



THE REGISTER.

“Nullius in verba magistri.”

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1843.

As it seems to be better calculated to suit the convenience of the majority of our subscribers, as well as more agreeable to ourselves, we shall change our publication day to Saturday, commencing with next week. The next paper will therefore issue Saturday week.

The State Treasurer arrested!

The following extract of a letter from Jackson, under date, March 23d, we clip from the Benton Banner.

“On yesterday affidavits were made by Gov. Tucker and others charging Graves, the State Treasurer, with embezzling the public money. On which Mr. Chief Justice Sharkey ordered a warrant for the arrest of Graves, who who has since been arrested. The trial commenced in the Supreme Court Room before Judge Sharkey—Judges Quitman and Shattuck and Wm. and Sam. Yerger appeared for Col. Graves, and the Attorney General, Freeman, for the State. Some dozen witnesses, together with the Governor, were in attendance on the part of the State. The whole of this day has been occupied in the trial. The embezzlement is alleged to have been committed by Graves between the 1st of Dec. 1842, and the 22d inst. This evening, after a long argument, Judge Sharkey decided that he had, as an examining Justice the power to order an officer to take with him such persons as he should appoint, and to count the funds in the Treasury, and report the amount, and to examine the books and papers in the Treasurer's office, within the period in which the embezzlement is alleged to have been committed, and if necessary to bring them into Court. He accordingly made such an order, appointing the Sheriff of Hinds, and five or six other gentlemen, to count the funds, and examine the papers and report. Judge Sharkey, also, decided that the Governor had the right, on the refusal of the state Treasurer to permit him to examine the funds to use force, if necessary, to enable him to examine them. These decisions of Judge Sharkey are clearly correct, and are approved of here by nine tenths of the Bar, and citizens generally.”

Since the above was in type, we have the Jackson Southron of the 23rd which states that the Governor has made a requisition upon Lt. Col. James H. Bowman, of the Militia, “to hold himself in readiness for the protection of the State Capitol, and to summon the Captain of the Capitol Guards, and twelve other individuals, citizens of this place, to guard and protect the Capitol from fire or other molestation, and to see that no person entered the building not properly authorized.”

The Southron adds: “Whether the court or Governor may be enabled to examine the Treasurer's office for the purpose of seeing whether the public funds are safe, we are unable, from the present state of the investigation, to say. Public excitement is now so great that the Governor, or some one, will most assuredly know the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, Col. Graves. We must go to press without further delay, but we promise the public a full and complete expose of the whole matter in our next. The money, if safe, will be seen and counted before Col. Graves is released from custody. The train is set, and will be fired, either by the court, the Governor, or the people, and no mistake.”

By a letter from a friend at Grenada under date April 1st, we learn that information has been received there that Graves has escaped from custody, disguised as a negro wench!

The Vicksburg Sentinel says there is a rumor of the appointment of Hon. R. J. Walker as minister to France.

By the Great Western, seven days later dates have been received from England. She brought over \$750,000 specie. The inferior qualities of cotton had declined a shade.

A correspondent at Grenada Mi. informs us that one of the dogs of the place has run mad and bit several others. The Mayor and Old Hays have taken them in hand.

The Somerville (Tenn.) Reporter of the 11th ult. mentions a slight shock of an earthquake as having been felt in that place on the day previous.

Counterfeits are out on the bank of Auburn N. York; and Farmers Bank of Va., Richmond.

The communication of “J. W. L.” is from a highly respectable and intelligent citizen, and relates to a subject of interest. We would decidedly prefer his plan of appropriating the proceeds of the 500,000 acre donation to either he mentions. Of course it must be appropriated as limited by the donor, and we do not see the justice of giving it exclusively to the purpose of erecting a levee on the Mississippi, which would enure to “the few at the expense of the many.” Perhaps a better plan than either would be to divide it as judiciously as possible between several objects, if we can manage to elect some men who will take care of it honestly.

He is mistaken in supposing our paper neutral in such a sense as to exclude fair, candid and frank discussion of political principles. It is neutral in that sense which prevents it from stooping to the level of a partizan sewer, to indiscriminate personal abuse and detraction. It is free to expose either bad policy or mal-practice of incumbents of office as well as to applaud merit without reference to party. It does not support Mr. V. Buren or Calhoun because the editor cannot do it—it does not support Mr. Clay because we choose to let it alone—and it does not support Mr. Tyler because he does not deserve support. We think that is as plain as one's nose.

A destructive fire occurred in Cincinnati on the 25th ult., by which seven men were killed, twenty more or less seriously wounded by an explosion of one of the pork houses, and a large amount of property destroyed.

The End.

As we suppose it would be interesting, in these times of squinting towards Millerism, to read a description of the predicted “end,” we clip from an exchange paper the following extract from one of Miller's sermons.

“A small bright spot will first appear in the east, which will gradually expand as it approaches the earth. By and by, a small cloud will appear before the luminous ball, and between it and the earth. On this cloud will be seen the Son of Man, standing erect, his figure plainly visible to the spectators on the earth. At the sound of the trumpet (or some other signal) the bright spot having gradually illuminated the whole heavens, the righteous dead shall rise from their resting place, and the risen and the living saints shall together be caught up and meet the Saviour in the air, when they will be instantly changed and clothed with immortality. The Saviour will then present them to the Father, whose presence is denoted by this luminous mass, perfect, without spot or wrinkle. The Father will then give the Saints, by the marriage covenant, as a bride to the Son. They will then be constituted the new Jerusalem, and, together with the Saviour, will descend to the earth, which during their absence, has been purified, and the wicked burned up, where the Saints will dwell with Christ forever.”

Experiments in light.

The Washington Madisonian states that an “Exhibition of a novel character took place at the Executive mansion on Saturday evening last, under the direct permission and auspices of the President of the U. States. This was a practical illustration of the various forms of artificial light applicable to light-house illumination, accompanied with apparatus of the most costly and perfect description now known and used for such purposes. Several forms of Catoptical apparatus, with suitable lights, were shown, and also a Dioptric light formed by a large carcel lamp, placed in the focus of a superb Polysonal lens, thirty inches in diameter. The Bude light and the celebrated Drummond light were also exhibited, to the astonishment and admiration of the large party of ladies and gentlemen who graced the occasion with their presence.”

A simple Magnet.

Davis of Boston, who is probably the greatest magnetician in the U. States, lately showed us a simple method of producing a magnetic needle, a knowledge of which may often prove essentially useful in determining directions, where a regular compass cannot be readily obtained. The process consists in simply twisting a piece of wire or iron rod. Mr. Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nail rod, about six inches long, and fixed one end in a vice, twisted the iron (cold) two or three times round; and then balancing it on the point of a needle, the iron being slightly bent for that purpose, it readily assumed its true magnetic position of north and south.

Such little discoveries tend to bring the most useful sciences within the

reach of every capacity, and contribute largely to the prosperity of free and enlightened communities.—N. York Mechanic.

From the N. Y. Union.

Reminiscences of the American Parliament.

The Hon. Mr. Bouldin of Virginia.—This gentleman was the successor of John Randolph of Roanoke. He was a well educated Virginia gentleman of the old school; had had some experience in the Legislature of his native State; and, on entering the halls of the American Congress, evidently anticipated, a brilliant career and the attainment of a lasting fame. As he made his debut as the successor of a man, who in his day and generation, had filled a large space in the public eye, much was expected of him; and all eyes were eagerly turned towards him, when for the first time in his life he rose, and bowing to the woolsack, pronounced those words which have such an effect on the young aspirant, when they echo through the vestibule and reach the ear, of “Mr. Speaker.”

The Hon. Mr. Bouldin was not a great man, but he nevertheless aspired to the highest honors and distinctions of his countrymen; and as he fancied the world expected much of him, he was at times in a state of excitement, lest he should not come up to the full measure of public expectation.

Many days and weeks elapsed after he entered Congress; and to the surprise of every one, he omitted to offer the usual resolution of respect for the memory of his predecessor, John Randolph of Roanoke, to whose death he was indebted for the seat he held in the House of Representatives. Why he delayed an act which parliamentary courtesy and custom demanded, no one could conjecture; but the neglect he manifested was a subject of remark, if not of reproach, on the part of every one.

The Hon. Henry A. Wise, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Randolph had been in Congress but a brief period; and, as Mr. Bouldin appeared to be neglectful of his duty, and gave no evidence of any intention to present a resolution of respect and condolence, Mr. Wise made up his mind to do that act of common duty.

One morning, in the month of January or February, 1832, immediately after the journal had been read, and the chaplain had performed his service, Mr. Wise rose and stated, in substance, that he had waited several weeks in expectation that the immediate successor of Mr. Randolph, would present the usual resolution of respect for the memory of his predecessor; but, finding that the gentleman was not disposed to do so, he held in his hand a series of resolutions becoming the occasion, and the fame of the venerated dead, which he would send to the Speaker's table for the action and decision of the House.

The instant Mr. Wise resumed his seat, Mr. Bouldin leaped to the floor, and proceeded to state the reasons that governed him, in omitting to offer resolutions of respect for the memory of his predecessor. After the lapse of a moment, it was noticed that he began to wander, his language was wild and incoherent, and he appeared to be under the influence of strong and uncontrollable excitement. At last he began to reel—he tottered—his countenance was suffused with an unnatural flush—he pitched forward, and fell upon the desk before him!

It was at first supposed that he had fainted—but on raising him from his prostrate state, it was discovered that the vital spark had fled—the unhappy sufferer was a dead man! A thrill of horror ran through the House, and an adjournment immediately took place.

Mr. Bouldin was thrown into apoplexy, by the excitement, the incident of the morning created; and, by the consciousness, that he had inadvertently, perhaps, neglected to do that justice to one of the most eminent of the sons of Virginia—a man, who no matter what were his eccentricities, follies, absurdities and peculiar course of public life, was the pride and boast of the Old Dominion.

And, although the young and gifted Mr. Wise was unwittingly the moving cause of the melancholy incident related, he of course was not censurable; and, assuredly no one could have more sincerely deplored the affair than he did.

An incident somewhat similar, though it was not attended with death, occurred in the House of Representatives, in the year 1838. The Hon. Richard Haws of the Kentucky delegation was the hero of it.

Mr. Haws, who was a man of very decided talents, made his appearance in the House of Representatives at the opening of the extra session of 1837, and remained a silent member till the

month of June, 1840. As the session was rapidly drawing to a close, Mr. Haws, who possessed all the modesty that belongs to genius realized much embarrassment in reference to a speech that he wished to deliver. For the purpose of having something to send to his constituents.

Day after day, and week after week, he delayed speaking, out of sheer diffidence. At last, however he made up his mind to speak, and a day by the courtesy of members, was set apart for him.

By agreement, the Hon. Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, who is one of the most eloquent men of the times, by the way, had the floor for an hour or two. Mr. Haws followed him.

Mr. Haws' seat was close to Mr. Legare's and while that gentleman was speaking, a crowd, including the entire delegation from Kentucky, was gathered around him. He closed his speech, and Mr. Haws took the floor. At that moment the crowd began to disperse, and the Kentucky delegation moving off, left Mr. Haws to speak to vacated seats. He went on but a moment, before he began to falter and reel, and ere another moment had elapsed fell lifeless on his desk. He was instantly removed, medical aid was called, and by timely interposition he was restored. He remained in Congress till its close; but never attempted to speak again; and declined a re-election. He was a man of very decided talent.

Communicated.

M^y Yoekana, Ponola County Mi.

Mr. Editor:—As you have eschewed politics in your paper, and avowed a determination to “nil your flag to the standard of no political leader” I infer that you will open your columns to the discussion of subjects of a general character alone. I shall therefore, in submitting the following hasty reflections, endeavor to avoid encroaching upon your prerogative of neutrality, by exhibiting any party bias in my remarks.

My object is to call the attention of the public to the disposition which shall be made of the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land, donated to the State by the general government.

The act of Congress which grants the 500,000 acres of land in question to the States, contains the following language.

“There shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act, 500,000 acres of land, for purposes of internal improvement.”

Mississippi is one of the States named, and has, through her Legislature, accepted of this donation, upon the terms prescribed—and an engineer has been appointed for the purpose of surveying a route for a levee on the bank of the Mississippi river, commencing at the Tennessee line to be constructed out of the proceeds of said land.

I will notice, in the first place, two other propositions which have been submitted to the public for the application of the funds arising from a sale of this land, and then suggest a fourth for consideration.

The first is from the editor of the Jackson Mississippian, contained in that paper of the 2d March ult., as follows: “But we confess, would Congress authorize the diversion of the fund to another purpose, we would like to see it placed in a channel to build up a system of universal education in the State.”

I must acknowledge that the plan of the Mississippian has some plausibility at first view. But experience teaches us that the free school system can never be carried into successful operation in the south. Several of the southern States have tried the experiment, but the funds have universally been squandered, and no good has ever accrued from it. Such a system is very well adapted to the Middle and Northern States, but the poorer classes at the south are too proud to receive gratuitous instruction. Moreover this fund would probably fall into the hands of the members of the Legislature of the different counties, or some other irresponsible individuals, and never be accounted for, or if accounted for, would probably be very unequally distributed, and very little if any good derived from it.

The other proposition to which I referred is from Col. Volney E. Howard, and is contained in his letter to the editor of the Mississippian, (announcing himself as a candidate for Senator in Congress from this State,) and published in that paper of the 2d March.

Col Howard proposes to appropriate the proceeds of this land to the payment of the Mississippi Union Bank Bonds and the Bonds of the Planters Bank of Mississippi. But as the discussion of this proposition would involve the whole bond question, I will pass it by without any further notice, except merely to dissent from his estimate of the value of these lands, (\$10 per acre.) In these hard

times I think \$2 per acre would be a fair estimate of their real value, unimproved; and at that price, it would produce \$1,000,000.

The Mississippian admits that “all who know any thing of the feelings of the members of the last Legislature, bonders and anti-bonders, whigs and democrats, are well aware that it was universally conceded, that inasmuch as East Mississippi would receive the two per cent fund, for the purposes named in the act of its appropriation by Congress, the North was entitled to the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land donated to the State by the same act.”

Well now Mr. Editor, as it seems to be “universally conceded” that the north is “entitled to the proceeds of the 500,000 acres of land donated to the State” by the general government, is it not just and equitable that the north should direct in what manner these funds should be appropriated?—and I presume it will be “universally conceded” that nine tenths of the citizens of North Mississippi would prefer the expenditure of this fund in cleaning out our interior rivers, and improving their navigation, to its being appropriated in erecting a levee on the bank of the Mississippi river, where the population is very sparse, and by which the chief benefit from it would accrue to the general government and a few land speculators.

A levee on the banks of the Mississippi river, after it is constructed, requires constant attention to keep it up; and that attention can never be had until it is settled up, and has a permanent population on its banks.

But let us review some of the advantages that would be derived from the permanent improvement of the navigation of our little rivers in the interior, by removing all obstructions, clearing out their channels, and straightening them by means of canals and drains.—By removing all obstructions and straightening the channel, our rivers, year after year, would confine themselves more and more within their banks, and as the natural effect of running water is to wear and deepen the channel, we may certainly calculate that the cost of improving the navigation would diminish annually, and the swamp lands annually become more and more valuable.

It would also be the means of insuring to our population a greater degree of health, which of itself would be a sufficient remuneration for bringing our swamp lands into cultivation, for it may be said of health, as of justice, “that it cannot be paid for at a high price.”

No one can soberly conclude that the vast tracts of swamp and other uncultivated lands in this State, are to continue forever in their present waste and noxious condition. Every one must anticipate a day when they will be brought under the dominion of man, when, “the dry earth will appear and yield forth abundantly its increase, some twenty some fifty and some a hundred fold.”—But this is the end—when is to be the beginning? Even now is as fit a time as any—none better can be looked for. We shall never be in a better condition for commencing a permanent system of bringing into cultivation all of our low lands. This will afford employment to all our idle hands; will strengthen ourselves by gaining laborers from abroad, check emigration to other States, and eventually convert our own little State into another Eden. Any one at all conversant with the interior of our State, knows that capital only is wanted to bring under profitable cultivation many thousands of acres of as good land as any in the world. There is no finer country than ours, not even the far famed Delta of the Nile will show better land for production, than the bottom lands bordering on our rivers. But what is the appearance of those lands in their present condition? you will behold large tracts of rich land in their primitive unproductiveness, all exhibiting to the eye the same uninviting aspect—the same abandonment of nature to herself, and the same appearance of desolation—a dreary expanse of waste land. All that has been effected in reclaiming them has been at the cost of individuals; and in this, as in every other undertaking, there is a point beyond which individual energy and capital cannot go.

We have reached that point, and now public enterprise and capital should be brought into action to effect that which private interest and industry cannot accomplish. One generation or other must commence this mighty work, and why not this one? The enterprise is not one of doubtful utility or success, for it is one which must in the very nature of things, be some time undertaken and finished. The Legislature by the proper application of the proceeds of this 500,000 acres of land can effect this desirable and all important object. It is time that the agricultural interest

should have some share of the fostering care of the Legislature.

The commerce of this State, to be successful and permanent, must be based on agriculture, steadily and profitably carried out, practically in every and all its branches. The Legislature have expended great sums in catching at shadows, while they have run aside the substance. Let that honorable body establish a permanent system of progress in internal improvement, based upon this ample fund, annually appropriated—let the different sections of North Mississippi elect Commissioners to superintend the disbursement of these funds—and let us bend every nerve to the full development of our immense Agricultural resources.

It is said of families they “should buy only what they cannot do without.” It is equally true of states and nations, they should only buy what they cannot produce. This is our policy. We must supply and keep our people at home, and by the equally cheap production of all of every thing we want, exclude from our markets the surplus of the north west, and compel them to send here for sale or exchange, only such articles as we cannot produce, or such as will not enter into injurious competition with our own productions.

But there is another view of this subject of no small importance. The improvement of the navigation of our small streams, by increasing the facilities of trade and commerce, would greatly enhance the value of our improved lands. Not to the same extent perhaps, that it would the unimproved swamp lands—but still its influence would be felt throughout the whole extent of the country.—What is it but the great facilities of commerce that causes the lands in the vicinity of Memphis to bring from 15 to \$20 per acre, when lands of the same quality in north Mississippi are selling for one third that amount. I would not presume to contend that our small streams, could ever be made to compare with the great Mississippi in point of navigation. But let us suppose that fifty or a hundred thousand dollars was judiciously applied to the improvement of the navigation of the Tallahatchie river, and the same amount on the Tombigbee, and the same on each navigable stream in north Mississippi annually for a few years in succession, would not its influence be felt? yea and seen too from one end of the State to the other.

As my sheet is out, I will close by subscribing myself,

Yours &c.
J. W. L.

Alabama Gold.

The Alabamian says:—“The broken land in some parts of Randolph and Tallapoosa counties, are said to teem with the precious mineral. In the latter county a considerable number of persons have recently made entries of land, with a view to commence mining operations immediately. The gold is found, we are informed, in what miners term “rock veins,” and a yield is obtained by crushing the rock in some rude wooden contrivance, of two or three pwts. per day to the hand.

Thought is an exalted gift—superior to language. The painter may portray the beauty of the rose, but he cannot copy its fragrance.

Marriage is like a mouse trap—once get in, and you are caught, without the least prospect of recovering your liberty.

Communicated.

Blue eyed one.

Blue eyed one, blue eyed one, come hither to me; I'll sing thee a song 'neath the old oak tree, The queen of the garden, the ruby lip'd rose, On the emerald throne by the rivulet's side. Come hither my rose bud, and oh! shine the pearl of dawn; O! blush the gay queen in her own haughty glow; I'll sing thee a song, and the burden shall be Blue eyed one, blue eyed one, I languish for thee.

So laden with sweets is each sip of the gale, I know my beloved is crossing the vale, The tulip is quaffing his cup fall of dew, The turtle is murmuring his vows to the yew— Oh waste not such moments, so precious to love: Come drink with the tulips, & court with the dove; I'll sing thee a song, and the burden shall be Blue eyed one, blue eyed one, I languish for thee.

Panola Apr. 3d, 1843. PANOLA BARD.

See “Dark eyed one, dark eyed one” by John R. Planché Esq., as sung by Mr. Horn.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the Steamer John H. Bills; being her first voyage from Burlington to N. Orleans; and having returned, would respectfully inform the public that said boat, in our estimation, is well adapted for the navigation of the Tallahatchie river. And having every confidence in her officers, we take pleasure in recommending this boat to the patronage of our fellow citizens.

Joshua T. Brown, Wm. M. Harrison, Thos. Mauldin, A. M. Caruthers, R. B. Thacker, W. C. Davis, Sam'l W. Evans, Wm. P. Allison, W. P. Brooks, W. Higginbottom, E. B. Dooley, Felix G. Shipp, Sam'l W. Rawlins, Benj. H. Joyner, William Jolly, James Sims, H. D. Redwine. Ponola Mi. April 2, 1843. 4-11