



**Kosciusko, May 27, 1843.**  
GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

T. M. Tucker, Governor, 'till Jan. 1844.  
Lewis G. Galloway, Secretary of State.  
J. E. Matthews, Auditor of Public Acc.  
CLARK, State Treasurer  
John D. Freeman, Attorney General.  
JUDICIARY.

JUDGES OF HIGH COURT ERRORS AND APPEALS. Wm. L. Sharkey, Edward Turner, and A. M. Clayton.

This Court has no jurisdiction except what properly belongs to a Court of Appeals. Its sessions are holden on the first Mondays of January and July, at Jackson.

Chancellor of the State.—Robert H. Buckner. Clerk—R. L. Dixon.

The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction over all pleas and complaints whatsoever conizable in a Court of Equity, and holds two sessions annually, commencing on the 3rd Mondays in April and October, for the Oxford District, and January and July at Jackson.

Judges and District Attorneys of the Circuit Courts.

Judges.	District Attorneys.
1st, Geo. Colter,	1st E. E. Walker,
2nd, B. F. Caruthers,	2nd, G. F. Neil,
3rd, Chas. C. Cagle,	3rd, S. Posey,
4th, A. G. Brown,	4th, E. G. Peyton,
5th, H. Moulner,	5th, John Watts,
6th, H. S. Bennett,	6th, Henry Gray,
7th, J. H. Rollins,	7th, F. Smith,
8th, J. M. Mowry,	8th, Geo. A. Wilson,
9th, Ste. Adams,	9th, J. W. Thompson,
10th, M. L. Fitch,	10th, R. C. Perry,
11th, V. T. Crawford,	11th, J. T. Lamkin.

ON WHAT MONDAY COURT IS HELD.

First District.  
Eolivar, 5th Monday April and October.  
Claiborne, 4th do May and November,  
warren, 3d do April and October,  
Washington, 2d do do do

Second District.  
Carroll, 5th Monday April and October,  
Choctaw, 4th do March and Sept.  
Tallahatch, 4th do May and Novem.  
Yalobusha, 1st do do do

Third District.  
Adams, 4th Monday May and Novem.  
Jefferson, 1st do do do  
Wilkinson, 1st do April and October.

Fourth District.  
Covington, 4th Monday May and Novem.  
Lawrence, 1st aft 4th do do  
Copiah, 1st do do do  
Simpson, 3d do do do  
Sctt, 3d do April and October  
Smith, 4th do do do

Fifth District.  
Clark, 3d Monday May and Novem.  
Newton, 1st aft 4th do do  
Green, 4th do April and October.  
Jackson, 4th do March and Septem.  
Jasper, 2d do May and Novem.  
Jones, 4th do April and October.  
Lauderdale, 4th do May and Novem.  
Perry, 3rd do April and October.

Sixth District.  
Kemper, 4th Monday April and October.  
wayne, 3d do do do  
Neshoba, 1st aft 4th do do  
Lowndes, 1st do do do  
Noxubee, 2d do do do  
Oktibbeha, 4th aft 4th do do  
Winston, 3d aft 4th do do

Seventh District.  
Hinds, 3d Monday March and Septem.  
Madison, 1st do do do  
Rankin, 1st do June and Decem.

Eighth District.  
Coahoma, 2d Monday April and October.  
De Soto, 4th do March and Sept.  
Lafayette, 3d do May and Novem.  
Marshall, 1st aft 4th do do  
Ponola, 1st Monday do do  
Tunica, 1st do April and October.

Ninth District.  
Chickasaw, 2d aft 4th Mon. April and Oct.  
Itawamba, 3d Monday do do do  
Monroe, 4th do do do do  
Tippah, 1st do do do do  
Pontotoc, 3d aft 4th do do do

Tenth District.  
Attala, 2d Monday April and October.  
Holmes, 3d do do do  
Leake, 1st do do do  
Yazoo, 1st do May and November.

Eleventh District.  
Amite, 2d Monday May and Novem.  
Franklin, 4th do do do  
Pike, 3d do April and October.  
Hancock, 1st do do do  
Marion, 2d do do do

The board of Choctaw Commissioners now at Yazoo Village, will adjourn on the 15th inst. to meet at Garlands-ville, where they will remain until the first Monday in June, and then return to Yazoo for the purpose of adjudicating claims. [Advertiser.]

The most fearful apprehensions are still entertained of an overflow of the Mississippi—though some of the waters above have fallen a little—the great rise from the Missouri has yet to come. If that comes while the other streams are still full—farewell to the sight of dry land in the Mississippi bottom for months.

**MORTALITY AMONG FINANCIERS.**—It would be a curious speculation to enquire in the effect of banking, kiteing and the paper system generally, on human life. Take the number of Bank Presidents and distinguished financiers that have perished by their own hands of late years, as data, the calculation would be indeed curious and instructive. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of the actual or civil death of one of these personages; and we hear of several who have to be tied every night like drunken Choctaws, with their hands behind their backs, to keep them from doing harm. Save the poor financiers; but death eternal death to the paper system! Let it die the death of the suicide, and after the old English penal code, be buried in the highway, the scorn of all wayfarers with a stake driven through its body—a thing to be spit upon—to be shunned as you would shun a glandered carcase reeking with poison, putridity and stench!—*Free Trader.*

Our latest foreign news from Europe is by the Britannia which arrived in Boston on the 16th ult. We extract the following Editorial article from the 'Georgia Constitutionalist' which we believe contains in substance the news in relation to the cotton market, and the opinions there expressed as to the prospects of the future are no doubt well founded. Instead of a formidable rival in the production of the raw material in Asia, there will no doubt be opened there a market for manufactured cotton goods, which will consume a vast amount of the productions of the United States. *Att. Reg.*

"Taken generally the advices by the Hibernia bear a favorable complexion. Business in England and on the continent was reviving, and there was every prospect that all industrious classes would soon be in a better condition, as improvement had already taken place, especially in the manufacturing districts. There is no doubt that this favorable change will be felt in this country; but we must not deceive ourselves, in regard to our staples; the improvement now in operation in Europe, whatever may be the influence they will exercise on trade and navigation generally, cannot affect the prices of those staples so long as the supply remains so much beyond the actual consumption. Good crops of wheat in Great Britain and on the continent cannot fail to reduce prices in this country; and the large crop of cotton this year must necessarily keep the price of the article at low rates, unless the consumption and the demand for cotton goods for the East and West India markets, increase to a larger quantity than it should reasonably be expected. We should bear in mind, in making our calculations, that, if a favorable change had not taken place in Europe, in all branches of business, cotton would have been a mere drug, and that it is to the favorable change alluded to, is to be ascribed the maintenance of prices for some months past, as quoted in the advices received from time to time.—The fact is that, notwithstanding the fluctuations in prices which occurred, there is very little difference in prices since February last. Prices would have declined had not a favorable change taken place in business, and the prospect presented of an increased consumption. By the Hibernia we are advised that the stock of cotton in Europe, on the 1st of April, amounted to upwards of one million of bales, of which seven hundred thousand were in Great Britain. This is a fearful stock; and it seem to us that it is out of the question to expect any advance in price, as long as such a stock stares in the face, those who are interested in the value of this raw material, especially when it is taken in consideration, that this large stock is continually fed by supplies from this country. It is true that the demand for cotton goods for the China market will absorb a large quantity of the products of the British manufactures, and that the ability of the lower classes of the people to consume goods, will contribute to clear out from the warehouses also a large quantity of cotton; but it is to these causes, that the maintenance of the present prices for the raw material, is to be almost exclusively ascribed, without which, as we stated just now, the article would have become a mere drug. We make with the view of inducing planters and dealers in cotton to reflect upon the subject, in order that they may not experience any disappointment in their speculations; because it is our firm belief that disappointment will follow any calculation on an advance of prices before the extent of the crop now growing is well ascertained, and before it is well ascertained that the difficulties with China have been settled,

and commercial regulations between Great Britain and that country, finally arranged.—We may observe, however, that several causes, besides those we have mentioned already, may operate to produce an advance of prices before the conclusion of the season, and in the face of the large crop of cotton in Europe on the 1st April. One of these reasons is the decrease in the supply of the raw material from India. If the accounts from England can be depended on, the supply of India cotton this year will be shorter by nearly one half of what it was last year. This circumstance alone, will be well calculated to maintain present prices, if not to produce an advance. Another cause is, that the stock on the 1st of April was 700,000 in Great Britain, but on the continent of Europe it was only about 300,000 bales, which we believe is small considering the necessary demand of the raw material for the continental manufactures, and considering also that of this stock of 300,000 bales nearly one half was the stock remaining in Havre."

**The late Thomas Hinds.**  
A public meeting was held in Fayette on the first inst. for the purpose of adopting measures to raise subscriptions to be appropriated to the erection in that town, of a monument to the memory of the late THOMAS HINDS. If any man, since the death of Washington, merited this tribute of respect, it is Gen. Hinds. We knew him well, and his many virtues, which cannot be too highly appreciated. He was a noble and brave soldier, a generous and useful citizen. His deeds of valor on the plains of New Orleans, won for him the universal applause of the army, and on one occasion General Jackson was heard to say he was "the admiration of one army and the astonishment of the other!" Our mite will not be wanting to "raise the monument one stone higher." The proceedings of the meeting will be found on the first page of our paper.

[Signal.]  
A case was recently tried in the state of Massachusetts growing out of the Rhode Island difficulties, in which some important principles were involved which are perhaps somewhat different from any thing of the kind which has ever before been adjudicated upon. Some of the refugees of Gov. Dorr's party were pursued by the government or Gov. Kings party, into the State of Massachusetts and captured, and taken back into the state of Rhode Island. They were indicted in the state of Massachusetts for a violation of the laws of that state, and Judge Allen before whom the trial was had lays down the following as the law which he conceived applied to the case and which will no doubt receive the sanction of the opinion of most lawyers and jurists. *Att. Reg.*

"Judge Allen, promising that he could hardly at this time decidedly state the principles of law upon which the case must necessarily turn, said that he could not hesitate to give his views upon some of these points, and the reasons upon which he had admitted much testimony which might on other grounds have appeared irrelevant. He said that for acts done by individuals actually forming a part of the military force of one Government upon the territory of another, the Government was undoubtedly responsible and not the soldiers, who obey orders almost unconsciously, or at least can be hardly considered a free agent. But the question here was whether the Government of Rhode Island bore that relation to a citizen of that State who should accompany his officer into this upon a military expedition which would entitle that citizen to the same immunity.—The relation of the different States of the Union to each other was unlike that of foreign countries; and the rules of international intercourse governing the one case could not be applied to the other. A citizen of Rhode Island was bound to obey the laws of Rhode Island; but he stood in a double relation;—he was also bound to obey the Constitution and laws of the United States. Under these he held the rights of a citizen of any of the several States in which he might at any time be, and he was under the same obligation to obey the laws of the several States. The Constitution of the United States provided that he should suffer no unreasonable restraints; that he should not be restrained in life or liberty, but by due process of law. The citizen of Rhode Island were undoubtedly bound to obey the laws of Rhode Island there, but the Constitution of the United States was paramount to these laws; and a command to them, to violate the laws or Constitution of the United States would not be binding upon them, although an officer should threaten death in case

of disobedience. The officer would be exceeding his authority in giving such a command, and they in obeying it would be violating a higher law than that of their State. There was no necessity which could compel the citizen if the State of Rhode Island should command the officer, and if an individual citizen of the United State joined in it he would not be protected by the order of the Superior officer.

After saying that these were merely suggestions of his views of the law of the case as far as it had been opened, His Honor said that there was a view of the case which he had thought might have been taken, in which he had admitted much evidence which was not pertinent to the line of argument that had been adopted.  
The law was to receive a reasonable construction; and there might be cases in which it would be lawful for citizens of a neighboring State, upon such a construction, to pass the limits into this for violent purposes, and yet not be liable under it. For instance, if an individual should take his position on a border of one State, with a musket, and continue to fire upon the dwelling of another in a neighboring State (or if thus in the case of a single person, the stronger if a number should collect for such a purpose) it would be lawful for the party attacked, with his friends, to cross the line and disarm the aggressors, and even confine them, if it were necessary for a protection. This principle might reach to a considerable extent, undoubtedly, if a necessity were made out, as in a case where that necessity should require them to bring their citizens within their own State and holding them there, for the propose of preserving the internal peace. In this view of the law it became necessary in this case to look at the question of the necessity of the alleged seizure, and it was in this view that he had entertained evidence of the motives and purposes of the act."

**To-morrow.**  
Who can tell how much is embraced in this expression. Though a few hours intervene between it and us—though it will soon commence its course—who is there that can read a single and pronounce the character of its events! Tomorrow! Those who are gay may be sad. Those who are now walking the avenues of pleasure, led by the hand of hope, may be the subject of intense sorrow. Prosperity may be changed into adversity. Those who are now on the mountain summit may be in the valley. The rosy cheek may be overspread with paleness—the strong step may falter. Death may have overtaken us.  
To-morrow! It may have entirely changed the course of our lives. It may form a new era in our existence. What we fear may not happen.  
To-morrow! away with anxiety. Let us lean on Providence. There is a Being to whom all the distinction of time are the same, and who is able to dispose of every thing for a wise improvement.

**SELF MADE MAN.**—You take the whole population, select from it the fifty men who are most distinguished for talents or any description of public usefulness, and I will answer for it, they are all, every one of them, men who began the world without a dollar. Look into the public councils, and who are they that take the lead there? They are men who made their own fortunes—self made men who began with nothing. The rule is universal.—It pervades our courts, States and Federal, from the highest to the lowest. It is true of all professions. It is so now; it has been so, at any time since I have known the public men of the State or the nation; it will be so while our present institutions continue. You must throw a man upon his own resources to bring him out. The struggle which is to result in eminence, is too arduous, and must be continued too long to be encountered and maintained voluntarily, or unless as a matter of life and death. He who has fortune to fall upon, will slacken from the competition. With me it is a question whether it is desirable that a parent should be able to leave his son any property at all.—*Clement Falconer.*

The Philadelphia Sentinel of the 29th ult contained the following information: *United State Bank.*—We have received intelligence that a number of London capitalists have arrived in this city direct from England, for the purpose of reviving the United State Bank. If the arrangements can be perfected, it is presumed that the bank will resume business on or before the fifteenth day of May ensuing.

BLANKS for sale at this office.