

Chas. H. Ford

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## THE RIPLEY ADVERTISER

J. F. FORD.

PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER

TERMS.—The Advertiser will be issued regularly every Saturday, at \$2 50, in advance for every instance. No subscription will be received for a less period than six months. Advertisements will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR PER SQUARE, [ten lines or less] for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. Announcing candidates for office—ten for State and five for County—invariably in advance. The CASH will be required for all Job work when delivered—this rule will be strictly observed. Letters addressed to this office on business, must be addressed to the Publisher (post paid) or they will not be attended to. The cash will be required for Advertisements as soon as published. Political addresses will be charged as advertisements, for which the cash in advance will be required.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore American] WASHINGTON, June 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Dix, of New York, reported from the select committee the bill in relation to the Smithsonian bequest, with amendments. Mr. Dix also presented a memorial from citizens of New York, asking Congress to send a special mission to certain countries of the East for commercial purposes. The memorial was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Paymasters' bill from the House was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Speight of Miss., asked the Senate to take up the bill proposing an alternate section of land for the purpose of granting the means of rendering navigable the Pearl river, which runs through Mississippi, and which rises in Louisiana.

Mr. Bagby opposed the bill. The Pearl river he regarded as a nuisance and a snarl, and called it by other hard names which excited the ire of the Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. Speight said he had seen steamboats upon this river, and several of them during the session of the Legislature. The river runs into the river runs into the heart of the cotton country. There were five hundred thousand acres of public land upon it, and most of it was worthless to the general government, some of it having been in market for forty years.

The debate ran into a dry argument upon this constitutional question, and ceased to be of public interest.

Without action upon this bill, Mr. Hanson called for the order of the day and the motion was agreed to.

The question pending was the motion to recommit the Oregon bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions.

Mr. Cass took the floor for the purpose, and spoke himself, of re-occupying the line of 54 40. He argued lustily against Mr. Benton, without disproving one single fact proved by Mr. Benton. Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison were regarded as in the way in the discussion of the question, and Mr. Cass frankly said he desired to remove these gentlemen out of the way, and it was plain, because their words destroyed the claim of Mr. Cass to 54° 40'.

The fact that they had spoken before the treaty of 1819, Mr. Cass regarded as shutting out their testimony entirely. Mr. Cass insisted that the treaty line was not run, and that all reference to it was entirely out of place. Mr. Benton was treated in conclusion as occupying an inconsistent position, and a speech delivered in 1842 was quoted against him.

Mr. Benton heard this speech with marked patience, but with some apparent internal feeling.

When Mr. Cass took his seat, after a speech of about two hours, Mr. Benton rose, and in some thirty minutes replied with great force and point. He said that the treaty of Utrecht in the 10th article provided that the line should be run, not by surveyors, but geographically, and astronomically. They were to run the line forthwith, and this had been done.

Mr. Benton said the Senator from Michigan hopped lightly over all the points of his argument, and abandoned every one of his main points, to jump at new conclusions, or rather to revive old ones. He had professedly washed his hands and wiped them of Mr. Greenhow, and yet for an hour and a half he had hugged him and his errors in his bosom.

My argument, said Mr. Benton, had been quibbled at and distorted by one of those fifty-four forties, and all in defence of error, known error. These 54 40 men under a mistake had aroused and excited the country. They had committed a great error and hugged it to their bosoms. The question was that of a senseless war, and a war of ignorance on our part, in defence of Frazer's river and New Caledonia, a country covered all over with British posts and settlements.

The Senator from Michigan knows it. He has not once mentioned New Caledonia or Frazer river. He will not pronounce the name of a country for which he is ready to plunge the country into a war, and to which he knows the country has no title. He is ready for war, and to take a country to which we have no title whatever.

Mr. Benton spoke with great earnestness, but in so low a tone of voice that the words did not reach any distance beyond the immediate neighborhood in which he was speaking.

The Senate then voted to commit all the bills to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The question recurred upon the instructions to run the line of 49, as proposed by Mr. Benton. Mr. Westcott, opposed the instructions, and Mr. Webster was in favor of some of them and against some. His impressions were that the time had come when it was necessary to do something. He indulged in the hope or fear

that no great length of time would elapse before this question would be settled by negotiation. He trusted it would, and said, in regard to the result, his hopes for an amicable adjustment predominated over his fears.

It seemed to him also that some organic law for the government of this territory was necessary. The law of 1812, enacted by the British Parliament, provided that the subject of the Queen should be under the protection of the Queen, and amenable to the laws of Upper Canada.

Some such laws, Mr. Webster thought, were needed for the government of the people of our own territory.

Mr. Calhoun was for the reference which had taken place, because he had the greatest confidence in the Judiciary Committee. He doubted the necessity and propriety of the instructions. It would not be necessary if the negotiations were to settle the question of boundary, and he apprehended the best way would be not to act upon the subject at all at the present moment. We would act upon this subject with much better knowledge by and by than now.

Mr. Atchison of Missouri was for the instructions and for agreeing to some boundary at once, whether it was for 54 40 or 40.

Mr. Webster rose to submit two observations, but yielded to Mr. Sever, who submitted a motion to adjourn, which was agreed to.

## TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP HIBERNIA.

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 1st inst. bringing dates from Liverpool to the 19th.

The London Times and the administration papers generally have assumed a more bullying tone on the Oregon question. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

"There are intimations in the Times, if we rightly understand them, that the British government has sent out, or is about to send out an ultimatum, from which it will not budge an inch, leaving us then to choose our alternative. If this be so, a crisis has arrived of momentous interest to our country and the world."

The corn bill has passed its third reading in the House of Commons by a majority of 93.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce] LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 15.—The continually repeated statements of short receipts at the shipping ports of the United States, and the comparative decrease having now reached the very large amount of 400,000 bales, is producing a decided effect on our market.—We see weekly a higher price than day last week, say 1/4 to 1/2 all round. This advance applies more to American than any other description. There is, however, amongst the holders of all kinds, a greatly increased confidence in the article, and speculators are again pretty freely at work. From Manchester and the manufacturing districts there is less concernment than might be wished for. No doubt if the crop of cotton had proved as large as that of last year—not an unreasonable expectation in January last, prices would have declined to a lower point than had ever been known—and the article abandoned as hopeless. But the gradually developed short crop has happily not only saved us from such a fearful result (as it inevitably would have proved to many), but raised "fair" uplands from 4 1/2 to 5 1/2. In this way a considerable part of its saving effects have already been anticipated; and we have not, therefore, still to receive all the advantages arising from so great a falling off in quantity. 17,400 American, 4,200 Surat, and 400 Egyptian have been taken on speculation; and 3,700 American, 240 Peram, and 1,610 Surat for export. The sales for the week amount to 53,300 bales.

May 15th to 18th.—The demand for Cotton during the last two days has been considerably abated but prices are pretty well maintained.—The sales on the 15th amounted to 10,000 bales—one half on speculation. On the 16th, however, they declined to 4,000, of which speculators purchased 1000. To-day, May 18, 5,000 bales were sold, including 500 on speculation, and the same amount for export. The market closed heavily. American and Surats were easier to-day, but other sorts remained unchanged. This business included 400 American at 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Egyptian, 4,200 Surat, 441 to 6 1/2; 400 American, 61 to 6 1/2; Arabas 2 1/2; and 30 Sea Islands, 12 to 13 1/2.

Flour and Grain are a good deal depressed, and rather cheaper.

PENSACOLA, } June 5, 1846. }  
Gentlemen: The U. S. steam frigate Mississippi, arrived off this Yard last evening in five days from Vera Cruz. She brought as passengers Mr. Dimond, our Consul at Vera Cruz, Mr. Parrott, our Consul at Mazatlan, and Dr. Wood of the Navy. Dr. W. is the bearer of despatches from the Pacific Squadron to our Government. He left the city of Mexico on the 27th ult. and Vera Cruz on the 30th.

Dr. Wood reports that all the Departments on the Pacific coast of Mexico had declared against Parades.

The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th of May was well known in the city of Mexico, and the occupation of Matamoros by the American troops was anticipated as a matter of course among all the intelligent part of the population. The two battles are represented to have been but trifling affairs, and each un decisive at that amounting to no more than a drawn game.

Gen. Parades was expected to be soon on his march for the Rio Grande at the head of 10,000 troops. Some, however, believe that the troops he was endeavoring to raise were intended only to save his crown, or rather to defend his own position as President.

Gen. Bravo, in command at Vera Cruz, was hourly expected to come out against Parades. The Vera Cruzans say they will have Bravo as President.

The U. S. frigate Constitution and the U. S.

sloop of war Levant, which have been attached to the Pacific Squadron, are on their way to the United States. This is much regretted at the present crisis, considering the strength of the British fleet. It was generally believed and publicly declared that as soon as hostilities commenced between the United States and Mexico, the English would land and take possession of all the most important places in the name of their Government.

## THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

This war has produced in the public mind an unwearying excitement. Innumerable public meetings have been held, at which the greatest enthusiasm has been manifested; and a large part of the force of fifty thousand volunteers, has already been enrolled. There are now at the seat of war, or on the way, a force of ten thousand men—a number amply sufficient to maintain the ground already gained, though totally inadequate to any great impression on Mexico herself.

Two considerable victories have been gained, though not without the loss of a number of valuable lives. General Taylor and his troops have conducted themselves with great gallantry as well as skill. The close of the contest it is impossible yet to predict. If Mexico follows the advice of some of her citizens, avoiding entirely a general engagement, and confining herself to a guerilla warfare on her own soil, she may unquestionably greatly prolong the contest and cost the lives of innumerable of our citizens. If, in addition to this, she issues letters of marque and reprisal, and encourage privateers, she may do immense injury to our commerce. American vessels in the southern ports are already shunned by shippers, while the foreign trade is almost at a standstill. The very name of a privateer that would keep a vast many of our ships at anchor, which would otherwise be ploughing the ocean. If the war continues, it is not to be expected that Mexico will neglect this means of annoying us, not of enriching herself. All nations, in modern times, with a sea-board, have resorted to it, especially the weaker maritime powers. The Mexicans are vindictive, and they have unquestionably feelings of bitter hostility towards this country. They have a country admirably adapted for defence in a guerilla warfare. Ever they have of national feeling will be brot into play in this contest. Should it become a war of races and a war of religions, though the latter feeling existed only on one side, it may yet be an obstinate, bloody and protracted war. The more common opinion, however, seems to be that the Mexicans, discouraged by their ill success at the outset, will be glad to make an early peace. Of this we do not receive an entire assurance, and we think the terms will prove very difficult of arrangement—the one party wishing to get much more than the other willing to give. But we shall see what we shall see.—National Press.

## WESTERN INDIANS.—We learn from the

Tropic that forty one Chiefs and War Captains of the Camanches and other Western Indians, with whom Gov. Butler and Commissioner M. G. Lewis have been engaged in treating with in the last few months, have arrived in New Orleans on their way to Washington City as delegates from their respective tribes. The Treaty to which these brave war parties, was concluded on the 17th ult. at Council Springs, on the Brazos river, about 300 miles above the Falls. They are accompanied by Col. Lewis, one of the Commissioners. Mrs. Lewis has accompanied her husband during the whole expedition, enduring all the privations and sharing in the wild excitement of a life in camp on the boundless plains and prairies of Texas. Her health, which was feeble, has been restored by the temporary withdrawal from artificial life.—Memphis Enq.

## THE REWARD OF THE BRAVE.

The following are the Joint Resolutions of Congress a copy of which it is said, has been furnished Gen. Taylor under the President's own autograph:

Joint Resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Taylor, his officers and men.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered, to Brevet Major General Zachary Taylor, commanding the army of occupation, his officers and men, for the fortitude, skill, enterprise, and courage which have distinguished the recent brilliant operations on the Rio Grande.

And be it further Resolved, That Congress sincerely sympathize with the relatives and friends of the officers and soldiers of the army of the United States who so bravely fell in the service of their country on the Rio Grande.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the foregoing resolutions to be communicated to Major General Taylor, and through him, to the army under his command.

The following from the St. Louis "New Era" is well timed, and it is to be hoped will be well heeded by the "powers that be"—Enq.

In the present War Excitement it is incumbent on the Executive and ministerial officers of the Government to guard well the disbursing department, to prevent fraud, peculation and favoritism. Vast sums may be squandered under pretence of military contracts and settlements. All accounts against the government should be scrutinized to see that they are genuine, to prevent fictitious claims from being trumped up, and constructive services from being paid for. The experience of the Florida war should afford a lesson to our government and induce proper vigilance in the contracting and disbursing departments. The misfortune is that frequently far more is paid to those who render no service and do no fighting than to

those who are faithful in duty and valiant in battle. The wholesale frauds that were perpetrated and connived at in the Florida war in order to reward favorites should form no precedent in this war. Proper vigilance may save millions of dollars to the Treasury. By guarding vigilantly the treasury against peculation, and fraudulent contracts and improper allowances the government will be better able to make suitable compensation to those who render valuable services.

The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday last has the following account of a

DREADFUL AFFAIR AT PALMYRA.—We alluded a few days ago to a difficulty between H. C. Broadus, of Hannibal, and John L. Taylor, of Palmyra—terminating in a challenge to fight a duel, and the rejection of the terms proposed by the challenged party. That affair has led to a most dreadful result, in the death of the seconds, which occurred on Saturday evening last at Palmyra.—About eight o'clock, George W. Buckner, Esq., met Jos. W. Glover, at the spring in or near Palmyra. The meeting was accidental—Glover, armed with a six barrel revolving pistol, Buckner without any means of defence. An altercation took place between them, of the tenor of which we are not informed, when Glover drew his pistol and shot Buckner, the ball entering just above the hip, and coming out at the navel. Buckner, thus wounded, immediately seized the pistol from Glover's hands, and fired it—the ball passing directly through Glover's heart. He expired immediately. Buckner died on Sunday morning.

The parties to this dreadful conflict are respectable men; and we understand there had been, prior to the above duel, no difficulty whatever between them. Mr. Buckner was the circuit attorney for the district, residing at Bowling Green, and Mr. Glover a student at law in Palmyra.

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI.—A gentleman who arrived here yesterday, direct from Fort Pierre, in mouth of the Little Missouri, informs us that all was quiet among the tribes of that region, when he left. The Rees, of Arickaras, more properly, a fierce and warlike tribe who reside on the Missouri river, some two hundred miles above, had made a descent on Fort Pierre, but affected nothing, further than the capture of eight oxen. The buffalo were very scarce, and the tribes of that region had gone further south in their pursuit. There had been very little snow on the Missouri during the winter, or in the mountains drained by its tributaries. From the latter circumstances, a light "June rise" is looked forward to. The party, of which our informant was one, came down in skin canoes until they met the John Bull, on which boat they arrived at this port. Their downward trip gave rise to no incident worth recording.—St. Louis Reporter, June 5th.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE KING OF THE FRENCH.—The following intelligence has been received from Fokestone, by means of the Electric Telegraph. About half past five o'clock on Thursday, as the King was returning from his drive in the forest the Pontainebleau, a man seated upon the wall, fired at his Majesty. Providence preserved the King's life. The Queen, Princess Adelaide, Dutches of No. moure, and the Prince, and the Princess of Salerno, were in the carriage with the King. Three balls cut the fringes of the Char-a-banc—no one was struck—a piece of the wadding was picked up by the Queen. The assassin was immediately arrested; his name is Lescanate; he is an old General, guardian of the forest of Pontainebleau.—Lard Foreign Paper.

THE RIO GRANDE.—Our brave volunteers are not going to a desert. The Galveston News thus describes the country about Matamoros.

"The country along the east bank of the Rio Grande, is said to be unequalled in fertility of soil and beauty of scenery. For miles above and below the position of the Mexican Army, the country is under cultivation, and presents a succession of cotton plantations and corn fields. At this time the corn is breast high and the cotton about 12 inches; but as the fields have had little or no cultivation since they were planted this year, in consequence of the military operations, the weeds are said to be nearly as high as the crop. The color of the soil is a light mulatto, slightly undulating and of unequal fertility. The cotton crop has usual by been sold in the Mexican market at 25 cents a pound. At this moment the tropical fruits are growing in the greatest luxuriance; figs, oranges, bananas, peaches, apricots, and pomegranates are seen in all directions."

DROUGHT AND FAMINE IN NORTHERN BRAZIL.—A letter received by a gentleman in this city dated Aracaty, Feb. 29, gives a heart rending description of the sufferings of the inhabitants of portions of Northern Brazil. At Aracaty, in consequence of the protracted drought, the trees were withering, and the people were famishing for want of food. The writer says—"Should the drought continue until May or June we shall have few persons left here. They have already begun to flock to Pernambuco, the capital; and if opportunity offers all that remain will immediately follow." The writer was at Ico on the 9th of February, and he there saw families who a short time since enjoyed abundance begging from door to door. "They appeared," he remarks, "more like skeletons than anything else. Many were dying in the streets of want, daily; and the deaths were so numerous that the amount of mortality could not be estimated.—Articles of the first necessity had risen to an exorbitant price. A quarter of Flour (half a bushel) could not be obtained for less than 24 milreas, or \$12; and biscuits, weighing half an ounce, sold for 30 reas or one cent and a half each. Salt, which a short time previous was selling at 8 milreas, was held at 16 milreas. In the districts of Inhamum, Crato, the province of Parahyba, and the neighboring country,

excepting the sea coast, the distress was great beyond description, and the inhabitants were perishing of hunger in all directions.

THE CHOLERA.—This destructive scourge of humanity seems once more on its way to ravage the continent of Europe, originating, as before, in the heart of Asia, northern Persia being the first quarter in which it was noticed; it is gradually spreading the confines of Europe. The chief cities of Persia already count by thousands the number of their dead who have fallen victims to Asiatic cholera.

The line of route taken by it appears to be almost due West, for it attacked in regular succession the cities of Bokhara, Herat, Mehed, Teheran and Ispahan, while recent accounts from Odessa state that two or three cases of Asiatic cholera had been observed at Tiflis. Should it continue to advance at its present rate it may be looked for in Eastern Europe in a very short time.

Indeed, it is stated from Riga, that it has already broken out at Orenburg and Kwan, and that several persons at St. Petersburg have been attacked by the influenza, a disease that usually precedes the cholera.—German paper.

THE CAMANCHES.—These Indians have refused to treat with the U. S. Commissioners, and the inference is, that they have been tampered with by Mexican emissaries. The governor of Texas, under a resolution of the legislature, has sent special agents to ascertain the dispositions of these Indians, with the view of taking steps to protect the frontier, should they appear hostile. The Camanches are a numerous and perfidious race, and we trust if they make a single demonstration, the United States will call out our Choctaws against them.—N. O. Jeffersonian.

SLANDER.—Show us a man that is not slandered, by some body, we will show you a very good-for nothing sort of person—that is, for nothing useful to himself or profitable to society. Do a meritorious act; and there are those that will hate and back-bite you. Earn a fair wage; and there are those who will envy and traduce you. Who of the good, the wise, or the great, now living or that have ever lived, but were surrounded by those who were ever ready by slanderous tongue, to sully their reputation! We wouldn't give a copper for a man or woman who has never been slandered. There can be no surer sign of commendable worth.—Orthopolitan.

GRATITUDE.—The Nashville Gazette, after describing a certain village at the mouth of a Western river, tells the following story:

"A southern gentleman on his way home from the East had the ill luck to stop at the village—he landed about bed time, and stopping at one of the taverns went to bed immediately after, requesting the landlord to arouse him should a boat coming up the river arrive. He had lain but about 15 minutes in bed before a boat arrived, and he was called up. When about to leave the landlord asked him to settle up. "What do I owe you for, and how much?" asked the gentleman. "For lodging 50 cents!" was the reply. The gentleman was astonished—fifty cents for 15 minutes lease upon a bed—that was too bad, but making the best of a hard bargain, he stepped up to the landlord. "Ah! sir," said the gentleman, "I owe you a thousand thanks—an immense amount of gratitude—for having aroused me so soon! 'Why so?' asked the astonished landlord. "Because had I slept till morning at the rate of 50 cents for 15 minutes, I would have been broke," replied the traveller, amidst roars of laughter from the lookers on."

A GOOD ONE.—Some time since, two or three young gentlemen in —, called upon Mr. D., as all good fellows would, prepared an egg-Nog for his friends, and they all drank pretty freely. Mrs. D., a very amiable lady, becoming somewhat displeased, retired.

At length Mr. D. lighted his friends to bed—he was, however, unwilling to go to bed himself; for he felt a little wistfully—recalling that some had said, "to drink sweet milk will destroy the effects of spirits;"—he stepped to the room door, and inquired of his wife, if there was any milk in the house?

"There is some on the table," she replied.

He examined, but could find none; returning to the door, he said,

"Mary, O Mary, didn't you say there was some milk here?"

Yes, there is some on the table.

After a second unsuccessful search, he went to the room door, and said,

"Mary, my dear, is that milk in anything, or is it just lying loose?"—S. C. Tem. Advocate.

The Memphis Appeal of the 9th inst. says:— Measures a being adopted by the citizens of Baltimore, "for the purpose of having the remains of the accomplished, noble, brave and lamented Ringgold brought from the battle field as soon as possible, and buried in the bosom of his own dear Maryland, at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, until such time as ample means shall have been raised to erect a monument over them." Also, should the contributions be sufficient, "to purchase and present to the daring and intrepid Walker, a splendid sword, suitably inscribed."

OPERATIONS ON THE PACIFIC.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of 23d ult., writes:—"The government has taken a step which is quite as decided and important as a march to the Mexican capital. The American squadron, under Com. Stockton have orders to take possession of St. Francisco and Monterey, and to hold those places against all opposition. I know this to be a fact."

"I loved my wife," said a wag, "at first, as much as ever any body did love a wife. For the first two months, I actually wanted to eat her up, and ever since then I've been sorry I didn't."