THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK, WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1841.

Agents for the Gazette are requested to write send the name of any new subscriber, unless he pays in advance. They will, in all cases, be governed by the terms, as now published.

LITTLE ROCK, 18th April, 1841.

To the Editor of the Arkansas State Gazette:

DEAR SIR: I was pleased to see in your paper of the 31st March the attention of the Government and the people of this State drawn to the subject of our mail facilities. This is a subject in which the interest of our citizens is deeply involved, cut off, as we are, from all land communication with the States east of the Mississippi river from three to five months in each year.

From a long and intimate knowledge of the country bordering on the Mississippi river within the limits of this State, I am sure there is but one practicable point of ingress and egress to this State, during the spring freshets, that point is Napoleon. It must be conceded by every candid man who has had opportunities for observation, that a good road can be made from Little Rock to Napoleon without expense than to any other point on the Mississippi. From Napoleon to the Post of Arkansas, the distance has been computed at twenty-seven miles. This road is now considered by the inhabitants of the country through which it passes a good one, and it only requires making a little wider two or three bridges over narrow bayous, and an embankment for a short distance at three or four different points, from one to three feet in height, to make it so.

The expense of making this a good practicable road at all seasons of the year will be very inconsiderable when compared with the immense advantages it will afford in the transportation of mails, as well as facilities in travelling from the interior of the State to the Mississippi river.

The country through which the road will pass from the Post of Arkansas to Little Rock is well known to all the old citizens of this State; being almost an entire prairie, it will require little more than the construction of three or four bridges over very inconsiderable streams to make it a good road.

Respectfully, &c.

The above letter was written by one of the old settlers of Arkansas—one who is perfectly acquainted with every foot of ground, almost, between this city and Napoleon. Below we publish a letter from Gen. John Rayburn, of Mississippi, in relation to a road recently surveyed, and cut out by him, from Locopolis on the Tallahatchie, to Victoria, in the State of Mississippi, about twenty-five miles above the mouth of the Arkansas. The road spoken of will, we expect, be extended to Pontotoc, as a deep interest is felt on the subject by the people of Mississippi, who have, at public meetings recently held, expressed a desire to co-operate with the people of Arkansas, in calling on the U. States Government to make a military or post road over the route. Should they be successful, we can then have a direct communication with the seat of Government which can be travelled over at all seasons of the year. The mail could be carried from this place to Napoleon, thence to Victoria, thence to Pontotoc, thence to Nashville, and so by the old route from Nashville to the city of Washington. The extra distance from Nashville to Pontotoc will be balanced by the time gained in the difference of distance from Nashville, between Memphis and Victoria, and Victoria and Napoleon. The whole distance can be travelled over good roads; and the practicability of the project being proved, the utility of the road to the Government, to the emigrating States east of the Mississippi, and the "travelling" States or country west of it, will suggest itself to every one.

Press of business has prevented us from printing the personal promised some weeks since. We shall be able to redeem our promise shortly, when we look confidently for the support and hearty co-operation of every citizen who feels interested in a subject of such general importance.

VICTORIA, MISS., April 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—I have this day finished the survey and cutting of the road from Locopolis in Talahatchie county, to this place, and have taken careful notes of the route, description of the kind of land, the number and size of the bayous on the route, with regard to the practicability of making a good road from that town to this place, which notes are herewith presented for your examination and future reference. The road is now complete and ready for travelling from Locopolis to this place, (with the exception of the cut cane which is lying in the road,) being cut out about fifteen feet wide, clear of cane, logs and trees, or other obstructions, from Locopolis to the county boundary of T. 24, R. 7 w., or about 12 miles from this place—from that point to this the road is 25 feet wide. As to the general quality of the ground over which it passes from Locopolis to this place, I can assert with positive truth, that the ground is entirely passable. I crossed in the whole extent of the route, not more than 2 or 2½ miles altogether of cypress land, on which the water mark is from 6 to 18 inches, but in which, when we crossed it, there was no water at all, nor was it boggy, for we drove our wagon over it without any difficulty. The water mark on that land being, as I supose, a rain water mark, as I found no place where any water from the river could enter it. Since the survey was made by a re-examination of the ground by Mr. Cassedy, a gentleman to be relied upon, he informs me that by varying to the south but a short distance from the present route, the overflow land can be avoided nearly entirely from Talahatchie to Cassady's bayou, which is the main portion of overflowed ground, and worst portion of the route. The whole balance of the ground over which the road passes is high, dry, and hard, and as good ground for a road as any ground in the bottom lands of the Mississippi. There is the appearance of some overflow near the Sunflower, but the ground was dry, firm, and good for a road.

Your obt. serv't,
JOHN RAYBURN,
Surveyor.

To J. T. PORTER.

Troops.—The steamer Little Rock, arrived from New Orleans on Saturday last with one hundred recruits on board for the 1st Regiment Dragoons at Fort Gibson. They are a fine looking set of fellows healthy and active—in their dress they were remarkably clean and neat. The detachment was in command of Lieut. J. H. Carleton, accompanied by Lieut. Gardiser. To the first mentioned gentleman our thanks are due for the paper containing the mournful intelligence of the death of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. The foreign news in our paper to-day we obtained from a hasty perusal of an extra from the Louisville Messenger of the 10th inst.

Grand Canal.—We learn by intelligence from Columbia, that the long talked of canal across the Isthmus of Panama, is actually about to be commenced, and is to be completed by a French company. When finished, it will enable vessels of the freight capacity of the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean will pass through it.

Little Rock Bible Society.—It affords us pleasure to announce the organisation of a Bible Society in this city, auxiliary to the American Bible Society. At a meeting held for that purpose, on the evening of the 11th inst., addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Banks, and Dr. Yonger,—when David Fulton, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Rev. W. W. Moore chosen Secretary. A constitution was then offered by Rev. Mr. Banks, which, after being twice read, was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were then elected officers of the Society for the present year:

Thomas W. Newton, President;
Rev. W. W. Stewart, 1st Vice President;
John McCrum, 2d Vice President;
W. J. Gardiner, M. D., Secretary;
Thos. Butler, 6th, Treasurer;
Jesse Brown, Librarian.

We understand that the Rev J. N. Maffit has been elected, and has accepted the appointment of Professor of Elocution and Belles Lettres, St. Charles College, Missouri.

Emigrants.—The steamer Ohesa arrived here on Friday night, with one hundred and seventy passengers, one hundred and thirty of whom have come with the intention of settling in Arkansas; they are from Tennessee and Georgia.

Emigration to our State may not be as rapid as it was a few years since, but will we expect many thousands will, during the present year, seek new homes upon the thousands of acres of rich, uncultivated lands within our borders. To those who have not the means of purchasing land from the Government, we would say, apply to the State Auditor for a donation of one hundred and sixty acres of the *Internal lands*, which can be had merely for the asking, and we are sure that every honest emigrant will meet a sincere and hearty welcome.

Hole's Jail.—Four prisoners confined in the jail at Benton, Saline county, made their escape on Thursday night last. The locks were wrenched from the doors by means of iron bars supplied them by persons on the outside. The names of the prisoners who escaped, are D. F. Tracy, charged with murder, from Hot Spring county—John B. Bush, imprisoned for seven years for manslaughter, in Pulaski county—Henry Thomas, committed for horse stealing—and ——— Price, committed for cow stealing. The Sheriff of Saline county offers a reward for the apprehension of Thomas. See advertisement.

Animal Magnetism.—The good citizens of Little Rock are truly blest with the lights of science. We have had lectures on Phrenology, Chirognomy, and—shall we tell it?—ANIMAL MAGNETISM; which last may do to talk about, but reduced to practice it is no go—for, as the boy said, 'seeing is believing.' On Saturday last an experiment was tried in our office, and the experimenter wearied himself on his patient subject, without producing the slightest effect, and finally gave up the job as hard one. Phrenology and Chirognomy have performed wonders for us; they have caused the production of cash where all was supposed to be barren and unyielding; but Animal Magnetism! we think rather too *fat* and slippery to be devoured with avidity, even by the most devoted *bel esprits* in the other sciences. They, with us, will doubtless think with the poet:

'How will this age shine in bline archives' history!
Each turn of time shows beauties like a prism!
Each moment teaches us some wondrous mystery,
But none like thee, mysterious magnetism!
Where, in the history of buried ages,
Since Orinin's fate was centered in her dead,
Whoge shall we match these perspicacious sages,
These masters of the Nervoshal Fluid!
The ancients had some wise men—Acre's Hippocrates,
He never saw the inside of a college,
And yet was thought quite wise—and poor old Socrates
Is even now remembered for his knowledge."

To the Ladies—By reference to the resolutions passed on Monday, it will be seen that the ladies are requested to wear some badge of mourning. For the sake of uniformity, we would suggest that it be a small rosette of black crape or ribbon, to be worn in place of a breast pin.

New Potatoes were served at the table of the Anthony House on Sunday last.

Gentlemen wishing to see a drawing of Hamilton' Patent Saw Mill, can do so by calling at this office.

Hon. Francis Granger.—Will this gentleman be now retained in office? Can Gov. Tyler, who is now the President, keep in office an individual so strongly suspected of the taint of Abolitionism! "*Nous verrons*," as friend Ritchie says.

Sentence of death was pronounced upon Peter Robinson, the murderer of Mr. Sugdam, on the 25th ult. The day assigned for his execution was the 16th inst.

We have received from the Trustees of Harrison College, Kentucky, the address recently delivered by the Rev. Robt. Davidson, President of Transylvania University. Mr. D. states with much force the advantages of establishing colleges in the West for the education of her sons. In looking over the eloquent pages of this address we find the following passage, descriptive of Western character:

"That the West in some respects differs from the East, will be conceded on all hands. How far that difference should modify the course of college instruction, is the point to be settled. There is a great deal of travelling in the West, and of course frequent communication between various points. Where there are so many elements of greatness, the natural consequence of being brought into contact with them will be to expand the mind and enlarge its views. The immense territory of the Great Western Valley, its magnificent rivers, its boundless prairies, its extensive forests, its cities springing up in every direction as if by magic, together with the great distances to be traversed from one point to another, cannot but make a powerful impression on the mind. A western man grows up with the habit of regarding the man living twenty miles off as his next door neighbor; and he looks on a voyage to St. Louis or New-Orleans, to use an expressive phrase, as a mere 'circumstance.' He minds a trip of a hundred miles no more than a Philadelphia world regard stepping across the street. It is a characteristic of Western mind to be expansive and liberal to a fault. It is emphatically latitudinarian. It must have elbow room. It likes a broad range. It must have freedom to go and come as it pleases. It has an instinctive repugnance to forms, sometimes even to such as are wholesome, and promptly rises in opposition to whatever it suspects of encroaching on its liberty.

"An obvious effect of this disposition may be seen in the number of that portion of college students classified in the catalogues as *Irregular*. This is a striking point of difference between Eastern and Western Colleges; and it gives us an insight into the loose manner in which matters are conducted, and in which, of necessity, we must expect them to be outside longer considered, in the West.—Here every thing is busy, restless, active, projected on a grand scale, but still in a formative state. Like molten metal issuing from the furnace, it rolls along hissing hot, a portion running into the moulds provided for the castings, and a part finding its way over the ground, and taking its shape from the various inequalities over which it accidentally passes; all alike in motion, still ductile, and some of it yet cooled into hard and rigid masses."

The Gag Circular.—The Times and Advertiser says it is a mystery how any reasonable man can arrive at the same conclusion as we have on reading the recent circular of the Secretary of State, in relation to prohibiting all office holders from interfering in elections, or spending any part of their salaries in election purposes. The conclusion at which we came was, that it was a most unwarrantable interference with the rights and privileges of office holders.

Let us put some examples and see if it is not so. An individual appointed *for public convenience* to some petty post office yielding five dollars a year salary, is excluded from taking any political newspaper. Is it not so? If he takes a party newspaper and pays for it, is he not spending part of his salary for "election purposes," and is he not, under the circular, liable to be removed? Another case: suppose a party or army officer (for he holds his office under government) is applied to by his son for his advice, what course he should pursue in a coming election, let not the officer dare give his son that advice, for it he does, he is liable to be dismissed from his situation! Is not this "federal" doctrine? is it not "monarchic" "aristocratic"? Such we have, and such we all pronounce it to be.

One more case: if Mr. Secretary of State should conclude give his official frank to an electioneering document, then he falls under the rule. The estimable Judge Burchard, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, under Mr. Woodbury, has been recently removed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The reason assigned for his removal was that he had trinked Democratic documents to his friends in Ohio.

The Times quotes, in great exultation, this passage from the circular:

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions respecting public men or public measures, or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage."

Previous to which is the following:

"*Partisan interference* in popular elections," "for the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries, or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him *as cause of removal*."

And then adds:

"Is there any thing contained in either of these extracts, which deprives office-holders of the elective franchise! or is there any thing dictatorial, monstrous, or outrageous?"

Yes, there is it in every thing that is "dictatorial," "monstrous," and "outrageous," and there is that in it, too, which is insulting to the good sense of the American people. In the first place, it tells the office holders they shall not interfere in elections, or pay any of their salary to election purposes, or party or electioneering purpose, and then adds, "*but it is not intended you shall be restrained in the free and proper expression, &c.*" How preposterously absurd! it is like a man who knocks you down, and then cries "I hope there's no offence."

The Times tells us that the circular leaves every office holder free to vote for whom he pleases. How kind! go down on your knees, ye slavish office holders, and kiss Daniel Webster's great toe, because he allows you still to vote for whom you please!! The Secretary of State, however, in this slavish inconsistency; for if a man is allowed to use his influence by voting, why should he not by speaking, or in any other way, as long as it does not interfere with the discharge of his official duties? If an officer under government is found not to discharge the duties assigned him, but neglects his business, and goes about electioneering, *therein lies*, not for electioneering, *but for neglecting his duty*—but if he devotes his leisure time, or his spare cash, in encouraging party papers, or in propagate his political sentiments, who shall dare interfere with him? Palsied be the hand and paralized the tongue that would attempt thus to restrain a free and independent American citizen. We can tell Mr. Secretary of State, whose measure this is and his alone, that the people of the United States never did, as he fought to know by this time, tolerate his Hartford Convention doctrines, nor the alien and sedition gag laws of the elder Adams. Our forefathers scarred them so do we—they opposed them, as will we.

Robinson, the murderer of Sugdam, says the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, bears his sentence with great composure, and the hardened villain even makes a jest of his situation. He is said to have proposed to the Sheriff, that the fees coming to that officer for his execution, should be divided between them, inasmuch as he, Robinson, has to perform the greatest and most important part of the ceremony. We hope the Sheriff in settling the matter will draw the *line*, so that there shall be no mistake as to Robinson's receiving what is justly due him.

Since our last the river has fallen considerably. There are several boats above, which we fear will be detained there in consequence. The weather is very pleasant, the atmosphere having undergone purification from recent thunder storms, and we have every prospect of the continuance of good weather. Money matters as heretofore, tight.

Death of the President.—The sensation that the death of this distinguished individual has created in every portion of the United States that news has reached, is immense. Elevated to the highest position known to the world, by the will of a million of freemen, it has been ordained by the mandate of Gods, that in one short month after the commencement of the voluntary act of his fellow citizens, he should be called to that "bourne from whence no traveller returns."

While we mourn over an event, deplorable as it is overwhelming, we are forced to exclaim, "Inscrutable are thy ways, O God!" A nation will mourn for him as a nation's boast, and though obituaries may be written recounting his virtues, and statues may be raised in honor to his worth and services, yet a prouder tribute than all this will be paid him, elevating him to the highest niche in the temple of fame—He will live in the hearts of his countrymen as long as there is a blade green spot on memory's waste."

Foreign news.—The British Queen arrived at New York on the 13th inst. She brings news of a highly interesting and important character.

There is a certain commotion in England occasioned jointly by the capture of the Caroline expedition and the McLeod affair. The picket ship Winchester was ordered out on the 8th ult, with Mr. Pickett's reports of the commission on foreign relations, and this occasion of greater excitement than the news of the failure of the United States Bank. The London Times publishes the whole of the report with the most abusive comments; the news had an important effect upon stocks of all kinds. A letter from Paris states that a great fall took place in French funds in consequence of the late news from America.

It is reported in England that Lord Palmerston has sent out orders to the Ambassador at Washington, to demand the immediate release of McLeod, and that ten sail of the line have, in consequence, been ordered to assemble at Gibraltar. The Times states that three battalions of infantry have suddenly been put under orders for Halifax.

The London Atlas says: "War with America must and will as surely follow, upon the murder of McLeod, as the light of morning follows the darkness of night; but than this war will be a war without any definite object, except revenge for an injury which cannot be atoned."

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Keystone of the 27th March says:

"Our canals are now open and boats are running briskly. We understand that a large amount of goods is now being purchased, in Philadelphia, and that the spring business is good."

The editor of the Natchez Courier, in speaking of a letter published in his paper, uses the following expression:

"*It will challenge the administration of the world, till the world shall be no more*"

What *administration* does he mean!

For the Gazette.

Awake, my lore—awake, my love!
Look out upon the lawn;
Behold the heavenly skies above,
The breaking of the morn.
The sun, in all his glory,
Is peeping o'er the hill,
Shedding his rich and golden light
On mountain, vale, and rill;
The morning lark is singing, too,
His rich and gentle lay;
And all that's sweet we sip but you,
To bid the coming day.

Awake, my dear—awake, my dear!
The dew is on the flow'r;
But ah that dew will disappear
Before another hour.
Morn's gentle breath, with fragrance sweet,
Lasts but a little minute;
The sun will soon, with burning heat,
Rob all the sweet that's in it!
And birds will seek the shady grove,
To flee the scorching ray.
Awake, my love—awake, my love,
And hail the coming day.

JEFF.

At a meeting of the Common Council of the City of Little Rock, held on Saturday evening, 17th day of April, 1841,

Alderman *Newton* offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

The Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Little Rock, having learned, from the announcement of the Cabinet at Washington, the sudden and unexpected *death*, on the 4th inst., of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, have assembled to express their profound regret at this melancholy event.

Resolved, That in common with the whole people of the United States, we regard the death of the *Chief Magistrate*, at this eventful crisis of our national affairs, both foreign and domestic, as a *great public calamity*, and that as a mark of respect for the memory of one so recently elevated by the people to that exalted station, we will wear a small badge of mourning on the left arm for three months.

Resolved, That the Mayor call a Public Meeting, to take place at the Town Hall, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday next.

S. H. WEBB, *Mayor.*

WM. J. BYRN, *Dep. Rec.*

At a meeting of the citizens of Little Rock and adjacent country, held at the City Hall, on Monday the 19th April, 1841,

THOMAS W. NEWTON, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Doct. ROBERT A. WATKINS appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. A. Fowler, P. T. Crutchfield, F. W. Trapnall, Capt. John Meek, and John Hutt, were appointed a committee to report resolutions expressive of the feelings of this meeting on the death of the Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Mr. Trapnall, from the committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the melancholy intelligence of the decease of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, is received with the deepest concern, and sadness the most profound.

Resolved, That from the long list of brilliant examples of public service, public virtue, and tried patriotism, which adorn the present age, the visitation of Providence could not have fallen upon one whose death would be received with such unmixed regret, or sink deeper into the hearts of the American people.

Resolved, That whilst we bow with becoming submission to this most afflicting dispensation of Heaven, and deplore the fatal calamity which deprives this great nation of its chief—mature in wisdom and in years—we receive consolation from his dying devotion to his country expressed in his last breath, so fully illustrating his pure, consistent and glorious life.

Resolved, That his private virtues, and uniform devotion to his country's good, so conspicuous through a long and distinguished career, consummated by his elevation to the highest seat of earthly fame, should be held up as a signal example and beacon light to rising generations—worthy the imitation of a free people, and of the highest human honors.

Resolved, That we sympathize and console with his family, and the nation, in their sad bereavement; and as a proper testimonial of sensibility and regret, we recommend to our immediate fellow-citizens to close their doors and suspend business throughout the day on to-morrow. And that the citizens of the State generally be requested to wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for ninety days.

On motion of J. A. Sampson, Esq.,

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair to select some suitable person to deliver an eulogy on the life and public services of Wm. Henry Harrison, late President of the United States, and to make all necessary arrangements for the delivery of the same, by giving due notice to the citizens of the time and place.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed and committee: Messrs. Simpson, Fowler, Woodruff, Bertrand, Hutt, Trapnall, Crutchfield, Watkins, and Webb.

The following preamble and resolution offered by Doct. W. F. Redburn, were adopted:

Whereas, we, the citizens of Arkansas, in common with the citizens of the other States of this Union, regard the death of President Harrison in the light of a great national calamity, and whilst we dare not question the dispensation of a righteous and just God, which has thus suddenly deprived this nation of the services of the distinguished individual who had been chosen to preside over the destinies of this great Government by the will of the sovereign people—yet anxious to manifest our regret at the nation's loss,

Resolved, That in addition to the resolutions reported by the committee and just adopted, the ladies of this city, as well as of the State of Arkansas, be respectfully requested to wear some distinguishing badge, commemorative of this deplorable event, for the space of ninety days.

On motion,

Ordered, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the papers of this city, and that a copy thereof be sent to the family of Gen. Harrison.

THOMAS W. NEWTON, *Chairman.*

ROBT. A. WATKINS, *Secretary.*

From the Baltimore Sun, Extra, April 4.
9 o'clock, A. M.

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT

With feelings of the profoundest grief we announce the death of President Harrison. The following Circular from the Cabinet, and the letter from our correspondent, tells the melancholy intelligence:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress, and in the absence of the Vice President from the seat of Government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country, by this declaration under our hands.

He died at the President's House, in this city, this fourth day of April, Anno Domini 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed like ourselves, by an event so unexpected, so melancholy, will derive consolation from knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic, useful, and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS EWING,
Secretary of the Treasury.
J. J. CRITTENDEN,
Attorney General.
FRANCIS GRANGER,
Postmaster General.

WASHINGTON CITY,
Sunday Morning, April 4, 1841.

The mournful duty devolves upon me to announce to you the death of General WM. H. HARRISON, President of the United States of America.

Soon after my last despatch of yesterday had left, he was violently attacked with diarrhœa, which, in addition to the disease which had already reduced him so low, baffled the skill of his physicians, and he breathed his last at 35 minutes past 12.

How uncertain is life! how fluctuating is earthly happiness!! This day one month, and our city, thronged with an immense multitude, was the scene of public rejoicings; whilst the illustrious President of a free people was listened to by enraptured thousands—but his name is now added to the bright list of our most honored citizens, whom a wise Providence has called from the cares and toils, and perplexities of this world, to "an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

You shall be duly apprised of subsequent arrangements in relation to this melancholy event.

The Tax on the South to raise money for Distribution.—With characteristic disingenuousness, the Whigs in the South argue this no doubt other matters exist that will deceive themselves in the course of the experiment the whole, we are inclined to the opinion American planters have but little to the rivalry of British cotton fields in

The following from the London Commerce shows the working of system in England, which the Whigs see re-established here:

"The evidence of last session has strated to us that our protective system only failed of its object, but that it has been totally different from what was related. It has diverted capital and into unproductive channels; it has general consumption, and, through tion; it has restricted all, and destroyed sources of revenue, and at the same an amount of indirect taxation exceeding of all the taxes which are levied Government. In sugar, by the protection, the country has for the last been indirectly taxed to the amount millions and a half per annum; in consumption by its means has every supply, and were it not for a revenue, permitted by the Government have rendered that necessary of late to have excluded it from *general* consumption. By the high duties on timber it has ship owners to embark their capital shipping, and has rendered the dwelling your comfortless and unhealthy. tics on home and colonial food, it has foreign manufactures, and has driven foreign markets. By the continuance present system we shall deprive our turers of their best foreign customer main, the United States and Brazil ner by slow degrees, the latter within years; shall give to the manufacturers many a supremacy in foreign markets cause the emigration of capital and increase the burdens of the state, and the means of discharging them; in rapidly descend from the proud place have occupied in the scale of nations

"Off with his Head!"—The following copy of the note from the new Secretary to Mr. Shaw, late keeper of the lighthouse at Lazaretto Point:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
13th Mr.

SIR: Your services are no longer required by the Government in keeping the light at Lazaretto Point.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. E.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. WILLIAM SHAW,
Light-house, Lazaretto Point, Md.

This is quite laconic—much to the point, no doubt, as Mr. Ewing thinks and sweet." But how far it comes to the declarations of the Whig party prescription," the reader will see, informed that Mr. Shaw has *always* been and raised in the Neck, on the light-house—his father and brother fought in the war; and besides these, he has testimonials of the most recent date tion, from *Whig* gentlemen, who have opportunities know whether the light-house keeper was $550! The rule of the course which is to be pursued "no party," "no prescription" Administration by the party which has thus sworn against removals for opinion's sake.

The Vicksburg Sentinel says planters for trying to cheat the It says that the honest fraud is thing have taken place. Pickled fine cotton on the outside and half bale of the bald. The doctor's hand against rascality, whether Black or White, in every relation and condition Well—he may be consoled in the truth never fears exposure.