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POETRY.

TO THE EVENING STAR.

'Star of descending night!
How lonely is thy beam;
How softly pours thy sil'ry light,
O'er the bright glories of the west,
As now the sun sunk to his rest,
Sends back his parting stream
Of golden splendor, like a zone
Of beauty, o'er the horizon!

'Star of descending night!
First of the sparkling train,
That gems the sky, I hail thy light;
And as I watch thy peaceful ray,
That sweetly spreads o'er fading,
I think and think again,
That thou art some fair orb of light,
Where spirits bask in glory bright.

'Star of descending night!
Oft hast thou met my gaze,
When evening's calm and mellow night
Invited to the secret bower,
To spend with God the tranquil hour,
In grateful pray'r and praise,—
Then thy soft ray so passing sweet,
Has beamed around my hallowed seat,

And I have loved thee, star!
When in night's diadem,
I was thee lovelier, brighter, far
Than all the stellate worlds, and thought
Of that great star the wise men sought,
And come to Bethlehem,
To view the infant Saviour's face,
The last bright hope of Adam's race.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SYNOPSIS.

Showing the year in which each State of the Union was settled, and by what people—the number of square miles—time of holding elections—qualification of voters, and number of Representatives and Electors from each State.

MAINE.—Settled 1630, by English; 32,000 square miles, capital Augusta; general election second Monday in September; Legislature meet first Monday in January; Voters must reside in the State three months before any election; sends Members 7, Electors 9.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Settled 1623 by English; 95,000 square miles; capital Concord; General election second Thursday in March; Legislature meet on the first Wednesday in June; Voters require no other qualification than to be twenty-one years of age; sends Members to Congress 4, Electors 6.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Settled 1630, by English; 7,500 square miles; capital Boston; General election second Monday in November; Legislature meet first Wednesday in January; Voters one year's residence in the State, and have paid the State and County tax, sends Members of Congress 10, Electors 12.

VERMONT.—Settled 1749, by English; 9,200 square miles; capital Montpelier; General election first Tuesday September; Legislature meets second Tuesday in October; Voters to reside in the State one year; Sends members to Congress 4, Electors 6.

RHODE ISLAND.—Settled 1626 by English; 1,369 square miles; capital Providence; General election for Governor and Senators in April, for Representatives in April and August; Legislature meets first Wednesday in October; Voters must be resident in the State three months, and have a free-hold of 40 dollars; sends members of Congress 4, Electors 4.

CONNECTICUT.—Settled 1633, by English; 4,760 square miles; capital New Haven; General election first Monday in April; Legislature meets first Wednesday in May; Voters to hold a free-hold of \$7 per annum, have done military duty, paid a State tax, and taken the prescribed oath; sends members of Congress 4, Electors 6.

NEW YORK.—Settled 1614, by Dutch; 50,000 square miles; capital Albany; General election first Monday in November, 10 days; Legislature meet first Tuesday in January; Voters, citizens 21 years of age, inhabitants of the State for last year, and residents of the county for the last 12 months; colored men a free-hold of 25 dollars; paid taxes, and been a citizen three years; sends members of Congress 4, Electors 36.

NEW JERSEY.—Settled 1624, by Dutch; 8,300 square miles; capital Trenton; General election second Tuesday

in October; Voters, to be citizens of the State one year, and worth 50 pounds proclamation money; sends members of Congress 5, Electors 7.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Settled 1632, by English; 44,000 square miles; capital Harrisburg; General election second Tuesday in October; Legislature meet first Tuesday in January; Voters, white, one year in the State, ten days where voting, and pay tax assessed ten days before election, between 21 and 22 voters without a tax; sends members of Congress 24, Electors 26.

DELAWARE.—Settled 1627, by Swedes, and Fins; 2,100 square miles; capital Dover; General election second Tuesday in January; Voters, the same qualification required as in Pennsylvania; sends members to Congress 1, Electors 2.

MARYLAND.—Settled 1634, by English; 14,000 square miles; capital Annapolis; General election first Monday in October; Legislature meets first Monday in December; Voters, one year's residence in the county where he shall offer to vote; sends members to Congress 6, Electors 8.

VIRGINIA.—Settled 1607, by English; 64,000 square miles; capital Richmond; General election in April; Legislature meets first Monday in December; Voters free-hold of the value of 25 dollars, or been a housekeeper one year, or been assessed; amounts to almost universal suffrage; sends members of Congress 15, Electors 17.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Settled 1650 by English; 48,000 square miles, capital Raleigh; General election in August; Legislature meet second Monday in November; Voters citizen of the State one year, may vote for a member of the House of Commons, but must own forty acres of land to vote for a Senator; sends members of Congress 9, Electors 11.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Settled 1689, by English; 24,000 square miles capital Columbia; General election second Monday in October; Legislature meet fourth Monday November; Voter, resident of the State two years, and six months of the district where voting; sends members of Congress 7, Electors 9.

GEORGIA.—Settled 1733, by English; 60,000 square miles; capital Milledgeville; General election first Monday in October; Legislature meet first Monday in November; Voter, citizen of the State, and six months residence of county where voting, and have paid all taxes imposed upon him; sends members of Congress 3, Electors 10.

LOUISIANA.—Settled 1699, by French; 48,000 square miles, capital New Orleans; General election first Monday in July; Legislature meet first Monday in January; Voter, to reside one year in the county, and paid taxes within the last six months; sends members of Congress 4, Electors 6.

OHIO.—Settled 1788; 39,000 square miles; capital Columbus; General election second Tuesday in October; Legislature meet first Monday in December; Voters, one year's residence in the State; preceding the election, having paid or been charged with State or county tax; sends members of Congress 21, Electors 23.

KENTUCKY.—Settled 1775, by Virginians; 42,000 square miles; capital Frankfort; General election first Monday in August; Legislature meet first Monday in November; Voters, two year's in the State, and in the county where offering to vote, one year preceding the election; sends members of Congress 10, Electors 12.

ILLINOIS.—Settled 1749, by French; 53,000 square miles; capital Vandalia; General election first Monday in August; Legislature meet first Monday in December; Voter, residence in the State six months, but can only vote in the county where he actually resides; sends members of Congress 7, Electors 9.

INDIANA.—Settled 1730, by French; 39,000 square miles; capital Indianapolis; General election first Monday in August; Legislature meet first Monday in December; Voter, one year's residence in the State preceding the election, entitles to vote in county of residence; sends members of Congress 10, Electors 12.

ALABAMA.—Settled 1713, by French; capital Tuscaloosa; General election first Monday in August; Legislature meet fourth Monday in October; Voter, citizen of the United States, one year in this, and three months residence in the county where he shall offer to vote; sends members of Congress 7 Elector 9.

MISSISSIPPI.—Settled 1776, by French;

capital Jackson; General election in Nov. Legislature meet first Monday in January; Voter, citizen of the United States, and one year's residence in this State, and in the county four months, and have done military duty, or paid taxes; sends members of Congress 4, Electors 6.

MISSOURI.—Settled 1763, by French; 60,000 square miles; capitol Jefferson City; General election first Monday in August; Legislature meet first Monday in November; Voter, citizen of the United States, one year's residence in this State next preceding the election, and three months in the county; sends members of Congress 5, Electors 7.

TENNESSEE.—Settled 1765, by English 40,000 square miles; capital Nashville; General election first Tuesday in August; Legislature meet first Monday in October; Voter, citizen of the United States, and six months in the county where his vote is offered; sends members of Congress 11 Electors 13.

FLORIDA.—For near 200 years under Spain, was ceded to the United States in 1819, and the East and West formed one Territory in 1822. St. Augustine is the oldest town in the United States; Tallahassee is the capital. Pensacola United States Naval station.

MICHIGAN.—Settled 1670 by French; contains 65,000 square miles; Indians 20,000; capital Detroit; soil rich; iron, copper and lead mines abound; Voters, all citizens 21 years of age; send 3 members to Congress, Electors 5.

ARKANSAS.—Settled by French from Louisiana, and formed from a part of Missouri in 1819; contains 57,000 square miles; admitted in the Union in 1836; capital Little Rock, Voters, all citizens 21 years of age; sends 1 member to Congress 1, Electors 3.

WISCONSIN.—Settled by emigrants from other principally New England States; bounded by Lakes Michigan and Superior on the west by Hudson Bay Co. Territories on the North, Illinois, on the South, by Mississippi and Iowa, on the West; contains 80,000 square miles capital Madison.

IOWA.—Territory lies between Missouri and Mississippi rivers, bounded on the North by Hudson Bay Co. Territories; contains 159,000 square miles; purchased of Sauc and Foxes 1822; capital Iowa City.

INDIAN.—or Western Territory extends from the western boundary of Arkansas and Missouri to Red river on the South, and the Panca and Platte or Neoraska on the North; roughly estimated at about 275,000 square miles. The Western Territory extends to the Rocky mountains, contains 340,000 square miles. Columbia or Oregon Territory, claimed by the United States is about 50 miles long N. and S., 400 to 700 miles broad, and estimated to contain 350,000 square miles.

* * * Two Senators are sent from each State, in addition to the preceding enumeration of Members of Congress.

A NEW WORLD DISCOVERED.

The unknown nation of Central America, of which Mr. Stephens received some intimations during his first visit to the celebrated ruins of our Continent, is also spoken of by the French traveller Waldeck. Mr. Norman thus speaks of the reports concerning it in his recent work on Yucatan and the ancient ruins:

"There is a district of country situated between Guatamala, Yucatan, and Chiapas, that has never yet been subdued. This section is surrounded by mountains, and is said to be inaccessible, except by one way, and that not generally known. No one yet, who has had the boldness to follow the inhabitants to their wild retreat, has ever returned to render an account of his Journey. The inhabitants are represented as speaking the Maya and Tehole languages, and many of them as conversing well in Spanish. From the latter circumstance, they are enabled to visit the nearest cities and sell their tobacco, the principal article they cultivate, and afterwards return to their retreats. They are constituted of the Lacandrons and other savage tribes; are expert warriors, remarkable, athletic and very cruel.—They are worshipers of idols, and their religious ceremonies are said to have undergone little or no change.

Pelenque is in the neighborhood of this settlement; and Waldeck, who says he has conversed with some of the people, understood that they had white persons

among them—but whether they stay voluntarily, or are detained as prisoners, he has not mentioned. The same nation is spoken of by Mr. Stephens.—Their number is estimated at thirty thousand; their secluded mode of life makes it almost impossible to arrive at any thing like correct impressions respecting them. The Indians of Yucatan and the neighboring province have been seen in conversation with persons from this district; they, however, appear to know as little of the people of whom I speak as others. Could friendly intercourse, by any possibility, be established with this surprising country, there is scarcely a doubt that a complete knowledge of the former inhabitants of the immense ruins scattered throughout the provinces would be revealed. That their temples and records remain in safety and are capable of speaking to posterity, there can scarcely be a question.

I doubt if the above be a true estimate of their numbers, since they have been enabled to sustain themselves for ages, (no one knows how long) against enemies and intestine wars and dissolution. It would be more reasonable to suppose that they are the outcasts of some invading nation, and the remnants of a power that once defended those wasted towns that now lie a huge mass of scattered ruins. The gathered fragments of Pelenque and other conquered places of equal importance, may have concentrated their broken strength within the boundaries of these hills, and under the strong impulse of desperation, they may have preserved their nationality in defiance of all the force that surrounded them. It may well excite universal astonishment, when the fact becomes known, that there actually exist within a territory of five hundred miles, a distinct people that have governed themselves for ages, and that they continue to do so without assistance or protection. It would be a lesson to mankind to ascertain how they have managed their self-government principles, and how they preserved their national individuality. Three centuries have transpired since the conquest; and, if neither Yankee nor Irishman have found his way among the Lacandrons before this, it deserves the careful consideration both of the psychologist and the statesman.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston from the interior of Georgia, dated 9th inst.

"The spring was never so backward. Cotton still unplanted. No inducement to plant! Many of our ablest farmers have sent their hands to digging gold in the mountains. Many run away in perfect defeat and bankruptcy. The scowling swoop of the Sheriff's unrelenting grasp is felt in all quarters of cotton growing regions! Our citizens are flying for new homes in the far solitude of the West Cotton cannot, and will not be made at these prices. Those already involved can never pay their liabilities by growing it, but must sink deeper in irredeemable ruin. Others not involved will certainly give it up at once, and find other employment for their hands. Excuse these suggestions, as they have been accumulating from undoubted sources, and may be abundantly credited."

Charleston Courier.

Steamboat Disaster.—The new and splendid steamboat "Harry of the West" collapsed a flue on Wednesday last, at Burget's wood-yard, nearly opposite Commerce. Eight or ten persons were killed, wounded, or missing; and among the missing was Mr. J. Smith of Yazoo county in this State.

We understand the "Harry of the West" and the "Grey Eagle" were racing just before the accident occurred. If so, the captains both of should be prosecuted, with utmost rigor of the law, for thus tampering with the lives of their passengers.—*Hernando Phenix.*

The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; inasmuch that I can nowhere find so great a satisfaction as in those innocent and useful pursuits; in indulging in these I am led to reflect how much more delighted the undebauched mind is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest.

[Washington.]