

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information.

\$3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 2.

PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1844.

NUMBER 12.

THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every SATURDAY at THREE DOLLARS in advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged four dollars.

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

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

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of merchants and others.

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

Professional cards, not allowable for the year, containing ten lines or less than dollars.

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

Election tickets will never be delivered till 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 handing in their advertisements as early after our regular publication days as conveniently—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 ARRANGEMENT.

The mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock M. and departs immediately.

The mail from Oxford arrives on Tuesdays at 6 o'clock P. M. and departs on Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M.

The mail from Grenada, arrives on Sundays at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Fridays at 6 o'clock A. M.

The mail from Carrollton arrives Thursday at 6 o'clock P. M., and departs Mondays at 6 o'clock A. M.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE

AT CLINTON, MISS.

WILL commence the Fall and Winter session of five months on 3d of October next.

The faculty consists of Rev. Alexander Campbell, President; Rev. Robert M. Linn, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; Edward Pickett, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Rev. C. Pickett, Professor of Ancient Languages; U. W. Mott, Principal of the Preparatory department.

Tuition payable in advance.

Library division, per session, \$12 00

Classical and scientific division, 18 00

Boarding and room per month, 8 00

Students are expected to furnish their rooms with bed, furniture, &c., and procure their own washing. Washing can be had in town at from 25 to 35 cents per dozen.

The female Department, under the superintendence of the President of the College, assisted by Miss H. E. Gillespie, and others will commence at the same time.

Tuition payable in advance.

Per session, in primary division, 15 00

" " in middle, 18 00

" " in high, 25 00

" " in music on piano, 25 00

" " in music on guitar, 25 00

" " in painting, drawing, wax flowers, 15 00

Boarding and room per month, 9 00

Boarding and room, with fuel, lights, bedding and room furniture, washing, &c., &c., per month, 11 00

Dr. Pickett is expected during the winter to deliver a course of lectures on chemistry accompanied with experiments, for the benefit of both schools.

By order of the Board: COWLES MEAD, President Board of Trustees, M. C. Clinton, Sept. 14, 1842. 30—108

A. W. ARMSTRONG,

DRY-GOOD, GROCERY & PRODUCE

Commission, receiving & forwarding

MERCANTILE

Panola, Mi.

April 22, 1843. 6-12m

National Magazine

LITERATURE, ART AND FASHION.

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1843.

EDITORS.

FENNIMORE COOPER, RICH'D. H. DANA, W. M. CULLEN BRYANT, H. W. LONGFELLOW, CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, T. C. GRATAN.

GRAHAM'S is the oldest and most popular of the American Literary Magazines. The number for January, 1843, will be the first of its 35th volume. Its long and universally successful career, from its commencement with a few hand-written numbers, until the present time, which has a circulation of fifty thousand copies a month, is perhaps as good an evidence of its great and increasing merit as the publisher has it in his power to offer. To his old subscribers, he trusts no assurance is necessary of his determination to maintain its present ascendancy over all the rival periodicals of the country. The engagements, during the past year, of such men as BAYARD, DANIEL, DANA, LONGFELLOW, HOFFMAN, MANCINI, of high reputation in the literary world, as regular contributors, in addition to a previous list embracing many of the first names in the nation, is sufficient guarantee that the work will continue to be the best medium of communication between the best authors and the public. Among the attractions of the thirty-fifth volume, will be several PAPERS by Mr. J. F. Cooper, Mr. Gratton, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Herbert, Mrs. Leslie, Mrs. May, Mrs. Embury, Mrs. Ellet and Mrs. Stearns; poems by Mr. Bryant, Mr. Dana, Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Street, Mrs. Seba Smith, Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Sigourney; essays by Mr. Fay, Jones, Mr. Tuckerman, Mr. Poe, &c., &c.

Here follows a more full list of the names of contributors, the most distinguished of the country, which we omit for want of room.

Graham's Lady's and Gentleman's Magazine has been from its establishment more than any other the favorite periodical of the greater sex. Though its plan does not entirely exclude articles of the most important character, such as have raised Blackwood's and some other foreign journals their high influence and reputation, its pages are principally devoted to what is usually termed literature. It will be distinguished from other publications of similar aims by the literary and artistic merit of its contents. While those of our works are unknown or anonymous, the contributors to this are the most eminent authors of the age and country; the very creators, founders,

of our National literature. Especially is it celebrated as containing the choicest productions of the finest female writers of the time. Every number contains gems which may be appended to with pride by the sex as vindicating their intellectual eminence.

SEVERAL EMBELLISHMENTS. In the department of Engravings it is well known that Graham's Magazine has far surpassed any periodical work ever published in this or any other country. The highest ambition of rival publishers seems thus far to have been to match a respectable imitation of the numerous costly and beautiful works of art with which the successive numbers of this journal have been graced. In the course of the succeeding volumes many important new features will be introduced. Scrupulous and the most celebrated Mezzotint Engravers in the Union, and equals of the best in Europe, will continue to furnish their exquisite productions; and Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, G. Parker, A. L. Dick, Gimbridge, Jackson, Jones and others, of New York, and Doillon, Welch and Waters, Tucker and others, of Philadelphia—all among the most eminent line engravers of the present century, have been engaged to furnish a succession of highly finished steel engravings, superior to any that have hitherto appeared in periodicals. Among the pictures that will be engraved for the volume in 1843, are several ORIGINAL PAINTINGS, by Ingham, Linnan, Cole, Thompson, Freeman, Franquist, and other distinguished artists. The American periodicals have hitherto contained, save in a very few instances, only engravings copied from foreign prints. The publisher of Graham's Magazine will be the first to reform the practice, and to make his work strictly original in its embellishments as well as in its literary contents.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.—One of the new features of the coming volumes will be the introduction of Portraits of the contributors to Graham's Magazine, which of course, will include nearly all the eminent writers of the day. The 35th volume will include, from the burlesque of Parker, Johnson and others, portraits of the monthly and quarterly journals have become mere advertising mediums for the booksellers, in which every thing "in print" is indiscriminately praised, this periodical is looked upon as a just and discriminating arbiter between authors and readers, in which both have implicit confidence.

TERMS. Graham's Magazine will be published on the first of each month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers will therefore receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. The proprietor being more desirous of presenting the best and most beautiful than the cheapest work in the country, and anxious to bring it within the reach of all, offers the following as the lowest terms at which it can be afforded—THREE DOLLARS per annum in advance for a single copy, or two copies yearly for five dollars, five copies for ten dollars, eight for fifteen dollars, or eleven for twenty dollars. [Copies furnished as usual] invariably in advance. Postage of all letters to be pre-paid. GEORGE R. GRAHAM, No. 7, 1843. No 38 Chestnut St Philadelphia.

HASON & KEELING,

(LATE OF HOLLY SPRING.)

Commission Merchants,

No. 83, Canal Street,

NEW-ORLEANS.

REFER TO—

Hon. A. M. CLAYTON, Holly Springs, Missis.

Messrs. GOODMAN & MEANS, Memphis, Tenn.

Col. Jno. W. LAMPKIN, Panola Co.

Thos. BARNES, Esq. Yalobusha Co.

Oct. 7, 1843.—30-6m

LITERARY, DOMESTIC, & FASHIONABLE FAMILY MAGAZINE.

Godey's Lady's Book,

FOR 1843.

EDITED BY MRS. S. J. WALE & OTHERS

THE LONG ESTABLISHED

Acceptor of Taste, Fashion, and

THE BELLES' LETTERS,

FOR THE LADIES OF AMERICA.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK having been for so long a series of years, universally recognized as the exclusive and indisputable guide to the fair sex, in matters of taste, fashion, and literature—the only work conducted by distinguished female authors, who have won for themselves a high place among the guiding spirits of the age—the only work, which in point of fact has been exclusively devoted to the ladies—its favor with its fair patrons has not been less remarkable than its perfect adaptation to their feelings and tastes and their requirements. In entering upon a new year, the publisher, without diminishing in the least that sterling and useful literature, which has so long resulted from laying under contribution the native good sense and elegant fancy of our American Females, presents in its several departments of Literature, Fashion, and Pictorial Embellishment, a constant and ever varying succession of new and striking features. Nor does he promise without ample ability to perform. The best literary talent, the best efforts of the most distinguished artists in the country—and to crown as well as adorn the whole, the most perfect arrangements for the reception of the American, London and Paris Fashions, far in advance of any other publication in this country, enable him to assure the patrons of the LADY'S BOOK that the forthcoming volume will more than justify its well earned title of the Magazine of Magazines for the ladies of our country.

It has passed into custom to assert that dress is a matter of trifling importance, but this every lady knows to be utterly false. Taste in dress is universally felt to be the index of a thousand desirable qualities in woman, while a deficiency in this respect always injures one in the estimation of strangers, and even of her intimate friends—the beauty of Helen and the wit of Aspasia, would hardly commend to general favor an acknowledged dowdy in dress. Hence the importance of an accredited guide to the Fashions.

This useful office, already filled for fourteen years, with universal acceptance, by the Lady's Book, the publisher pledges himself to discharge in future, in a style surpassing all his former efforts. The ladies know perfectly well that our Magazine is the highest authority in Fashion.

No lady considers herself well dressed who contravenes its authority, and in our own city, in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the other metropolitan cities of the various States, the tasteful Fashion Plates of the Lady's Book dictate the laws of dress.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

PANOLA COUNTY:

Circuit Court, November Term, 1843.

Sophronia Stevens } Bill for divorce.

vs. Daniel Stevens.

Her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Daniel Stevens resides out of the limits of this state, so that the ordinary process of this court cannot be served upon him; it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Weekly Register; a newspaper published in the town of Panola, in this state; for the space of three months; notifying the said defendant of the pendency of this suit, and that, unless the said defendant appear, on or before the next term of this court; to be held for the county of Panola, at the court-house in the town of Panola, on the second Monday of May next; to plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint aforesaid, the several allegations will be taken for confessed, and the case tried upon the charges stated in the Bill.

A true copy from the minutes.

W. C. CULBERSON, Clerk.

January 4th, 1844. 42-13w

Keep it before the People.

Let the principles and measures upon which the whig party propose to administer the Government, never for a moment be forgotten. Here they are, as laid down by their great champion, Henry Clay, and cordially embraced by every true Whig in the Union:

A sound National Currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.

An adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry.

Just restraints on the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto:

A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among the States.

An honest and economical administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against interference in elections.

An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term.

These are the Cardinal doctrines of our party, and with them inscribed upon our banner, we confidently appeal to the judgment of an enlightened and patriotic people.

Contrast them, one by one, with the doctrines of our opponents.

1. In lieu of a sound "National currency, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation," one portion of modern democracy proposes State Banks, and another a Sub Treasury and hard money.

2. In lieu of an adequate revenue, with fair protection to American industry, one portion of modern democracy proposes direct taxes and another a judicious tariff with not more protection to American industry than to foreign paper labor.

3. In lieu of "just restraints upon the Executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the Veto;" modern democracy sustains with one voice, the monarchical feature in our Constitution, and the one man veto power against the will of the people.

They advocate the "largest liberty" to the President in the exercise of the veto, which circumscribes the legislation of the country to execute edicts.

4. In lieu of the faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable distribution of the proceeds of sales of it among the States;" modern democracy declares that none of the States shall in their separate capacity enjoy the inheritance bequeathed to them, but that the money arising from the public lands shall be absorbed in the reckless and profligate expenditures of the Federal Government. They declare that the States shall not have these means of paying their debts, but shall be ground down with direct taxes, or disgrace themselves by repudiation.

5. In lieu of "an honest and economical Administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against interference in elections;" modern democracy would revive Van Buren economy and with it Van Buren office-holding honesty. They proclaim it the duty of the paid officers of the Federal Government to instruct the people how to vote, and to use the patronage of the government in perpetuating the power of those at whose hands they hold office.

6. In lieu of "an amendment of the Constitution, limiting the incumbent of the Presidential office to a single term, modern democracy insists that the President shall be re-eligible to office, that he shall be permitted to serve two terms, whereby as experience has proved, the worst abuses of power, and the most corrupt intrigues, will ever be practised in the first, in order to the attainment of the second term.—[Nash Banner.

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January 4th, 1844. 42-13w

Loco-foco principles.

Loco-foco Democracy rallies under the banner, which in 1840, an indignant people trampled in the dust:—"Martin Van Buren and the sub-treasury; the purse and the sword in the hands of the President; no credit; no paper money; no tariff; 37 millions a year public expenses, and nothing with which to pay; high salaries to office-holders, and low wages to laborers; standing army in time of peace; negro testimony in the navy; party servility before public good in the selection of public officers; and repeal and repudiation of public engagements and public liabilities."

Extracts From the speeches of Mr. Clay.

"I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, while life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in the cause of Liberty, the Union, and national prosperity."

"The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen."

"No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their best, their greatest, their last support."

"The glorious banner of our country, with its unstained stars and stripes, still proudly floats at its mast head—with sterling hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us rally around that banner, and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties."

"I have no fears for the safety of the Union; while our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find who shall presumptuously attempt to break it."

"Our Agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all others should bend to it."

"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection of its industry."

"Merchants, Mechanics, Traders, Laborers—never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce or business; and that without laws you can have no security for permanent liberty."

"This government is to last, I trust, forever; we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, and intelligence shall have washed the Rocky Mountains, and mingled with the Pacific."

"Let us create a home market, to give further scope to the consumption of the produce of American Industry."

Monticello, May 25, 1823.

DEAR SIR:—I have received your letter of the 14th of this month, and at the same time, was delivered me by Capt. Barlow, a piece of domestic fabric called negro cloth, containing 24 yards, for my acceptance and inspection. I thank you for the kind and very flattering expressions contained in your letter, and for the handsome present of the cloth. I should be happy to return you something more solid than empty thanks.

You ask my opinion of the American System. Relative to that somewhat absorbing question, I should hope the whole of my past life and policy had given a satisfactory reply. I have always been of opinion that the people of this nation should manufacture ALL the fabrics that their exigencies demand, if they can do so—and that they can do so, without applying to the workshops of England, France and Germany, who will doubt?

Cotton and Woolen we make in rare abundance, and of a quality quite good enough to answer all our wants and demands. Why then should we travel to Europe for our supplies? For our Silks and fine Linen we must for some time to come go to the workshops of Europe; but I apprehend the day is not far distant when even they will be manufactured by NATIVE INDUSTRY.

You ask my opinion of the merits of HENRY CLAY, and his policy for the Protection of American Industry and manufactures. These are questions which I feel some delicacy about answering, first because Mr Clay is now a candidate for the Presidency, and secondly I never yet fully understood to what ends his policy extends; and although I will advise you of my opinions relative to the questions you put to me, I must beg that you will not at this juncture give my words to the public through the press. As for Mr Clay, I consider him to be one of the most talented and brilliant men and statesmen that the country ever produced; and, should I live many years longer, I HOPE TO SEE HIM HOLD THE PLACE OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC! His career thus far in life has been a career of glory, and he has achieved that for his country while engaged in his career, which would ornament the brightest place in the escutcheon of the most favored statesman of any age or nation!

I say this much in reply to your interrogatories; but, as I said before, I do not wish to have my remarks given to the press, for the simple reason that this country is involved in a political excitement in which I am not disposed to take part, as I have long since resolved not to take part in the politics of the times.

My wrist, which is quite lame, admonishes me to discontinue this hasty note. With assurances of the most perfect respect, I am your obliged fellow citizen.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Preamble and Resolutions

Which passed the Senate of New York, Jan. 20, 1820, Mr Van Buren, then a Senator, voting for it.

Whereas, the inhibiting the further extension of SLAVERY in the U. States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas we consider slavery an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and whereas the constitution of the United States clearly gives to Congress the right to require new states, not comprised within the original boundary of the U. States, to make the prohibition of slavery a condition of their admission into the Union; therefore

Resolved, that our Senators be instructed and our members of congress requested to oppose the admission of a State into the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY THEREIN an indispensable condition of admission

Be it remembered.

That the party claiming to be Democratic, par excellence, have declared their willingness to sustain for the Presidency Martin Van Buren, who supported De Witt Clinton in opposition to Jas Madison, the candidate of the Republican party, during the gloomiest period of the last war, while Mr Clay was cheering the country on to glorious and energetic resistance of the enemy!

Be it remembered.

That the same party have declared their readiness to support James Buchanan, who declared in a public speech, on the 4th July 1842, that "if he thought he had any Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out!"

Be it remembered.

That the same party, while they clamor for principles, declare their willingness to support any sort of a politician bearing the name of Democrat, whether the nominee be a Proclamationist or a Nullifier, a Tariffic or a Free-trader!

Be it remembered.

That the same party, professing to be hostile to Internal Improvements by the general Government, have passed over without rebuke, the declaration of Col. Benton, that "amongst the first objects to be accomplished by a restoration of the Jackson policy, in the person of Mr. Van Buren is the Improvement of the great Western Rivers!"

Be it remembered.

That the same party, while professing to be the especial champions of the People, are always to be found on the side of power, and have uniformly sustained all the Vetoes upon the action of the People's Representatives!

Be it remembered.

That the same party, while professing to venerate the memories and services of the Fathers of the Republican church are daily in the habit of denouncing as "among the batch of Federal measures," a Bank of the U. States, the Tariff, etc., although these very measures were passed by large majorities of Republican Congresses, upon the recommendation of Republican Presidents!

Be it remembered.

That the high Tariffs which have been passed by Congress since 1800, were voted for by Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, Thomas H. Benton, Richard M. Johnson, and other distinguished men of the Jackson and Van Buren parties!

Be it remembered.

That the tariff bill, commonly known as the "Bill of Abominations," was passed in 1828, by the votes of Martin Van Buren, James Buchanan, Thomas H. Benton, Richard M. Johnson, &c.!