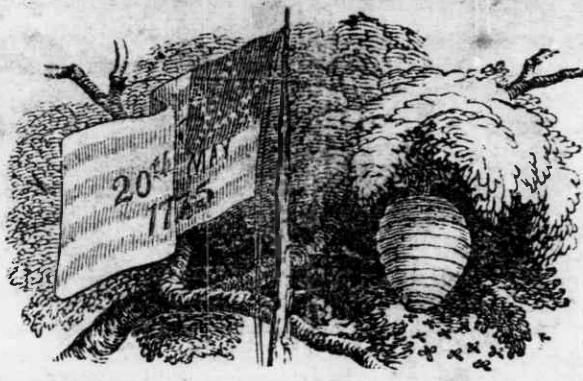


# Mecklenburg



# Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,

The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression.—Madison.

Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I,}

CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 22, 1841.

{NUMBER 16.

### TERMS:

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" is published weekly, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents in advance; or Three Dollars, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscription. For those who will procure their subscriptions and become members of the club of ten subscribers may have the paper for the Twenty Dollars in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least one month before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement. Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and Twenty-five Cents for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged twenty-five per cent. higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of Five Dollars, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE

## Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic patriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1793—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few.—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also to their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this reform, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against exclusive privileges, or partial legislation, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lead our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, postage paid, addressed to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

The Terms of the paper will be found above. JOS. W. HAMPTON. Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

INFORMATION WANTED, of Isaac Garner of Wake County, North Carolina, who left his wife and four small children in August, 1839, stating that he was going to Guilford County to seek employment, which he obtained from Mr. Isaac Pitts of Jamestown, who engaged him in March, 1840, to go to Columbia, South Carolina, to assist in selling a load of Guns or Rifles. Mr. Pitts on his return, tells his family that he left him in Columbia Jail. In January last, young Mr. Pitts carries another load of Guns to South Carolina, and whilst there, he hears of Garner driving a stage about 100 miles below Columbia.

Said Garner is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, light complexion, dark red hair and beard, blue eyes, with a thick upper lip, and inclined to be round shouldered. He cannot read or write, and is very dull of apprehension; he is also very much addicted to using profane language.

Should this meet the eye of any individual who knows any thing concerning Garner, they will be doing a humane act by addressing a letter to his distressed wife at Raleigh, N. C.

It is the desire of his affectionate and confidential companion that he should return to her and their four helpless children.

Should it not be Garner's wish to see his wife again, it is hoped that he is not so depraved, and lost to all feeling as not to heed the cries of his children who are now suffering for bread.

CINDERELLA GARNER.

Raleigh, May 14th, 1841.

Warrants, Casas, and Casa Bonds for Sale at this Office.



### Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE. 2-F

March 16, 1841.

### William Hagar & Co.

Type and Stereotype Foundry, 74 Fulton, Corner of Gold Street, New-York.

THE Subscribers take this method of announcing to their friends and the public generally, that, having purchased the extensive and well known

### Type Foundry,

formerly owned by Messrs. Conner and Cooke, they have removed the same to their present central position. Having made extensive revisions, additions, and alterations, they are now prepared to execute orders of any magnitude they may be favored with, with promptness, and on as favorable terms as at any other Foundry in America. To their new Specimen Book, which has been recently extensively circulated, they would respectfully refer. All articles manufactured by them shall be of a material equal, if not superior to any manufactured in this country—and undergo a thorough examination as to appearance, ranging, dressing, and properly assorting. All articles exhibited in the Specimen Book, formerly issued by Conner and Cooke, together with sorts of Fonts sold by them, can now be furnished from this Foundry without delay, with many since added.

WILLIAM HAGAR & CO. are agents for the sale of the Napier, Washington, and Smith Presses, which, together with Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Furniture, Ink, and every article used in the printing business, will be kept on hand, and furnished at manufacturers' prices.

N. B.—No machine cast Type manufactured at this Foundry. New-York, February 25, 1841. 3-3m

### Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER For the Ninth Volume, TO BE COMPLETED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at \$5 a year, payable in advance. [See also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, or PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA;—or otherwise, of a city bank of the State in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be post paid; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, strictly to order to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying in advance of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the name of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such extra copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

\* It will be again required, (as formerly,) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of specie-paying banks, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the best of such bank paper and specie. \* A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.

### AGRICULTURE.

From the American Farmer.

### DISEASES OF CATTLE AND HORSES.

Sir: I send you two invaluable recipes—I say invaluable, because they have never failed in effecting a cure with me, and have saved me considerable property.

Recipe for the cure of bloated or swollen cattle, when occasioned by too free use of green vegetation, or too full use of water after having eaten grain.—Give the animal thus affected, from half a pint to a pint of tar, according to its size and constitution; and you will soon have the satisfaction of seeing the animal entirely relieved. The most convenient way that I have found to give the tar is as follows: Elevate the animals head, (when lying down is most convenient) open its mouth, and put the tar as low down in its mouth as possible, with a small pottle rounded at the end; then let the animal close its mouth, keeping its head moderately elevated till it swallows the tar.

I believe tar to be excellent for horses with the cholic, though I am not positively certain that it is. I doubt if I did not save two valuable horses of my own with tar, that were extremely ill with the cholice; but I am not certain, as other remedies were used previous to the tar.

Recipe for the cure of sweeny in horses, which is also excellent for rounds, bruises and sprains in horses.—To one pint of unboiled flaxseed oil, add half a pint of spirits turpentine, 12½ cents worth of oil of amber, 12½ cents worth oil of spike, 12½ do. oil of stone, 12½ cents do. camphor—mix them all together—anooint the diseased part of your horse with the liniment made as above stated, nine days, observing to anooint three days in succession, and then miss three days. Immediately after anoointing, heat the liniment in well with a hot iron. The several three days that you omit anoointing your horse with the liniment, his diseased part should be well anoointed with fresh butter; though this may be dispensed with. Previous to anoointing your horse with the liniment the second and third times of three days, the whole mass of accumulated grease should be washed off with warm soap suds, and then dried before applying the liniment. The above mentioned manner of applying the liniment is intended particularly for the sweeny. For bruises, sprains and wounds, it may be applied in the same manner that you would use other liniments in like cases. The above mentioned liniment has effectually cured every case of the sweeny in which I have known it applied. T. T. GORSTEN. Baltimore Co., March 29, 1841.

From the Kentucky Farmer.

### HORSE DISTEMPER.

It is an inflammatory disease, and shows itself in young horses by the want of appetite, the dull languid look of the animal, his cough, and then a running at the nose. This disorder always effects the head more or less; it is distinguished into the false or genuine, in the malignant—the first is less a disorder than a purifying of the humors, necessary to all young horses. When the running of the nostrils is not abundant, a tumor is formed under the lower jaw that opens, sooner or later, and discharges a great quantity of matter. That is the genuine or benign distemper—the false or malignant is derived from the first, when it has not been well cured, and re-appears, and is a malady of the same kind, with the same symptoms; if it is not cured thoroughly, it turns infallibly into the glanders, very seldom cured, and devotes the animal to a certain death. The malignant distemper is accompanied with a high fever, a swelling of the head, hard breathing, and the running at the nose is so thick that it comes with difficulty; the animal must immediately be bled, in order to abate the inflammation. The nostrils must be injected with mullen or flaxseed tea, or both combined; it prevents the ulceration of the inside of the nose and facilitates the running of the matter, particularly if a fumigation is added to the above. It is made in the following manner; boil oats in the mullen tea, or flaxseed, or bran or any other substance which, when thick enough, retains long a sufficient degree of heat; put a small quantity of this wash into a bag 2½ feet long, and large enough to admit part of the horse's head; a thong of leather or rope fastened to the bag goes over the head like a headstall; the wash must not be too hot as the horse could not bear the steam, much less too cold, or it would have no effect. When after a certain time it is cooled, take off the bag, and begin often the same operation again during the day, observing to take the bag off to let the horse snort out the matter, if he is so inclined, and put it on again it still warm enough.

If the tumor under the lower jaw opens of itself, it should be rubbed with the following ointment; beat one or two yolks of eggs with spirits of turpentine, put some of it on a bunch of tow, held fast by a sort of covering or bandage to keep the cold from the sore; it is necessary to observe that any open sore or wound should be covered to exclude the external air and all kinds of insects. This dressing must be done every day exactly. When the horse is cured, he must be purged once or twice in order to carry off the remains of any venemous matter. Care must be taken to water the horse out of a bucket if during his sickness he could not stoop his head to drink as usual; as he is feverish, the want of water would increase his sickness and his sufferings. During the horse's sickness, he must be dieted in the following manner: cut straw and bran; his

drink, mullen or flax-seed tea, with a handful of bran, sometimes a little salt given milk-warm; if the weather be cold, a sick horse ought to be covered, if possible, or at least sheltered from the cold.

Grass founder or melted fat is an inflammation of the inner soft membrane of the bowels, lined with a mucous substance that lubricates them in that disease and looks like melted fat; it is most common in summer after too much fatigue and over feeding, or too strong a physic; it is the dysentery of horses; the animal dungs with effort, and the excretions are mixed or covered with a sort of jelly, and sometimes slightly bloody—the animal is very thirsty, looks towards his sides which beat violently; loses his appetite, grows poor, and may lose his life if not cured in time. As soon as the disorder is known, the best remedy is injections of mullen, bran or flaxseed; very little hay, no grain. Bran and water—injections and drinks of slippery elm, if the first injection could not be procured. Boil barley mixed with honey in small quantity, makes a cooling diet and is used with success. I am with esteem, yours, M. MENTELLE.

### NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are pleased to perceive from the public journals, particularly those devoted to agriculture, that the subject of a National Society for the promotion of Agriculture, as proposed by our public spirited friends Messrs. ROBINSON and GARNETT, through the Cultivator, is beginning to be discussed in a manner which shows it has attracted much attention, and is looked upon with great favor. We do not the less rejoice at these indications of public feeling, because we were so unfortunate as to differ from these gentlemen, and some others of our excellent friends, not as to the utility of such an institution, but as to the expediency of attempting its formation at the present time, and as our columns have shown, shall not the less willingly render every aid in our power to the formation of such an institution, when the agricultural public shall signify their willingness to support it in a proper and efficient manner.

To succeed in the organization of a National Society, one which shall answer the end designed, and be an honor to the men who have projected it, and the country which supports it, union and concert of action is necessary; funds must be procured and secured; and nothing, so far as it can be prevented, left to uncertainty. Of the ability of the country, we have never doubted; of the zeal, public spirit, and intelligence of many, we have received the most ample assurance; and should the result of the effort prove that we have been mistaken as to its expediency at this time, none will more heartily rejoice than ourselves at this correction by the public voice. Means alone are wanting; provide these, and the most serious obstacle vanishes at once.

### Twenty-Seventh Congress...1st Session.

The following List compose the Members of the 27th Congress in the Senate and House of Representatives. Two members are to be added for Mississippi, and three for Illinois, and two vacancies from Pennsylvania are to be filled, which when added, will make the list complete:

[Those whose names are in Roman letters, are Whigs; and those in italic letters, are Democrats.]

### SENATE.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| MAINE.<br><i>Ruel Williams,</i><br>George Evans.                   | SOUTH CAROLINA.<br>Wm. C. Preston,<br><i>John C. Calhoun.</i>       |
| NEW HAMPSHIRE.<br><i>Franklin Pierce,</i><br><i>Levi Woodbury.</i> | GEORGIA.<br>Albert G. Hubbard,<br>John M. Berrien.                  |
| VERMONT.<br>Samuel Prentiss,<br>Samuel Phelps.                     | ALABAMA.<br><i>Clement C. Clay,</i><br><i>William R. King.</i>      |
| MASSACHUSETTS.<br>Rufus Choate,<br>Isaac C. Bates.                 | MISSISSIPPI.<br>John Henderson,<br><i>Robert J. Walker.</i>         |
| RHODE ISLAND.<br>Nathan F. Dixon,<br>James F. Simmons.             | LOUISIANA.<br><i>Alexander Mouton,</i><br><i>Alexander Barrow.</i>  |
| CONNECTICUT.<br><i>Perry Smith,</i><br>J. W. Huntington.           | TENNESSEE.<br><i>A. O. P. Nicholson.</i><br>Vacancy.                |
| NEW YORK.<br><i>Silal Wright,</i><br>N. P. Tallmadge.              | KENTUCKY.<br>Henry Clay,<br>J. T. Morehead.                         |
| NEW JERSEY.<br>Samuel L. Southard,<br>Jacob W. Miller.             | OHIO.<br><i>William Allen,</i><br><i>Benjamin Tappan.</i>           |
| PENNSYLVANIA.<br><i>James Buchanan,</i><br><i>Dan'l Sturgeon.</i>  | INDIANA.<br>Oliver H. Smith,<br>Albert S. White.                    |
| DELAWARE.<br>Richard H. Bayard,<br>Thomas Clayton.                 | ILLINOISE.<br><i>Richard M. Young,</i><br><i>Samuel M. Roberts.</i> |
| MARYLAND.<br>John Leeds Kerr,<br>Wm. D. Merrick.                   | MISSOURI.<br><i>Lewis F. Linn,</i><br><i>Thos. H. Benton.</i>       |
| VIRGINIA.<br>William C. Rives,<br>Wm. S. Archer.                   | ARKANSAS.<br><i>Ambrose H. Sevier,</i><br><i>William S. Fulton.</i> |
| NORTH CAROLINA.<br>Wm. A. Graham,<br>Willie P. Mangum.             | MICHIGAN.<br>Augustus S. Porter,<br>Wm. Woodbridge.                 |

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| MAINE.<br><i>Elisha H. Allen,</i><br>David Bronson,<br>Nathan Clifford,<br>Wm. P. Fessenden,  | NEW HAMPSHIRE.<br><i>Charles G. Atherton,</i><br><i>Edmund Burke,</i><br><i>Ira A. Eastman,</i> |
| MASSACHUSETTS.<br>John Q. Adams,<br>Osmyn Baker,<br>Nath'l. B. Borden,<br>George N. Briggs,<br>Barker Burnell,<br>Wm. B. Calhoun,               | NEW YORK.<br><i>John R. Reding,</i><br><i>Tristram Shure.</i>                                   |
| NEW JERSEY.<br>Caleb Cushing,<br>Wm. S. Hastings,<br>Charles Hudson,<br><i>William Parmenter,</i><br>Levett Saltonstall,<br>Robert C. Winthrop. | RHODE ISLAND.<br>Joseph L. Tillinghast.   |

CONNECTICUT.  
Truman Smith,  
Joseph Trumbull,  
Thos. W. Williams.

VERMONT.  
William Slade,  
Augustus Young.

NEW YORK.  
*Samuel Gordon,*  
John Greig,  
*Jacob Hoock, Jr.,*  
Hiram P. Hunt,  
Archibald L. Linn,  
*David P. Brewster,*  
Timothy Childs,  
Thomas C. Chittenden,  
Staley N. Clarke,  
John C. Clarke,  
*James G. Clinton,*  
*Richard D. Davis,*  
*Andrew W. Doig,*  
*Joseph Egbert,*  
*Charles G. Ferris,*  
Millard Fillmore,  
*John G. Floyd,*  
*Charles A. Floyd,*  
A. Lawrence Foster,  
Seth M. Gates,

NEW JERSEY.  
Joseph F. Randolph,  
Charles C. Stratton,  
Thomas J. Yorke.

PENNSYLVANIA.  
*William Jack,*  
Francis James,  
*George M. Keim,*  
Joseph Lawrence,  
*Albert G. Marchand,*  
*Peter Neuhard,*  
*Arnold Plumer,*  
Robert Ramsey,  
John Sergeant,  
Wm. Simonton,  
*John Snyder,*  
George W. Toland,  
*John Westbrook.*

DELAWARE.  
George B. Rodney.

MARYLAND.  
James A. Pearce,  
Alexander Randall,  
Augustus A. Sellers,  
*James W. Williams.*

VIRGINIA.  
*Robert M. T. Hunter,*  
*Edmond W. Hubbard,*  
*John W. Jones,*  
Francis Mallory,  
*Cuthbert Powell,*  
*Alex. H. H. Stuart,*  
George W. Summers,  
John Telfair,  
Henry A. Wise.

NORTH CAROLINA.  
Abraham Rencher,  
*Ronaldus M. Saunders,*  
Augustine H. Shepperd,  
Edward Stanly,  
Lewis Williams,  
Wm. H. Washington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.  
*Sampson H. Butler,*  
William Butler,  
*Patrick C. Calhoun,*  
*John Campbell,*  
*Isaac E. Holmes,*

GEORGIA.  
Thomas Butler King,  
James A. Meriwether,  
Eugenius A. Nisbet,  
Lot Warren.

ALABAMA.  
W. W. Payne,  
George S. Houston.

KENTUCKY.  
John Pope,  
James C. Sprigg,  
John B. Thompson,  
Philip Triplett,  
Joseph R. Underwood,  
John White.

TENNESSEE.  
*Cave Johnson,*  
*Abraham McClellan,*  
*Hopkins L. Turney,*  
*Hervey M. Watterson,*  
Christopher H. Williams,  
Joseph L. Williams.

OHIO.  
Sherlock J. Andrews,  
Benjamin S. Cowen,  
Ezra Dean,  
William Doan,  
Joshua R. Giddings,  
Patrick G. Goode,  
John Hastings,  
Samson Mason,  
Joshua Mathies,  
James Mather.

LOUISIANA.  
Edward D. White.

INDIANA.  
Richard W. Thompson,  
David Wallace,  
Joseph L. White.

MISSOURI.  
John Miller.

ARKANSAS.  
Edward Cross.

MICHIGAN.  
Jacob M. Howard.

DELEGATES ABSENT.

Florida.—David Levy.  
Wisconsin.—Not elected.  
Iowa.—Not elected.

The Telegraph, (Texas) hangs out at its mast-head the names of David G. Burnett, for President—Edward Burleson, for Vice President. It is a little remarkable that the 1st syllable of both names is Bur. General Sam Houston is the opposing candidate for the Presidency. The Telegraph speaks of the General as a man of noble traits of character, but degraded and lettered by vices. The General is understood to be temperate.