legislature of the State. The role I have assumed, demands a frank avowal of my political sentiments on the subjects which agitate the country. In my opinion the establishment of a NATIONAL BANK is the best means at our command, to give us a sound currency, which should differ from the *old United States Bank*, it should not hold a monopoly of the State, nor should foreigners be permitted to stock it; such an institution I believe, would afford a sound currency to the whole of the nation with a branch in each State; I am opposed to company Banks in our State; I am in favor of one State Bank, and its branches,—as many branches as necessary. The most important thing which will come before the Legislature in this session, will be the location of the University of the State, which I believe in favor of some healthy situation, as far north as possible. There is another subject, respecting the U. S. Bank; I am opposed to that. I think this bank originated in the South, among the wealthy farmers, answer their own purposes in wild schemes of speculation. To legislate, I want to legislate for the poor as well the rich, or I do not legislate at all. Fellow Citizens should like to have visited the State, but my health and domestic concerns have prevented me from doing so.

to my political principles I belong to that party of politicians who call themselves democrats.

There is a report in some parts of Tippah County, of my saying if elected, I intended to put some of our three per cent fund, to the clearing out of the Hatchie River; such a report is unfounded, I never thought of anything of the kind.

Should I be your choice, I can only promise an honest and faithful discharge of my duties, and a sincere endeavor to correct principles.

MOSES COLLINS.
Nov. 24, 1837.

From the N. Y. Sun.

THE JEW AND AMERICAN ABORIGINS.

Neither had time nor room for pursuing a few days since, our attention was attracted by the notice of the similarity of Jewish and Aboriginal traditions, the coincidence in their customs, language, &c., to detail the following particulars, in which the supposition of a common origin of the American Indians is very strongly supported. It is to be regretted that they will not be found wholly reliable and unprofitable, even to those who feel no particular curiosity in this highly interesting question. We have endeavored to state a few of the most important and remarkable facts that have been gathered on that subject in a few years past.

Some tribes of North America, such as the words Hallelujah and Jehovah uttered by the same Indians in allusion to the Deity—and the resemblance of their true Hebrew sound, to the words Allelujah and Yehooah. The words in which we should most carefully look for a conformity in pronunciation—those which apply to the

Creator. Even did no resemblance exist, it would be easily accounted for in the gradual disappearance of all languages, particularly favored in this instance by the wandering habits of the people. Where are the Saxon, the Irish, the old dialects of the North of Europe.

Nearly all the oborgines have a tradition of the deluge, according, in many cases most perfectly with the biblical account; and among some tribes processions take place after the manner of the Jews, and with similar emblems. A well executed sculpture exists among the Mexicans representing Noah afloat on the tide of the deluge, approaching a mountain whose top appears above the water, and near it also is a female head. There is another illustration obviously referring to the confusion of languages at the tower of Bable.

A leathern girt was dug up in the West, of very ancient date; on opening which four verses from the bible were found written on papyrus in the Hebrew character. Three of these are now in possession of a college, Yale, we believe. This was evidently worn as an amulet or charm, in the same manner that in Asia passages in the koran are engraved on swords, or written on slips of paper and carried about the person, by the followers of Mahamed.

The "high places" of scripture may be found in numberless mounds of the West, according to the most rational hypothesis. Another supposition would make them places of observation. Ruins of the most splendid temples in Mexico, give us plain evidence of a fallen Jerusalem.

A Roman helmet and a Latin inscription, discovered in different parts of the country, make known to us, that centuries perhaps before the Christian era, a citizen of Rome had trodden upon this soil. This merely proves that a communication existed between this continent and the old world—which is proved also by a great number of other facts.

The art of embalming was thoroughly understood by some of the Kentucky tribes. A cavern filled with mummies, eviscerated, and done up in folds of linnen precisely like the Egyptians, and even the threads twisted in the same manner, were discovered by the early settlers, whose utilitarian spirit converted them into fuel. They were evidently ancient, and none of the natives could give any account of their origin. Some fragments only have been gathered recently.

Phœnician and Lybian hieroglyphics have been revealed, and ably elucidated by C. F. Raffinesque. These characters are of the pictorial kind, the earliest kind of written language. A hand, an eye, a feather, &c., stand for different letters. If the Phœnicians reached this country, either by accident, or by regularly concerted sea voyages, might not the Israelites? The course of the lost tribes, by a land journey, up to the sources of the Euphrates, and then due East, would bring them, in the stated time, to Behring's straits, where they could pass over easily.

Single blessedness.—There are 72,000 unmarried females in the city

of New York, 40,000 of whom are over sixteen years of age.

Congressional.

Oct. 2nd.

In the House of Representatives on Monday Oct. 2nd, the Senates resolution to adjourn the 9th, was taken up; amended by substituting the Monday the 16th instant, and passed by a vote of yeas 153, nays 65—Mr. Sergeant continued his remarks on the subject of a National Bank.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Wright spoke upon the Sub-Treasury Bill, and on Tuesday the bill passed a third reading by a vote of 25 yeas, 23 nays. We annex the yeas and nays on the several amendments and on the passage of the bill as amended.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr Calhoun which was decided as follows;

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Niles, Norville, Pearce, Roan, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, 25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, 23.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr Rives; which was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, 22.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norville, Pearce, Roan, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young, 26.

Mr Benton moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole and inserting a substitute which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the public revenue in the most convenient corporate banks as special deposits.

Mr Niles called for the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr Benton and it was decided in the negative as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robinson, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, White, 21.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Kent, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norville, Pearce, Roan, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright and Young, 27.

Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment, requiring a mode to be presented for the payment of Treasury

Drafts; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morris moved an amendment excluding the receipt of the notes of Banks which issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Strange moved an amendment making the proposition read not less than ten dollars.

The amendment of Mr. Strange was agreed to; yeas 24, nays 20.

The amendment was amended, was then agreed to,

No further amendments being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate.

The question then being on the amendments, it was taken in gross, and they were agreed to.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Niles, Norville, Pearce, Roan, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, 25.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Webster, White, 23.

The amendment of Mr. Calhoun authorizes the receipt of specie paying bank notes, under certain restrictions, until the year 1841.

The Mississippi election consumed the time of the House of Representatives on Tuesday. It was debated at length by Messrs. Haynes, Slade, Tillinghast, Howard and Lincoln, but not disposed of when the report closed.

Claiborne and Gholson of Mississippi were admitted to their seats in the House of Representatives, for the whole term of the twenty fifth Congress, by a vote of the House on Tuesday night, of yeas 118, nays 101.

In the Senate on Wednesday; the Sub-Treasury bill passed a final reading by a vote of yeas 26, nays 20. A resolution to authorize the Postmaster General to demand Express Postage in advance, and a bill regulating Attorneys fees were discussed. Some sparring took place in the House between Mr. Adams and Mr. Camberelenge, on the question of a National Bank. The resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to establish a National Bank, was taken up, and Mr. Sergeant moved its reference to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of a more full and free discussion upon it.—Mr. Cambreling objected to the motion, as did Messrs. Glascock of Geo., and Clark of N. Y. Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion, Mr. Cambreling expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Mass. should wish to charter a company of counterfeiters, as he had declared all bank officers and stockholders to be.

The Treasury Note bill was debated at length, by Mr. Biddle, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Thomas. The latter was speaking when the report closed.

In the Senate on Thursday, nothing