

We cheerfully comply with the Auditor's request to insert the following circular to tax collectors, as the knowledge contained therein, is not only useful to the collector of the public revenue, but to the citizens generally; the manner in which the laws of this State are published and distributed give us a fine opportunity of becoming acquainted with their provisions: [Notice.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, (Jackson,) 4th Sept. 1832.
Dear Sir:—It was my intention to have made forms for all legal claims against the State, with such rules and references as would ensure to each officer or claimant a sure guide in making out claims against the State, and each citizen a proper test of the validity of such claims; this intention I have not abandoned—I have commenced the work, but deferred completing it until after the first session of the Legislature under the new Constitution, until which time you will please receive the following rules and references to assist you in the discharge of your duty as a collector of the public revenue.

RULE 1. So soon as a vendor of slaves comes into your county you should demand of him a bond, (the form of which I herewith enclose you) in conformity with the 4th sec. statute 1825, p. 124. If the vendor of slaves refuses to give the bond, you should immediately inform the District Attorney or Attorney General of the same, and require them to bring suit against him.—Should you be satisfied that he would escape, or be out of the State, before either of them could bring the suit, you are required to employ the best attorney you can obtain to bring the suit, and the Legislature, I have no doubt, will compensate him for his services. If the vendor of slaves give the bond required, you will give him a certificate, the form of which I also enclose you, which will license him to sell slaves for two months only. When he undertakes to cancel his bond, by rendering a true and perfect account on oath, of all sales of slaves made by him during the term of two months—he should make out an account, specifying the number and names of each slave sold by him in the State, the amount for which it was sold, and the name of the purchaser, to which statement you should swear him. Should he fail to pay the tax on his sales of slaves when his bond becomes due, or fail to pay the tax on his sales, made without a certificate, you should levy on his property, or the property of his security, immediately, unless you should be content to pay the tax yourself.

Agreeably to the 6th section of the statute of 1826, p. 20, every person is a vendor of slaves who buys and sells them for a profit—it matters not whether he is a citizen or not. There would be nothing more easy than to evade the law if every citizen were exempt from its operation.

In making your return to the Auditor he will expect you to make a return of the accounts or statements sworn to by the vendors of slaves.

2. The statute of 1826, p. 28, makes it your duty, on the first Monday of December in each and every year, to call on the clerks of the several Courts of Record, (which means every clerk) and the sheriff of your county, for a duplicate statement of all money received by them for the use of the State and county. That received for the use of the State should be separated from that received for the use of the county. It also requires you to give duplicate receipts, on payment of the money, one to be sent to the Auditor and the other to the County Treasurer. Should the clerk or sheriff refuse or neglect to pay the amount collected by him, you are required by the same law to collect it by distress. Should the clerk or sheriff deny having received any money for the use of the State, you should take his certificate to that effect. Should either refuse to make the statement, you should immediately apply to the Auditor; he will send you one if they have furnished one to his office; and if they have not he will enforce the law against them as it directs.

3. You are required to be vigilant in assessing the persons and property not assessed by the assessor. It is a certain consequence that some will be overlooked and you will receive the highest commissions for assessing them. You should keep a book appended to your other assessment book for this purpose.

4. No allowance will be made for lands advertised and not sold for want of time, unless you show that the advertisements were made on or before the 3d Monday in February. Before you advertise lands you should carefully examine the law, (R. C. sec. 16, p. 290.)

5. You should present your account of insolventcies and excess of taxation to the special term of your County Court, required to be holden on the 3d Monday in February, for allowance. The Auditor will not allow it without it is previously allowed by the County Court, unless you produce a certificate from the clerk of that court that there was no court held at which you could have had it allowed.

It is desirable that you should receive all the claims against the State you can in the payment of taxes. It is a great convenience to the people, and prevents, in some degree, an imposition often practiced on them. Therefore send you the following remarks and references, that you may form a correct judgment of them presented to you.

The items of every account against the State should be particularly specified, as required by the statute of 1824, p. 74.

In all cases where any person who shall be presented or indicted by the grand Jury shall be discharged from such presentation or indictment, neither the clerk or sheriff shall charge fees for the same, but it shall be deemed to be included in the public services. R. C. sec. 4, p. 272. It does not matter, in my opinion, whether the prisoner is discharged, whether it be by nolle prosequi or acquittal before trial, if he be discharged at all without a legal trial, the clerk and sheriff are not entitled to their fees out of the State Treasury. It should, therefore, appear on the face of the account, or in the certificate of the clerk, that the prisoner was acquitted, and the cost was not taxed on the prosecutor, or that he was convicted and was discharged by taking the oath of insolvency agreeably to law. R. C. pp. 147, 253.

Every Clerk's account, before it can be allowed by the Auditor, must also exhibit a full statement of each account, stating the particular charges, services or things, for which the allowance is made, with the amount of charge or cost for each item. When the account is thus out, the Attorney General or District Attorney must certify, that he has examined it and found it to be correct—under that certificate may be set out the order of court allowing the same with the certificate of the clerk, that the amount stated in the account is correct—was examined by the Attorney General or District Attorney, allowed by the court, and is in full compensation to him, for such services, up to a particular date, specified, Rev. Code, 172—States of 1824, page 74.

For the compensation to Sheriffs for services to

be paid for out of the State Treasury, see Revised Code, page 263—Sec. 10; Statutes of 1824, pages 94 and 96. Their account should be made out with the same minuteness—examined, allowed and certified in the manner above set forth.

Constables are allowed \$3 for summoning a jury of inquest over a dead body.—Coroners are allowed \$10, and Justices of the Peace \$5 (St. 1826, p. 102) for holding the inquest, all to be paid out of the State Treasury, when the verdict of the jury is "death by the violence of another" which verdict should appear underneath the account, with the certificate of the Clerk, that such was the verdict of the jury of inquest. Constables are allowed \$2 for each day's attendance upon the Chancery, Supreme, Circuit and Criminal Courts. Their accounts for attendance upon the Chancery Court, will be allowed upon the order of the Chancellor and certificate of the Clerk; upon all the other Courts, they must be examined, allowed and certified by the District Attorney, Court and Clerk. When the attendance is upon the Supreme Court, the Clerk should state in the certificate, that no other Constable was allowed compensation at that term. Statutes of 1824, page 97, of 1828, page 65.

The compensation to Grand Jurors, from June 28th, 1822, up to February 14th, 1825, is \$1 per day from that time to the 31st January, 1826, is \$1 50. From then to February, 1827, it was nothing; since that time, it has been and still is, \$1 50 per day. See Rev. Code, p. 137, sec. 143—Statutes of 1825, page 120, sec. 6—of 1826, p. 60, sec. 1—and of 1827, p. 127, sec. 4, which repeats the law of 1826 and thereby revises the law of 1825. There are three things you should not fail to observe in a Grand Juror's certificate, the term, the number of days and the amount, which should always appear in the certificate.—Simple as the certificate of a grand juror really is, there are clerks in the State that, through ignorance or negligence, make them out incorrectly—in fact, but a few certificates of any kind are presented to this office, in a strictly legal form. You should be particular, and not receive any certificate of a date anterior to 1822, unless the law under which it issued, is referred to in the certificate, which in fact should be the case in all certificates, except Grand Jurors.

The State pays no witnesses that are not summoned "on behalf of the State," and not then, unless the Clerk certifies "the amount of compensation, that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the prosecution, or that he was acquitted, and the costs not taxed on the prosecutor, as the case may be." See Rev. Code, p. 128, sec. 105. The compensation of witnesses, thus summoned, is now, and has been since June 1822, \$1 50 per day, and six cents per mile, (no ferrage) except the year 1826, when it was only \$1 per day.

To entitle a Physician to receive pay out of the State Treasury, for attending on a prisoner confined in Jail; the Sheriff must certify that he, upon the notification of the Jailor, summoned the Clerk of the Circuit Court, &c.—Eq'r's Justice of the Peace, who together with himself, examined the prisoner, found him in need of medical assistance, and called in Dr. — to attend and administer medical aid to him. The clerk will certify that the prisoner proved himself insolvent, by taking the insolvent oath—and that the account as set forth, was examined by the Attorney General or District Attorney, and allowed by the Court.

All Claims against the State, should be attested by the seal of the Court, by which they were allowed, or from which they emanated, and the original of every account should be filed away by the Clerk, and a certified copy furnished the claimant—see Statute of 1829, pages 61 and 62.

A strict observance of the above rules, remarks and references, I hope, will smooth the pathway of your duty, and enable you to account punctually for the revenues of the present year.

With sentiments of proper regard, I am, dear sir, your obedient servant,

T. B. J. HADLEY,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

State of Mississippi, County of —
Know all men by these presents, That we — now of — county, State of Mississippi, are held and firmly bound unto Abram M. Scott, Governor of the State of Mississippi, and to his successors in office, in the sum of two hundred dollars, good and lawful money of the United States, value received, for the payment of which we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally by these presents. In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals this — day of —, A. D. 1832.

The condition of the above obligation is such, That whereas the above named — hath been and now is a vendor of merchandise or slaves, (which by the laws of the State aforesaid are declared to be merchandise,) in the county of — and State aforesaid, and whereas, by the laws of said State, a tax is due on all sales of merchandise, and also on all sales of slaves, and whereas, by the laws aforesaid, the vendor of slaves or merchandise, shall well and truly before leaving the State, make a true and perfect account on oath, of all sales of merchandise or slaves, on which he is bound by the laws aforesaid, to pay a tax, and shall well and truly pay to the tax collector of — county, said State aforesaid, the lawful tax due thereon, within two months from the date of the above, and within thereof, to be and remain null and void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. In witness whereof, the aforesaid obligors have hereunto set their hands and seals, the day and date above written.

L. S.
L. S.

State of Mississippi, County of —
I, —, Tax Collector, (or Assessor and Collector, as the case may be,) in and for the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that — a vendor of slaves in said county, hath this day entered into bond before me, in due form, as required by the act of Assembly, entitled "An act, regulating sales of merchandise at auction, and for other purposes," passed 20th of February, 1825.

All claims must be endorsed before they are presented for allowance.

Murder.—The body of Mr. Robert Carson, was found on Sunday last on the plantation of Col. P. Hogsett, near Selbertown, in this county, presenting every appearance of having been murdered. On the examination, by the Coroner, it appeared his skull, just back of the right temple, had been broken, and his under jaw literally shattered to pieces. His gun, which he took from the house with him, was lying near the body broken. Alfred, a negro man belonging to Mr. G. W. West, has been committed for trial.

Natchez.

CULTURE OF SILK.

DEEDHAM, Mass., September 21.—A gentleman who has recently returned from an excursion through Connecticut, states that from his observations he is fully convinced that the culture and manufacture of silk must become a staple and profitable business in New England—the climate and soil being well adapted to the growth of the mulberry tree, and the genius and enterprise of the inhabitants equal to the task of producing silk goods superior to the imported. Connecticut pays to her sons a bounty of fifty cents per pound on all silk reeled on the improved plan, and one dollar on every one hundred mulberry trees set out in the manner prescribed. This example of the wood-enutting lady is worthy of being followed—and we would say to her sister Massachusetts, "Go thou, and do likewise."

Stimulated by the encouragement received from the State, the single town of Mansfield has, from a careful estimate grown four tons of raw silk this season, which, when reeled, will bring about \$35,000—and when thrown into sewing (as most of it probably will be, in the families of the producers,) its value will be enhanced to nearly double that sum, say \$60,000! Four or five adjoining towns have, from fair estimates, each produced a quantity equal to that grown in Mansfield. It is not doubted that another year the stock will be increased one third. A Connecticut farmer calculates that one acre of land well stocked with mulberry trees is worth forty-nine acres of the rest of his farm!

The business of silk growing, then, must be profitable! but our farmers are deterred from embarking in it, because some time and money must be spent in the outset, without affording immediate profit. To meet this difficulty the State should offer some encouragement to induce people to begin—and once begun, yankee industry would be able to compete with the world in the culture. If government manages rightly, it cannot be doubted that ten years hence, more than one hundred tons of raw silk will be annually raised in this country. Will not this quantity invite artisans and manufacturers? and may we not conclude that the time is not far distant when the people of this western continent will be clad in silken robes of their own manufacture?

POLICE.

Boston, Sept. 24—Patrick Joy was examined yesterday morning, on the complaint of the City Marshal, for "selling spirituous liquor without license; to be used and drunk in and about the premises of said Joy, situated in Broad street." Joy confessed the fact, but said he was not guilty. It appeared, by the witnesses, that he had a merry-making in his cellar, and that while grog and guiny and fiddling and frolic was making joy at the principal scene of action, Joy was making profits at his bar, by administering the crater. There was any thing but joy in his face, however, when he made his defence. "May it please yer worship's honor, ye see when a man's after doing an out of the way sort o' things, that no one else wud be doing, there's shame in doing that like, for no honest man wud wear the censure. But, yer worship, there's mighty difference 'twixt that and the laudable endeavor of an honest man to be getting an honest living. How can I be guilty, yer honor, when I do no more 'an what is done in every cellar in Broad street? Now, that's a clear settler of the case. Furr sure yer worship musn't be so 'particular' to me, while all the rest are neglected."

Joy's eloquence did not avail him. He was fined \$16 and the costs \$3 51.

Don Miguel's Mother.—In one of the cells of a Paris mad-house is confined a noble Portuguese, whose brother, only twelve years of age, was hung at Coimbra as the accomplice of a plan to overthrow the existing form of government! "What shall we do with this child?" said the chief Judge to a woman: "he is only twelve years old."—"Twelve years old!" she replied, "so much the better! Let him be hanged forthwith, he will sup with the angels; and let his brother (who is a little older) witness the execution from the foot of the scaffold." The woman who thus commanded the cold blooded murder of the child was the mother of the present tyrant of Portugal. The execution took place; and the brother who witnessed this horrible spectacle, lost his senses. The care and ability of Dr. Blanche restored him to health; but still pursued by the phantom of his brother's strangled corpse he became mad a second time.

Webster's History.—A new history of the United States, by Mr. Noah Webster, has been lately published at New Haven. It forms a compact volume of three hundred and fifty pages, and is adapted to the use of schools, and of such readers as may wish to refresh their recollection of the principal events in the history of the country. The work is not confined to a narrative of events of the history of the country, but it embraces a variety of other information, designed to explain the state of the country, the condition and character of the inhabitants, their habits and pursuits, the nature of the government, and the progress of improvement. There is prefixed to it a brief historical account of our English ancestors, from the earliest times of their settlement in America; and an account of the conquest of South America by the Spaniards. It closes with some useful advice to the young, the object and tendency of which is to make them good men and valuable members of society.

POPULARITY.—There is one species of popularity, and only one, which may be truly prized. It is that of which Lord Mansfield spoke, when, in the celebrated case of the King against Wilkes, he exclaimed, "I wish popularity; but it is that popularity which follows, not that which is run after. It is that popularity which, sooner or later, never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends by noble means. I will not do that which my conscience tells me is wrong, to gain the huzzas of thousands, or the daily praise of all the papers which come from the press; I will not avoid doing that which I think is right, though it should draw on me the whole artillery of libels, all that falsehood and malice can invent, or the credulity of a deluded people can swallow. I can say with a great magistrate, upon an occasion and under circumstances not unlike, *Ego hoc animo semper fuit: invidiam virtute patiam, laud infamiam putarem.*"

THE Subscriber has just received and is now opening a fresh supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
Hats, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, &c., which he offers for sale low for cash, or on a credit.

JAMES JONES,

Woodville, October 20, 1832.

WOODVILLE:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 20, 1832.

The election returns from the different precincts in this County, to supply the vacancy in the Convention, occasioned by the resignation of G. C. Brandon, Esq., had not been received when our paper was put to press.

Mr. CALHOUN's letter to the State Rights meeting in Chesterfield, S. C., we shall publish in our next number.—"The comparison which it draws (says the Charleston Evening Post) between the new act and those of 1816, 1824, & 1826, must satisfy every Southern man, who has ever viewed in its true light the enormity of the system, that its worst features are aggravated, and convince him of the error or hypocrisy of those who have triumphantly greeted, as a magnanimous boon, at the hand of our oppressors—an act, by which, so far as dependent on the agency of Congress, "the ruin of the South is sealed."

We refer our readers, for the latest information from the Convention, to the following letter written to the Editor of the P. G. Correspondent:

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated
JACKSON, Oct. 9, 1832.

"On Tuesday evening last the question was taken on Mr. Howard's amendment, and decided in the negative—yeas 26, nays 18. The section as it stands at present reads thus:—"The High Court of Errors and Appeals shall consist of three Judges, any two of whom shall form a quorum; the Legislature shall divide the State into as many Districts as there are Judges, and the qualified electors of each District shall elect one Judge; for the term of six years. By the sixth article a Judge is required to be 30 years of age to make him eligible to the Supreme Bench: By the 7th section, the Supreme Court is to be held at such place as the Legislature shall prescribe until the year 1836; and afterwards at the seat of government. The reason of this is that they wish to give the State time to erect public buildings, provide a library, &c."

The Circuit Judges are to be elected by the qualified electors of their respective Districts, to hold their offices for the term of four years, and to reside in their Districts, and to be of the age of 26 years. Neither they or the Judges of the Supreme Court are required to be lawyers, but the people are left free to choose whom they please.

A Probate Court is to be established in each county "with jurisdiction in all matters testamentary and of administration, in Orphans' business and the allotment of dower, in cases of infidelity and lunacy, and over persons non compos mentis." The Judge of Probate is to be elected by the qualified electors of the county for the term of two years.

The Clerk of the Supreme Court is to be appointed for four years; and the Clerks of the Circuit, Probate, and other Inferior Courts, are to be elected by the people for two years.

A board of County police is to be established, to consist of five persons to be elected by the people for the term of two years, and to have jurisdiction over highways, ferries and bridges and other matters of County police. The Clerk of the Probate Court is to be Clerk of the board.

A competent number of Justices of the Peace are to be elected by the people either of the County or of Districts as may be prescribed by law, and to hold their offices for two years. Their jurisdiction is to extend to all cases where the principal of the amount in controversy does not exceed fifty dollars, and the right of appeal from their decisions is secured under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. The clause respecting the Attorney General & District Attorney stand as reported by the Committee. The Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Judges of the Circuit Court, may be removed by an address of two-thirds of the Legislature instead of "a majority" as reported by the Committee.

The above is a brief abstract of the Judicial System as reported by the committee of the whole, and I think it is likely to go through the Convention with little or no alteration. For such particulars as are not herein mentioned, I must refer you to the report of the select committee, which you have already published.

Mr. Hicks introduced a resolution requiring the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Accounts, and Attorney General to reside at the Seat of Government; which was passed through the committee of the whole. The State has long complained of the want of such a provision, and I have no doubt it will give general satisfaction.—The resolution which I spoke of as having been introduced by Mr. Trotter appointing a committee to prepare and fix a bill of apportionment has been reconsidered and indefinitely postponed.

The Convention have now under consideration the report of the committee on the General Provisions. The first section of the report is retained so that the ministers are now eligible to office.—The second section is amended so that "a regular statement of all receipts and expenditures of public moneys shall be published annually," instead of "biennially," as proposed by the committee. The 6th section is altered so as to allow divorces to be granted only in Chancery as heretofore. Speaking of Chancery reminds me that I have said nothing about this Court.

The question of the establishment of a separate Superior Court of Equity, has been argued on a resolution of Mr. Hurst, to strike out the sixth section of the old constitution, (which provides for the establishment of the present Chancery Court,) and to vest Equity jurisdiction in the Circuit Courts respectively. Upon this resolution the Convention resolved itself into committee of the whole, and it was struck out, from the word Resolved, and a resolution establishing a separate Superior Court of Chancery adopted in its stead, and the Chancery of the committee was the people; but upon the system of popular election (preferring to separate court of chancery to having the chancellor elected by the people) united with the opponents of the court, and the contention disagreed to the report of the committee of the whole. My opinion is that all chancery jurisdiction will be vested in the circuit courts of the several counties, and that there will be no distinct chancery court.

To return to the report of the committee on General Provisions: The introduction of slaves into the State, as merchandise, is prohibited after the first day of May, 1833, by the 9th section. The 9th section, providing the method of altering the

constitution, was passed in committee of the whole by a vote of 30 to 12.

The convention will get through with the report of the several committees this evening, and expect will proceed to pass them in convention tomorrow, in two or three days. As the amended reports are passed I will send you of them as they are finally acted on.

Mr. Duncan, of Adams, and Mr. Freeling Claiborne, left this morning for their homes in consequence of a report having reached this insurrection having broken out among the slaves of Wilkinson county. They had leave of absence—the first for ten days, the last for a shorter period.

From the Mississippi ELECTION OF SENATOR.

That the Hon. Powhatan Ellis has vacated the office of Judge of the Federal Court, by vacating his seat in the Senate of the United States, is a fact which I presume is pretty generally known to the people of Mississippi. It has become necessary to fill this vacancy; and the power to do this is by the constitution vested in the State Legislature. The right to instruct and the command to obey are principles which are regarded orthodox by the politicians of this country; consequently the wishes of the people should on all practicable occasions be consulted. There may not be improper to bring to their notice previous to the meeting of our State Legislature, an individual who will be a candidate to represent in the Senate of the Union. I allude to F. DeGraffenreid, who was speaker of the House of Representatives during the last and the present sessions of our Legislature.

Honesty is the first and most important qualification which a candidate for office should possess. Without this virtue no man can be truly and ever agreeable may be his person, however possessing his manners, however commanding his talents—all these, if honesty be wanting, are of avail. Otherwise you would have no guarantee that talents might not be perverted; that, in the behalf they ought to be exerted. It is an established rule, in private relations, never, without to employ dishonest agents to transact business. It would, I apprehend, hold equally good in public relations. "In public as well as in private life," said Washington, "honesty is always the best policy." If the remark be founded in truth, as assuredly is, then should we in choosing our public functionaries make honesty a sine qua non—of their qualification. Nothing, indeed, has decided more to endear the present Chief Magistrate of the Union to the people thereof than his honest and manly, but indignantly from the president's mansion, and point him to his Hermitage. De Graffenreid's moral character is unassailable—exceptionable. And for honesty both private and political, I will say, (and the people of this State who know him, will sustain the assertion,) he is surpassed by any.

Mr. DeGraffenreid's CAPABILITY to discharge the duties of the trust to which he aspires are well questioned. The funds which were expended by a widowed mother to procure for her a liberal education, were thrown away. For we find him now with a naturally clear and strong, a highly polished mind, well stored with information, a judgment and manners dignified and prepossessing. His impressions the spectator with the belief that he is a soul firm, ingenious and noble. Few men possess a more extensive and intimate knowledge of the principles of our government. It is true he is not afflicted with the rage for "specchifying," disease, [if I may so call it] so common to the politician of the present day. He spurns, if I may so term it, that volubility which serves only to squander the public time and money. Possessing the "faculty of developing a subject by a single glance of his mind, and detecting at once its various points which every controversy depends on, his arguments when he finds it necessary to address them, are free, clear, and convincing. Such a man would command the attention of the Senate, and the arguments of members more fond of show, or debate, would pass unheeded. The tongue-sword is not always the most useful statesman. If reference to history be necessary to establish this, we need not go far back in the annals of our country for examples. The illustrious Washington never sought renown as a public speaker; yet he was one who could deny the services which he rendered as a statesman were eminently useful. The sum of republican Thomas Jefferson, and the honest blue republican, neither of these gained for himself the reputation of an orator; yet both rendered highly important services to their country. Nor was it Andrew Jackson in war and in politics, [I mean not Andrew Jackson] ever sought distinction as public speaker. In his aversion to wordy debates, then, Mr. De Graffenreid has illustrious examples to well known, to require a minute detail of it here. Suffice it to say, he is warmly opposed to a latitudinarian construction of our federal constitution; and consequently to a tariff of "protection."

There is one circumstance, which, independent of his own intrinsic merits, should, in the present crisis, recommend him as a suitable politician to the support of this state; he is personally and politically friendly to the President. His personal friendship originated in the "tented field." The perils and sufferings of the last war he joined the character of General Jackson; and his patriotism for him has, ever since that period, continued unabated. His political partiality for him is coeval with that of this state. Should the Legislature elect him to represent this state in the Senate of the Union, the people of Mississippi will have nothing to fear.—His pecuniary interests are identified with the planters of the State.—An interesting family, as also his well-known integrity and firmness, are a sufficient guarantee of his future faithfulness.

A CITIZEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Tremendous Blow.—Last Sunday evening there was experienced in this county, one of the most tremendous whirlwinds that has ever been known. The largest trees, of four feet in diameter, were unable to resist its violence; they were twisted off at the roots, and indeed nothing escaped destruction but the underwood, and such trees as could bend before it. In its course it unluckily passed over plantations, where the damage to fences, negro cabins, &c. was very great. Several dwelling houses were also greatly injured.—Several negroes and horses were killed; and in places the cotton crop was nearly destroyed.—Port Gibson Gazette.