

completely deserted by the inhabitants.—A good many of the houses were burned. Yesterday morning it was currently reported that a large patriot force had assembled on the Boucherville mountain. It may be so; we hope they will remain there all inspected by the competent authorities.

A little before noon, the Princess Victoria brought over from Lachine, ninety-one prisoners who were taken from Naperville, &c. With the exception of a few, who appeared to be sympathisers, they were a miserable looking set. Capt. Morin formerly master of the Eagle steamer, and his son, were among the number. This man, we understand, is nearly related to Cole.

About two o'clock, some twenty prisoners were marched into town from Lachine, escorted by a party of the Lachine cavalry. They were taken in arms at Chateaugay, and were secured with ropes as usual; but as there were some distinguished characters among them, the respective ranks they held in the patriot army, were conspicuously exhibited by placards on their backs. Dr. Newcomb, his son, and several whose appearance denoted them to be sympathisers were among this lot. Both the Doctor and his son are high in rank in the patriot army.

About 4 o'clock, His Excellency Sir John Colborne and Staff landed from the Princess Victoria. He was enthusiastically cheered by the crowds assembled on the wharves. One prisoner was brought over at the same time, an old inhabitant, said to be the murderer of the late Mr. Walker.—Several American muskets and bayonets were in possession of the soldiers attached to Sir John Colborne's staff. They are nearly new, a little longer than the Tower muskets, their stocks much longer, and barrels polished.

We have not learned the particulars of the number of houses burned, but the current estimate on this subject, we are assured by good authority, is much over the mark, for Sir John is anxious that the property should be preserved and confiscated afterwards, rather than destroyed. This would be a very desirable arrangement, and would stop any more burning, if the loyalists were convinced that Government would confiscate on a sufficiently extensive scale.

From the Mississippiian.  
People of the South—Citizens of Mississippi, read the following circular letter of the Abolitionist of New York!—Remember that Seward is the whig candidate, and Marey the democratic candidate for Governor. Read and ponder well, we will not insult your understandings by one word of comment.

(CIRCULAR.)  
To the anti-Slavery Electors of N. York:—We ask the privilege of brethren, to set forth, briefly but frankly, the reasons which constrain us to cast our votes for WILLIAM H. SEWARD, for Governor.

1st. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, on the floor of Congress nobly vindicates the inestimable right of petition, and as nobly asserts the freedom of debate: of the party, also, that sustain John Quincy Adams and William Slade; of a party whose views are liberal and tolerant.

2d. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party which, in our last Legislature, passed resolutions against the admission of Texas into the Union; against Patton's gag resolution; in favor of the right of petition; and in favor of granting trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. Instead of the denunciations and revilings with which our petitions were treated in years past: instead of threatening us with penal enactments, the whigs received and treated petitions and remonstrances with that respect and comity due to their constituents.

3d. Mr. Seward is the candidate of the party that opposes the re-election of a President who stands pledged to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

4th. Mr. Seward is the candidate opposed to Governor Marcy, who, in his messages to the Legislature, has manifested, in sentiment and sympathy, the bitter hostility to our cause: and who, as the presiding officer of a public meeting, recommended the passage of laws authorizing a violation of the mails, and inflicting pains and penalties upon those who were disseminating intelligence and truth.

5. The re-election of Gov. Marcy would go very far towards the re-election of Martin Van Buren, whose measures and policy are so hostile to the cause of human liberty. And, finally, because our knowledge of Mr. Seward leads us to confide in the general soundness and integrity of his principles. We view the great question of a sub-Treasury, a National Bank, or the Currency, of minor importance compared with the great subject of human liberty; and believing that the election of Mr. Seward, and the defeat of Gov. Marcy, will best promote the great cause of Universal Emancipation, we shall vote for him ourselves, and recommend our Abolition friends to do the same.

We are, respectfully, your fellow citizens,

JEFFERSON MAXELL,  
Pres't Albany Young Men's anti-Slavery society.

CALVIN PEPPER, jr.  
Vice President Albany anti-Slavery Society.

JOHN WILSON,  
Corresponding Secretary anti-Slavery Society.

H. CARPENTER, 1st V. P.  
WILLIAM GIBSON,  
One of the Executive Committee Young Men's Albany anti-Slavery Society.

NORMAN FRANCIS  
Chairman of Executive Committee of Young Men's Albany anti-Slavery Society.

MASON'S AND DIXON'S LINE.—This boundary is so termed from the name of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—the two gentlemen who were appointed to run unfinished lines in 1761, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739, but had not given satisfaction to the disputing parties, although it resulted from an agreement in 1739 between themselves. A decree had been made in 1618, by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterwards to William Penn) which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Eastern sea on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen, to the 4th degree of North latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became long a subject of serious, protracted, and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, in 1718 and of Lord Baltimore in 1714; till John and Richard and Thomas Penn, (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possession of their father William) and Cecilius, Lord Baltimore, grandson of Charles, and great grandson of Cecilius, the original patentee, entered into an agreement on the 10th May, 1727. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an East and West line, running westward from that Cape, to the exact middle of the peninsula.—Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement and endeavored to invalidate it. Chancery suits, kingly decrees and proprietary arrangements followed, which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the cause in chancery being decided in 1739 new commissioners were appointed, who could not, however, agree, and the question remained open till 1761, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason & Dixon.—Salem Gaz.

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The proposed survey of the boundary line, under the authority of the Government of the State of Maine, has actually been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Deane. The persons employed are accompanied by a party of Indians and American citizens, and were seen at Madawaska in the beginning of the month. Thence they proceeded up the Grand river, crossed the portage to the Ristigouche river, and descending thence, they proceeded to the imaginary highlands, near the river St. Lawrence, where their operations commenced. The Frederickton (British) Gazette expresses satisfaction at finding the object of this commission of survey to be nothing more than to ascertain, by actual examination, the practicability of running a boundary line according to the condition of the treaty of Ghent; and adds, that it were to be wished that such an expedition had long ago been made—a measure which might have divested the question of its present difficulties.

[Nat. Intel.]  
The Montreal papers of Tuesday mention the arrival of the transport Horatio, a Quebec, having on board thirty thousand pounds of arms and accoutrements for the provincial troops and volunteers.

NOTES FOR LAWYERS.—Two English sailors, belonging to an English vessel, while at Halifax, stole a sail and some rigging from an American schooner, which was at anchor in the same port. Both vessels being subsequently at Boston, the captain of the American schooner procured a search warrant and found the stolen goods on board of John Bull, at the same time arresting the suspected sailors, and bringing them up for examination. The counsel for the defence contended that an American court had no jurisdiction over an offense committed in Halifax, but the police justice committed the sailors for trial. The Boston Post says:

The case has occasioned some legal speculation among the sages of the law—some think that the treaty with England gives our courts jurisdiction in the premises.—Others think that the prosecution should have been brought in the U. S. district court and another grave set are of opinion that the prisoners should have been sent back to Halifax for trial. All fudge! The captain of the American vessel can take possession of the property that was stolen from him, but he can do nothing with the thieves till he catches them in Halifax, and there is no power by which they can be sent back there, except kidnapping—the very thing which Monsieur Grapeau did in New York, without making any fuss at all about it.

NEW JERSEY.—The Democratic members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly of New Jersey have just issued an Address to the People, recommending them to hold county conventions, to appoint delegates to a State convention, to assemble at Trenton on the 8th of January next, in reference to the recent conduct of the Governor and Council "to take into consideration the alarming state of public affairs, and to adopt such measures as to them shall seem best, to preserve the rights, vindicate the privileges, and maintain the liberties of the people."

The brig Cazenore at New York, from Madeira, furnishes the following information:—"The Exploring Expedition was at Madeira on the 20th September, all well, to sail soon. A British schooner from the coast of Africa was seen, a few days prior to the sailing of the C., drifting towards the Braza Head Breakers, where she would have been dashed to pieces, and all

on board lost. On discovering the imminent danger of the vessel, the Commodore of the Exploring Expedition despatched eleven boats to her assistance, who came up with the vessel when within a few yards of the Breakers, and with great exertions succeeded in towing her to sea."

HOME.  
BY MRS. S. M. PHILLIPS.  
The following striking passages are from the "Journal of the late Mrs. Sophia Manning Phillips," a charming writer and poetess, who died several months since, in Louisville, Ky.

"Home—beloved and early home—I bid thee hail again! Changed as thou art from constant cheerfulness to the shadow of sorrow; lost, blessed scene! as is thy sound of blithe voices, and laughter, and music, and harmless, kindly mirth, my very heart is glad—glad, though the tear is in my eye—to return again among thy still and dear familiar things. God! how they rise up, and speak to me, as with a voice! I hear the echo of my childhood's laughter! I see the gleaming faces of my childhood's mates! I hail anew the wonder of the waters! I chase the startled wings of fleeing butterflies.—Dear, holy home! might I but die within thy well known sight! But if I am to leave thee, I will tear from my bosom, for the sake of him that loveth me, all wild and haunting memories. Not once hereafter will I seek the dark corner, to gather up thy vanished blessedness, to court thy hoarded hours of merry times and fresh—to see thee as thou wert, my home, and weep!"

"I know not wherefore, but this Sunday afternoon reminds me more strongly and strangely than common, of olden words and days.—The warm air is abroad, mocking the reign of dismal February; the snow paters from the leaves in twinkling drops; the sun—just like suns of other days!—is on my head; I think of thee, my lost and sainted —! of the heavens spread out in peace and love above mine eyes; of the earth, with all its vanished or forth-coming beauties, or ties, or trials, stretching beside and beyond me. So the winter is rolling onward and away. The Spring! Perchance she even now seeketh her buds to awaken their slumber and her breezes to attune them to melody. She looketh, perchance, to her skies, that their tint be forever un-matched! to her floods, that they bound undelaying, be long at her call! There shall be spread over the sweet pathway of greenness, and we that live on its bosom, shall watch along its valleys for feet which come not, and listen among its pleasant sounds for voices which arise not. And this is the cup which we must all drink, and in our turn be mourned for a day, and missed for a day, and go down to the dust and grave! Who will weep and pray for me, when my hour cometh? Perhaps none. This is a bitter and sad thought now, were I dwell upon it, but when the time indeed is at hand, when the breath is going away, and the eyes can no more lift up themselves to earth or heaven, and the memories or scenes of the life that is leaving us are blotted and unrecognized, it matters little, I ween, whose hand is on our head, or whose yet glowing lips are pressed to ours—the fading and the fold! It matters not!

"Thy last beam descending sun,  
Falls to my page from yonder heaven:  
I crave—I yearn—'tis vainly done!  
Nor sound nor signal thence is given,  
The souls of those we lose and love,  
May whisper their holy wings around  
Earth's wipers—but above,  
Beck'net no finger, breaks no sound!  
I see the summoned stars alone,  
Gathering in silence round the throne."

REASONS WHY LADIES DO NOT WALTZ.—Because the delicacy thereof is not unquestionable.

Because many men who waltz, declare that they should not be willing to see their wives and sisters do so.

Because ladies who waltz, often ask "do you think there is any harm in waltzing?"

"Because after a few turns, the lady waltzing, breathes hard—her face and neck are flushed, her handkerchief crosses her forehead, all of which is sadly unbecoming."

Because the *oppose* made in waltzing is like that made by the French opera dancers.

Because 'tis not half so graceful as Cotillon.

OLD NICK.—A writer in the Foreign Quarterly Review thus explains the origin of this popular name for his Satanic majesty:—"In the transformation of the elves and fairies of our forefathers into devils, by the monkish legends, the names were sometimes retained and curiously applied. Old Nick is one of this class.—The Nickers held a conspicuous place in German Romance and story. They were water-fairies, and dwelt in lakes and rivers, as well as in the sea. As late as the thirteenth century, a manuscript dictionary, in English and Latin, explains Nick by 'sirena.' At present, however, the word is only preserved in the name of the devil—Old Nick."

The following singular letter was dropped in the office, which we presume the author wishes to be published.

Dec. 3rd. 1838  
Any gentlemen possessing intelligence, a good character, mild and affable temper, about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high, well proportioned, black eyes and hair, a high and poetic taste of forehead, and very heavy eyebrows, but languid and melting rays, sending forth rays of peerless brilliancy from beneath them, nose common size, mouth tolerable large, lips not very thin, chin round. Now Mr. Editor, if any person will sit the above description, let him attend preaching on next Sabbath at the Methodist Church and I will be there with a small white flower-my bonnet to designate me from the other ladies, and should my charms be sufficient to captivate the gentlemen above described, I am ready and willing to enter into a matrimonial engagement with him.  
AMANDA.

FANNY WRIGHT—Held forth on Sunday night as usual. In the course of her remarks on the signers of the Declaration of Independence, she said, "Robert Morris, Fisher Ames, Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and a score of others, were a set of scurvy fellows." She enjoined all her hearers to go to the polls and vote for "W. H. Seward." Fanny's billings-gate has got down pretty nearly to the bottom.—N. Y. Express.

Commercial.

[From the Commercial Bulletin, Nov. 30, 1838.]  
NEW ORLEANS MONEY MARKET.  
Corrected daily by Robinson & Co. Exchange Brokers, 45 Camp street.  
Exchange on England, 101 a 11 p c prem.  
Do on N York, at sight, 1 a 1 1/2 disc.  
Do Louisville and Cincinnati, par.  
U. S. Bank Notes, 1 2 a 1 prem.  
U. S. Treasury Notes, 2 do  
Mississippi money—river b'ks 5 a 6 disc.  
Do New Banks, 8 a 15 do.  
Brandon Bank, 35 a 38 do.  
Tennessee Bank, 5 a 6 do.  
Alabama Bank, 4 a 5 do.  
Arkansas Bank, 8 a 10 do.  
Specie, 1 a 2 prem.  
Texas Treasury Notes, 48 a 50 disc.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.  
SUGAR.—Louisiana prime, 7 8 cents; inferior, 6 a 6 1/2; Havana white, 12; brown 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 cents.

MOLASSES.—On Levee, new, 31 a 32 cts per gal.; sales on Plantation, 30 cts.  
PROVISIONS.—Pork, clear, \$28 per bbl; mess, 28; M. O. 24; prime, 22 a 23; P O 18 per bbl. Bacon, middlings, 12 1/2 cts per lb. Shoulders, 10 do. Lard, 15 cts per lb. Beef, mess, \$24 per bbl; in demand; prime, 16 a 17. Flour, \$9 a 9 1/2 per bbl. Goshen butter, 31 a 32 cts; Western do, 18 a 20 cts per lb. Cheese, northern, 12 a 15 cts per lb. Havana green Coffee 12 a 13 cts per lb. middling, 12 a 12 1/2; Rio, 12 a 12 1/2. Corn, in ear, \$1 25 per bbl; in sacks, shelled, 90 a 95 cts per bushel; oats 60 a 62 cts per bushel.

WHISKEY.—Rectified, 60 a 62 cts per gal; common, none in market.  
BAGGING.—Kentucky, 22 a 24 cts; rope 9 a 9 1/2 cts.

Married.

In Covington county, Miss., on the 15th November, by Jesse Burkhalter, Esq. Mr. WILLY W. WILLIAMS, to Miss REBECCA NORRIS, all of that county.  
In Gallatin, Tennessee, by the Rev. J. W. HALL, Maj. WM. H. HALL to Miss CATHERINE D. PARRY, all of that County.

TO PLANTERS.  
THE subscriber has just received per steamboat Southern,

Negro Linseys,  
Blankets,  
Brogans,  
Hats,  
Lowell Cottons,  
Lindseys,  
Virginia Cottons,  
Chickopee do, together with a variety of other goods, which will be sold cheap?  
G. L. CLAPP,  
Dec 4 th

GREAT BARGAIN!!  
W. M. S. PARHAM and WILLIS H. GIBSON, surviving partners of the firm of Parham & Gibson, offer for sale at a small advance on the original cost, their entire stock of goods, the greater part of which are entirely new.  
For terms apply to the subscribers at Clinton, Miss. W. M. S. PARHAM, WILLIS H. GIBSON,  
Dec 4. 1838. th

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber would notify the public that he will sell his present stock of Goods at very reasonable prices for Brandon money. Store next door to J. R. & P. Jefferson.  
Dec. 4 JOHN KELLOGG.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of administration were granted by the Honorable Probate Court of Covington county, at its November Term, 1838, to the undersigned upon the estate of George Watts, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred; and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.  
Williamsburg, Nov. 20, 1838. n 3 6w

G. L. Clapp,  
IS now receiving at the Store, owned by James McLaran, (next door to John Kellogg's,) a well selected stock of STAPLE DRY GOODS; together with a good assortment of Hats, Boots and Shoes, and Brogans.  
Clinton, Nov. 26th 1838.—2w.

To the Ladies of Clinton.  
G. L. CLAPP, has just opened a few superior French Kid Shoes and Slippers Also: A superior quality of Scotch Plaid Shawls, direct from the importer.  
Nov. 26th 1838.—2w.

KEYS & ROBERTS,  
Commission Merchants,  
NEW ORLEANS.

J. M. KEYS, Athens, Ala.  
H. A. G. ROBERTS, Hinds Co. Miss.  
Messrs. Swartzmont & Clark, of Vicksburg, are our agents, with full powers.  
Nov. 27.—n2tf

LAWRENCE & CHALMERS,  
Commission Merchants,  
NEW ORLEANS.

J. LAWRENCE, of Memphis,  
G. CHALMERS, of Jackson.  
Nov. 27.—n24m.

Jackson and Lexington Stage Line.

THE Public are respectfully informed that on and after the 25th inst., a new Line of Four Horse Post Coaches, will run regularly between Jackson and Lexington Miss. This new Line is established in order to connect with the Tremont Line of Stages from Manchester to Nashville Tennessee. Passengers therefore, travelling from the Northern part of the State to Jackson, or from Jackson to the North, will find a pleasant and expeditious way of travelling. Passengers on this Line, will always have preference in the Vicksburg Line of Stages at Jackson, which now connects with the Rail Road at Big Black Depot. They will also have the preference at Jackson in the Grand Gulf Stages, which are now in complete operation. Every attention will be shown to travellers in the above Lines.

J. R. & P. JEFFERSON,  
Proprietors.  
Clinton, 23d Nov. 1838.—n2—tf.

Bank Notice.

THE Real Estate Banking Company, of Hinds County at Clinton, Miss., have effected a negotiation in New York, by which it is enabled to commence its operations upon a safe and permanent basis. Accordingly, it will be prepared to discount paper on Wednesday the 28th instant.

Whenever the Union, and River Banks of Miss. commence specie payments, this Bank will redeem its issues, either in specie or checks upon New York or New Orleans, at as low rates of exchange as such checks can be had at any Bank in the State. Its issues for a few months will be confined exclusively to advances upon cotton.

FORM OF NOTE.  
CLINTON, MI. 18

Months after day of 18 we or either of us, promise to pay to Cowles Mead, or bearer, for the use of "the Real Estate Banking Company of Hinds County, at their Banking House in Clinton, without defalcation, for value received.

CRUTCHER, McRAVEN & CO.  
COMMISSION, FORWARDING AND PRODUCE MERCHANTS,  
GROVE STREET, VICKSBURG, MISS.  
Nov. 15.—n1tf

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are now receiving and opening direct from the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising almost every article usually kept by merchants in the Southern country, viz:  
30 bales Virginia Lowell,  
10 " Negro Kerseys,  
6 " brown Domestic,  
300 pair Negro Blankets,  
50 " Mackinaw do.  
50 " fine Whitney, do.  
1000 " Russett & B's Brogans,  
200 " Kip peg'd do  
150 " Monroe sew'd do  
150 " Lady's Kid Shoes,  
50 " " " double sol'd  
50 " " Seal Brogans,  
50 " course peg'd Bootes,  
36 " " sew'd do  
50 " fine Calif.

Together with a large assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Calicoes, Chintz Muslins, Silks, Sattins, Ribbands, Hosiery, Gloves, bleached and plaid Domestic, Table Linens, Irish Linnen, Lawns, Diapers, Jacquonets and Cambrics, &c. &c. &c. with a full stock of Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Hats and Saddlery, all of which are offered upon the usual terms and at the lowest prices.  
J. R. & P. JEFFERSON,  
Clinton, Nov. 15.—n1tf

LEFT the Stable of R. A. Taylor, at Clinton, a Chesnut Sorrel Colt, three years old last June, very handsome form, long tail, Spanish saddle with quilted cover, heavy iron stirrups, horn broken off saddle, two new saddle blankets not separated, one old do under saddle, and one large brown sheepskin on saddle, old martingale and collar with brass rings, russett bridle, reins half leather and round half list, once white but somewhat soiled. I will give twenty-five dollars for taken up said stray, and will pay full, ample and satisfactory, for particular care being taken of him by any person taking him up.  
W. C. DICKINSON,  
Nov. 15.—n13t of Grand Gulf.

SHANNON, LITTLEJOHN & CO.  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
VICKSBURG MISS.

REFER TO  
McDowell, Harris & Co.,  
Hon. J. M. Taylor,  
John Miller,  
Wm. F. Markham,  
Wm. Laughlin,  
Martin, Pleasants, & Co.,  
Lyons, Harris & Co.,  
Jas. Kirkman,  
Jno. M. Bell,  
Coleman, Ward & Co.—Louisville.  
John M. Groesbeck, Esq.,  
Barrows & Hall,  
H. F. Scweppe,—Pittsburg.  
Kittridge & Blakes,—Boston.  
Booram & Co.—New York.  
Merredith & Spenser,—Baltimore.  
Gideon Emory,  
Williamson, Burrows & Clark,  
C. Houston & Co.,  
E. L. SHANNON,  
JOSEPH LITTLEJOHN,  
JAMES BLAND.  
Nov. 14.—n1tf

Calvin Miller,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
CLINTON, MISS.  
Nov. 15.—n1tf

TAYLORING.

W. L. AYRES, announces to his friends and the public generally that he has commenced the above business in the Town of Clinton, where he hopes by his assiduous attention, and long experience in the above branch of business to merit a share of public patronage.

All work done by him will be executed in a manner inferior to none in the Union. Garments of every description cut to order.

His shop is situated in the building formerly occupied by Scott & Avery and immediately opposite the store of J. R. & P. Jefferson.

Clinton, Nov. 15.

Vicksburg and Jackson Rail Road.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL from Vicksburg to Jackson, will hereafter be carried to Big Black on the CARS, where THREE STAGES will always be in readiness to leave the Depot, and transport passengers and baggage either to Raymond, Clinton or Jackson, there connecting with the United States Mail Stages for Columbus, Brandon and Madisonville, &c.

J. R. & P. JEFFERSON,  
Clinton, Nov. 15.—n1tf

For Sale or Rent.

SEVERAL Farms of first rate land with appropriate improvements of various extents as to cleared grounds. Also several Tracts of choice wild Lands on and off the river. For terms, description, &c. apply to the subscriber.

P. W. CHARLTON.  
Clinton, Nov. 15.—n1tf

PROSPECTUS

For publishing in the town of Clinton, Mi. a weekly newspaper, to be entitled

SOUTHERN MARKSMAN.  
Devoted to Education, Literature, Science, Agriculture, &c.

FEELING a deep interest in the welfare and future prosperity of our town, and believing that the establishment of a weekly Newspaper would add to its importance abroad, and to the interest and convenience of our citizens; induced by these and other weighty considerations, backed by the solicitations of our friends, both personal and political, we have determined to make the effort. Having full confidence in the liberality of a generous public in sustaining and supporting every effort of a liberal, useful, and laudible tendency in the community, we enter into the undertaking with a confident hope of success.

We will commence our career on the great ocean of politics with no promises of occupying a neutral position—our principles are purely democratic, and we will give a firm and fearless support to the measures of the present Administration of the General Government, believing them to be in the highest degree conducive to the future welfare and permanent interest of the South, and in accordance with the true meaning and spirit of the Constitution.

Being a strict constructionist of the Constitution we shall oppose the establishment of a National Bank as an unauthorized and dangerous grant of power, such as was never contemplated by its framers. We shall also oppose a National Bank, believing it totally inexpedient and dangerous in the highest degree to the liberties of the people.

We shall ever be found opposed to the misuse or the assumption of power, whether in the Federal Executive head, legislative body, or judiciary of the country.

It will be our purpose to laud virtue though clad in the habiliments of poverty, and denounce vice whether in high or low places. In doing this, we shall speak of men and measures as we find them, and with firm grasp attempt to tear the veil under which political deformity has sought shelter in these evil days of political apostasy.

In the discharge of our duty as the conductor of a political press, we shall scrupulously avoid wounding individual and private feelings. "Our banner is now to the battle and the breeze." We have planted our feet upon the ramparts of the Constitution, and call upon the people to come to the rescue. The constitutional banner waves over us in this contest for free principles, and if we fall let its sacred folds be wrapped around us.

C. P. McDANIEL, Editor.

The Southern Marksman will be published weekly, at five dollars, in advance, or six dollars at the end of the year. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. No subscription can be received for less than six months, nor will any discontinuance be made until all dues are paid.

G. D. GERE, Publisher.  
Clinton, Sept. 19, 1838.