

THE MESSENGER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 3, 1841.

Here is a tit-bit of Locofocoism, taken by the editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, from a popular Locofoco paper published in that State, and edited by a certain Mr. Fisk, who, not many years since was figuring in South Carolina and elsewhere, as a Universalist preacher.

Ex-Parson Fisk, one of the Locofoco leaders on this side, declares that he has no confidence in the capacity of the American people for self-government. He says, "We would as soon have confidence in an April sunshin or a March wind—neither is more changeable or fickle than are the floating mass of the American People."

By the way, the Ex-Parson, in his frank declaration of want of confidence in the people (excellent Democratic doctrine!) is only putting in words, what they no less emphatically declare who attribute the election of Gen. Harrison to the pogeneity of "log cabins and coon skins," and the influence of "hard cider." Every man who believes this, does necessarily believe that the people are incapable of self-government; and every man who says so, whether he believes it or not, makes in effect that declaration. The People ought to be much indebted to the "Democracy" for these compliments.—Virginia.

Here is a piece of excellent advice young ladies—read it—but we fear most of you will not heed it. Young ladies, it is said, have three wonders in reference to marriage. First, at sixteen they wonder who they will take—2nd, at twenty they wonder who they will get—and at twenty-five they wonder who will get them!

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.—Never marry a man because he is handsome; he will think too much of his own beauty to take pride in yours.

Never marry a man for his parentage; for "a good cow will often have a bad calf."

Marry a man for his good sense, amiable temper, his sound morals, his habits of industry and economy, and you will then have a good husband, and your children will have a good father.—Philadelphia N. American.

Fine Potatoes. We were presented the other day by Michael Magee, Esq., who resides near this place, with a couple of the finest potatoes we have seen this season, indeed they were the finest we recollect ever to have seen in these diggings. One of them weighed four pounds, and the other three pounds and seven-eighths, after having been gathered and lain in a dry place for several days.—Mr. Magee informed us that from a half bushel of plantings he saved 23 1/2 bushels of potatoes, most of them very large. How far can our man of the "Hamburg Journal" or the man of the "Highland Messenger," in Buncombe beat this? Do ye give it up?—Highland Sentinel.

We can beat them their "aters," three in a hill and four in the "diah." Why them Pick-ens potatoes are small to the Ark-on fellow we received the other day. No! friend Ja-cob, we don't give it up no how you can fix it. Mack can beat you in Buncombe all hollow. He has some what quarrelled with each other because they would not lay farther apart in a row, and the old fellow came very near being scared into fits one night, as he passed by and heard the fuss they were making in the patch some of which actually burst out—and we will stop.—Ham. Journal.

Well, we think it time to "stop," in all conscience! Boys this great long yarn this fellow has just spun out about us and potatoes, is what we call a real whopper.—In the potato line we are far from giving up to the man of the Sentinel or any other man as yet—always excepting him of the Augusta Chronicle. But just listen to this impudent fellow calling us old! Why man we have just passed our one score and ten, and if we are called old now, wonder what will be said if by some streak of good luck that does not always fall to the lot of editors, we should get bread enough to keep soul and body together until we got to be three score and ten?

THANKSGIVING.—Speaking of the appointment of days for thanksgiving and prayer, in several States of the Union, by their respective Governors, the Wilmington Chronicle, Raleigh Register, and the Greensborough Patriot, indirectly propose that the Governor of this State should follow suit, and make an appointment for some similar purpose. Let it be even so, say we—we would be glad to hear of it. No people on earth, are under greater obligations to a merciful God, than we of these United States, one State as much as another, and none should engage in such exercises more sincerely.

Gen. DUFF GREEN lately sailed for England, bearing Government despatches.

News of the week.

Hon. DROR H. LEWIS, M. C. from Alabama, lately died in the vicinity of Mobile, of congestive fever.

Col. JAMES GARDNER has been unanimously elected President of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.

JAMES BOSS, Esq., has been elected President of the South-Western Rail Road Bank.

The Legislature of South Carolina has just commenced its session. The Temperance Advocate, published at the seat of government for that State, comes down with a vengeance upon certain "grog scillers" who have stuck up their bills on the inside and outside of the State House.

Another fire has occurred at Petersburg, Virginia. The damage, however, was not considerable.

A most foul and atrocious murder was recently perpetrated near Athens, Ten.—where a lady and her daughter, a young lady just grown, were killed by a negro boy just grown, or nineteen years old, belonging to the family. The instrument used was an axe, with which he nearly cut off the heads of his victims. The husband and father was from home at the time with another one of his negroes who it seems had engaged to kill him that day, while the negro left at home was to kill the mother and daughter. The murderer fled, and had not been taken the last accounts. No attempt was made on the life of the husband.

Hon. W. C. DAWSON, of Georgia, has certainly resigned his seat in Congress.—The election for his successor takes place the first Monday in January next.

The rumor that Hon. H. CLAY, of Ky., designs to resign his seat in the U. S. Senate on the meeting of the Legislature of his State is confirmed. Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN will in all probability succeed him.

Another Long Message.—The message of Gov. Richardson, of S. C., fills nearly eight columns of the Columbia Chronicle, a very large paper. Such a spinning out is only equalled by Will Wizard's stories about China and "Crim Tartar."

N. P. WILLIS is hereafter to be among the contributors to Godey's Lady's Book.

O. A. BROWNSON, notorious for his anti-christian, anti-republican, anti-all-good principles, was at the late election a candidate for the House of Representatives from the town of Chelsea, Massachusetts, and was beaten one hundred votes out of three hundred and fifty.

The number of persons who died this season of yellow fever in New Orleans is sixteen hundred and thirty-five!

RESIGNED.—Hon. C. C. CLAY, U. States Senator from Alabama, has resigned his seat. Cause—family afflictions.

The Raleigh Star of the 24th ult., says that the Temperance reform is going on bravely in that part of the State.

More than one thousand drunkards have been lately reformed in the State of Maine! Pity but a little reformation could be brought about in these parts.

One half the population of Harrisburg, Pa., have signed the temperance pledge! Let Chapman crow! and keep it before the people!

An exchange paper, speaking of a fight in which some fifteen or eighteen persons were concerned, at a horse-race, calls it a "disgraceful affair," so it was and so is all drinking and fighting—and so is all horse-racing!

The Locos have carried the elections in Mississippi.

Prince de JOINVILLE was lately in Cincinnati on his way eastward.

A certain Mr. Noble, of New York, lately caused the death of his daughter, a young lady 21 or 22 years old, by an accidental shot from a pistol. He was at the last accounts in a state of phrenzy, and doubts were entertained as to his recovery from that condition.

The National Intelligencer of the 25th ult., chronicles the arrival in that city of Hon. A. STEPHENSON, late Minister to the Court of St. James, together with several distinguished members of Congress.

The report that Hon. J. Q. ADAMS intended to retire to private life, turns out to be a hoax.

A Mr. Joseph Peck, of Washington was lately married to Miss Amelia Bushel.—That was reducing a bushel to a Peck in short order. Multum in parvo.

They have just had a "bit of a fire" in Salisbury, N. C.—not much harm done, fortunately.

Latest from Florida.

The latest Florida news is given below from the "St. Augustine News," from which it will be seen that the United States troops are still, occasionally capturing a few straggling Indians. "The News" heads the article with "glorious news from the south." The use of that word in such a connexion, is, we think, somewhat objectionable.

[From the St. Augustine News.]

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE SOUTH!!

SIXTY-THREE INDIANS KILLED AND CAPTURED! By the arrival of the schr. Walter M., Capt. Hitchcock, on Wednesday last, and the steamer Wm. Gaston, Capt. Henry, on Thursday, from the South, we are furnished with the gratifying intelligence that Capt. R. D. A. Wade, 3d Artillery, with his company, whilst on a scout near a Lake between Hillsboro' Inlet and the Everglades, called Lake Worth, came upon two camps of Indians. He attacked them, after killing eight, (six men and two boys) took forty-eight prisoners, destroyed twenty canoes and a large quantity of provisions, which they had collected to carry to Sam Jones's camp, and returned without loss, to Fort Lauderdale. One of the prisoners afterwards offered to go and bring in those who had escaped from the attack, and being sent returned with seven additional warriors, making in all killed and taken, sixty-three Indians, men, women and children. Another warrior has gone out to bring in more.

The scout consisted of sixty men, commanded by Capt. Wade, and accompanied by Lieutenant Thomas and De Emmerston. This we believe is the largest haul made by an officer, in fair field, during the war; and we congratulate the meritorious officers who have achieved it. We consider this one of the fruits of the wise and liberal system adopted by the gallant Col. Worth of leaving a discretion with the junior officers to carry on the war "on their own hook," without waiting for orders, or instructions from old fellows at a distance.—Capt. Wade and Lieut. Thomas deserve, and will receive, the whole credit of this important service, which will go far towards ending the war.

We understand that Lieut. Wyse, with seventy men, had started on a scout in pursuit of Sam Jones, accompanied by Lieuts. Shover, Rankin and Churchill. We heartily wish them success.

The scout from Fort Dallas, commanded by Captain Burke, had not returned.—They have been absent six or seven weeks.

Major Childs had gone down to Lauderdale, and was preparing for a general scout to the Oka-choe Lake.

The Herald gives the following pithy account of the expedition.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT. We publish the following as the best bulletin from Florida which has appeared since the war commenced. It is an extract from a letter of Capt. R. D. Wade, 3d Artillery, to a brother officer in this city, which has been politely furnished to us. We copy it verbatim:

"I have no time to write a long letter— suffice to say I am well pleased with the result. Recaptulation: Killed, 6 warriors, 2 boys, 8 Prisoners, 14 warriors, 16 women, 30 10 boys, 15 girls, 03

Destroyed, 20 canoes, Captured, 13 rifles, 12 powder-horns, (well filled) any quantity of balls and buck-shot, and as for provisions, more than you can tell. Pumpkins, coontie, beans, &c. No loss on my part. ALL returned WELL. The Indians were ready for fight, and very well prepared. Had 60 men of (D & K companies, 3d Artillery.) Lieut. Thomas and Assistant Surgeon Emmerston accompanied.

Tobacco CHEWING.—The St. Louis Gazette goes into a calculation to show the amount of tobacco a man chews in a lifetime. The Editor says: "Suppose a tobacco-chewer is addicted to the habit of chewing tobacco fifty years of his life each day of that time he consumes two inches of solid plug, which amounts to 6,375 feet, making nearly one mile and a quarter in length of solid tobacco, half an inch thick and two inches broad." He wants to know what a young beginner would think if he had the whole amount stretched out before him, and he were told that to chew it up would be one of the exercises of his life, and also that it would tax his income to the amount of \$2,025. We guess he would think it a pretty considerable job.—N. Y. Er. Post.

And in addition to this, suppose he could behold a lake of dark, slimy tobacco juice, as wide and deep as Lake Erie, and were told that in chewing for the mile and a quarter of tobacco, he would necessarily spit or squirt out of his mouth the same quantity of the like filthy fluid; see guess he would not undertake the job at all.—Nat. Int.

"And in addition to this," suppose he were assured of the decayed teeth, the polluted breath, the stained lips, the bespotted cravat, vest and bosom, that would characterize him; and suppose he could see the church floors he would defile, the carpets he would soil, and be conscious of the ire he would kindle among good house-keepers, the disgust he would cause among the younger of the fair sex, and the inconveniences to which he would subject himself: see guess if he did "undertake the job" he would be a fit candidate for a seat on a certain block used by old-field schoolmasters for the accommodation of their thick-skulled pupils.

We give this week an abstract of the Bankrupt Law passed at the extra session of Congress. We find it in an exchange paper, and have no doubt but it will be read by many with interest.

The Governor of Virginia ordered a special election to be held on the 29th ult. to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Congressional representation by the resignation of Hon. LYNN BANKS. No news as to the result.

General Bankrupt Law.

The following abstract of the Bankrupt Law passed at the last session of Congress has been carefully prepared, from the original, for publication in this paper. All parties concerned in its provisions will find it a convenient document for reference.—Statute of Freedom.

Abstract of the General Bankrupt Law, passed August, 1841.

1. Who may be Bankrupt? By sec. 1st, the law establishes two kinds of bankruptcy—the one voluntary, the debtor himself demanding it, the other compulsory, the creditor asking the court to declare the debtor bankrupt. We shall digest the act as regards both, in order.

First, then, Who may be a Voluntary Bankrupt? The act, sec. 1, says, all persons residing within the United States unable to meet their debts and engagements, except those whose debts have arisen—

- 1. From defalcation as a public officer.
2. " " as an executor or administrator.
3. " " as a guardian or trustee, or
4. " " while acting in any other fiduciary capacity.

Secondly, Who may be compelled to be a bankrupt? The act, sec. 1, provides that any merchant, retailer, banker, factor, broker, underwriter, or marine insurer, owing \$2000 and upwards, may on the petition of a creditor or creditors to the amount of \$500 be declared a bankrupt, if he has committed any of the following acts of bankruptcy, viz:

- 1. If he has departed from the state, district, or territory in which he resides, with intent to defraud his creditors.
2. If he shall conceal himself to avoid being arrested.
3. If he shall willingly or fraudulently procure himself to be arrested, or his property to be legal-ized for his debts.

4. If he shall remove or conceal his goods to get the amount of money or process.
5. If he shall fraudulently convey or transfer his lands, goods, credits, or evidences of debt.

Recurring now to voluntary bankruptcy, we will inquire how a person must proceed who wishes to be declared bankrupt? Sec. 1, provides that he must present a petition to the proper court, verified under oath or affirmation, setting forth a list of all his creditors, their respective places of residence and the amounts due to each of them, together with an inventory of all their property, rights and credits whatever, and the location and situation of each part thereof, in which petition they must further declare themselves unable to meet their debts and engagements.

Next let us see how should creditors proceed who wish that any debtor should be declared bankrupt? They also should present a petition to the same court, stating that he owes them to the amount of \$500; that he is such a person as the act, as before stated, makes liable to be declared bankrupt; that he owes at least \$2000; and that he has committed one of the above specified acts of bankruptcy.

On the reception of every such petition, notice shall be published in one or more of the papers of the district, at least 30 days before the hearing, at the time and place of which all persons interested may appear and show cause against the decree of bankruptcy—the evidence at the hearing to be under oath or affirmation, oral or by deposition, before the court, its commissioner, or a disinterested judge of the state where taken.

After the hearing of such petitions, presented either by the debtor or his creditors, the court by decree will declare the person petitioning, or petitioned against, bankrupt.

But any person so declared a bankrupt, at the instance of a creditor, may have a trial by jury to ascertain the fact of such bankruptcy, if the petitioners court for that purpose within ten days after its decree—if he does not, the decree is final.

II.—The decree of Bankruptcy and its effects.

By sec. 2, it is provided that all the property and rights of property whatsoever of persons who shall be declared bankrupt shall, ipso facto, from the date of the decree, be divested out of the bankrupt, and vested in an assignee, to be appointed by the court, who shall thereupon be clothed with the same rights as his property which, till that time, the bankrupt had; to act, however, under the direction of the court; excepting the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessaries of the bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, (altogether not to exceed \$300 worth in any case, to be selected according to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt;) and also the wearing apparel of the bankrupt and his family shall be retained and retained by the bankrupt.

By sec. 2, it is provided that all future payments or arrangements made by a bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy, and for the purpose of giving any of his creditors the preference, and all other payments or arrangements by a bankrupt in contemplation of bankruptcy to any person not a bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, shall be deemed utterly void, and the assignee be entitled to recover the same as part of the assets of the bankrupt. But this is not intended to invalidate bona fide dealings, with the bankrupt done more than two months before the petition filed by or against him, if the other party to them had notice of any intended act of bankruptcy, or of his intention to take the benefit of this act.

III.—The Discharge.

1. When a Bankrupt is, and when not, entitled to a discharge.

By sec. 4, if a bankrupt shall bona fide surrender all his property and right to property, (those excepted as in sec. 3,) for the benefit of his creditors, and shall fully comply with this act and obey all the orders and directions which may from time to time be made by the proper court, he shall be entitled to a decree of full discharge from all his debts.

But, not, if a majority in number and value of his creditors who have proved their debts shall file their dissent thereto.

Not—if he shall be guilty of any fraud or willful concealment of his property or rights of property.

Not—if he has, in contemplation of bankruptcy, for the purpose of giving a creditor or other person a preference, or priority arranged any of his debts by payment or otherwise.

Not—if being a voluntary bankrupt, he has since the first of January last or at any other time, in contemplation of the passage of a bankrupt law, by assignment or otherwise, preferred one creditor over another, unless a majority in interest of his unpreferred creditors assent. [Sec. 2.]

Not—if he shall willfully omit or refuse to comply with any order of the court, or conform to any other requisite of this act.

Not—if he shall admit a false or fictitious debt against his estate.

Not—if being a merchant, &c., he shall become a bankrupt and shall not have kept proper books of account, after the passing of this act.

Not—if after the passing of this act, he shall have applied trust funds to his own use.

Not—if before discharged, unless his estate produce, after all charges paid, 75 per cent. on the debts allowed. [Sec. 12.]

2. How is this discharge to be obtained?

1. The bankrupt must file a petition for that purpose.

2. Ninety days from the date of the decree of bankruptcy must expire before the court can decree discharge.

3. He must give 70 days notice in a newspaper to be designated by the court, to all creditors proving their debts, and other persons interested, to appear at a certain time and place to show cause why such discharge and certificate thereof shall not be granted—and

4. Personal notice, or by letter as the court shall direct, to all creditors whose residence is known. [Sec. 4.]

5. On the day notified the bankrupt and his creditors shall have a hearing, and the reasons for and against his discharge shall be canvassed.—Then, and at all other times, before the court or court's commissioners, the bankrupt shall be subject to examination orally or on written interrogatories, on oath or affirmation, in all matters relat-

ing to his bankruptcy, his acts and doings and his property and rights of property under the supervision of the court. [Sec. 4.]

3. The rights of the bankrupt, if at first presented for obtaining his discharge.

1. (By Sec. 4.) If at the hearing, a majority in number and value of the creditors proving their debts, file their written dissent to the allowance of the discharge and certificate—

2. If the court under the circumstances shall refuse a discharge, the bankrupt may demand a trial upon a proper issue to be directed by the court, or, further,

3. In the latter case, he may appeal from the decision of the court, within ten days, to the circuit court of the United States, to be held for that district; admitting his case to the court alone or a jury as he chooses, and,

4. If the court shall be satisfied or a jury shall find that he has made a full disclosure and surrender of all his estate, and has in all things conformed to the directions of this act, the court shall make a decree of discharge and grant a certificate thereof.

Moreover, if on his examination, the bankrupt swear falsely, he shall be guilty of and punishable for perjury, as punished by the United States laws.

4. The operation of discharge.

(Sec. 4.) A discharge and certificate shall in all courts of justice, be a full and complete discharge of all debts, contracts, and other engagements of the bankrupt, which are provable under the act; and may be pleaded as a full and complete bar to all suits brought in any court of judicature whatsoever, and shall be conclusive evidence of itself in favor of the bankrupt, unless impeached for some fraud or willful concealment of assets by him, on prior reasonable notice, specifying in writing such fraud or concealment.

But it shall not discharge any person liable for the same debt as partner, joint contractor, surety, or otherwise.

It shall not, nor shall any thing in this act contained, annul or impair any lawful rights of married women or minors, or any lien, mortgage, or other security on property real or personal, provided the same are not arrangements for fraudulent preference, (as in Sec. 2 specified.)

IV.—Distribution of Bankrupt's Effects.

Sec. 5, provides, That the effects of the bankrupt shall be distributed by paying

- 1. Debts due by him to the United States.
2. Debts due persons, who by the United States laws have a preference in consequence of having paid money as his sureties.

3. Operatives, who have been in the service of the bankrupt, shall receive their wages in full to the amount of \$25, provided the services were performed within six months before the bankruptcy. And then—

4. All creditors proving bona fide debts shall share pro rata; all persons whose demands are not yet due, or whose demands are uncertain and contingent, having proved the same shall receive pro rata, when their claims become absolute, or if they chose, the value of their claims may be ascertained under the direction of the court, and they may share as creditors in present.

If any creditor shall not prove until after a dividend, he shall receive out of the next dividend a pro rata equal to what others have received.

In unliquidated accounts, the balance shall be taken as the true debt.

All creditors proving their claims shall thereafter be barred from any future suit at law or in equity for the same, and all proceedings then existing thereupon shall likewise be annulled thereby.

V.—Proof of Debt.

Debts shall be proved before the court, or commissioners by it appointed, who shall be residents in the bankrupt's county. [Sec. 5.]

Proof shall be made on oath or affirmation, according to the regulations which the court may establish; and to be opened to contest by jury, at the call of either party. [Sec. 7.]

Corporations shall prove their debts by their president, cashier, or other officer for that purpose especially appointed. [Sec. 5.]

VI.—The Assignee.

By Sec. 3, VI.—The assignee, by the decree of bankruptcy, becomes from that time entitled to all the rights which the bankrupt had over his property or credits; he is to prosecute and defend the bankrupt's suits; and as to his removal from office, he shall not alter by his death or removal from office, but go on by or against his successors. [By Sec. 10] under the direction of the court, he is to administer the assets of the bankrupt, to sue for, and recover or otherwise collect them, and divide them at least once in six months from the date of the bankruptcy, giving notice of the dividend or distribution ten days previous. He shall have power [Sec. 11.] under the same direction to sell and transfer property belonging to the bankrupt, to redeem mortgages, compound debts, (giving notice of his intention to apply for such direction ten days at least before the hearing.) Within sixty days after the reception of any monies from the bankrupt's estate, [Sec. 9.] he is to pay the orders of the court, and strictly governing himself by the orders of the court, he is to close the estate within two years from the decree of bankruptcy. [Sec. 10.] And by [Sec. 9.] for the due performance of his duties, the court may require a bond with two sureties, in such sum as it may deem proper, in the name of the United States, which bond shall be held and answer for the benefit of the persons interested.

VII.—Of partnerships connected with Bankruptcy.

By Sec. 11. In case of partnerships, decrees of bankruptcy may be made as in cases of individuals, on petition by all or any of the partners or any creditor: upon which all the joint and separate estate shall be taken, and the creditors both of the individuals and the partnership shall prove their debts. The assignee appointed shall keep separate accounts—1. of the partnership property; 2. of the separate property—from the amount of which shall first be deducted, the expenses, and then the net proceeds shall go to pay the joint creditors, and the net separate proceeds to pay the separate creditors.

VIII.—The Court of Bankruptcy.

The court of bankruptcy, cases in the District Court of the United States for the district in which the bankrupt resides, or has his place of business. Its jurisdiction is to be exercised summarily in the nature of summary proceedings in equity for which purpose it is always to be open—and to extend to all controversies between bankrupt and creditors; creditors and assignees, bankrupt and assignees, and to all matters and acts to be done in virtue of the bankruptcy, until the final settlement. They shall have power to enforce obedience by process of contempt, &c. to the same extent with the Circuit Court in equity proceedings.

These courts are to prescribe the rules and forms of proceedings in bankruptcy, and a tariff of fees, subject to revision by the Circuit Courts of the United States.

The District Judge may adjourn any question arising before him in the Circuit Court for the district to be there determined.

The Circuit Court shall be in certain cases, as before specified, a Court of Appeal, and shall likewise have concurrent jurisdiction of all suits at law, or in equity between the assignee and persons claiming adverse interests, touching the property of the bankrupt—no suit to be maintained, however, touching such property, unless brought within two years after the decree of bankruptcy, or since the cause of action accrued.—By Sections 7, 6, 8.

IX.—False Swearing.

Any person, whether the bankrupt or another, who shall in any deposition or examination taken under this act; or in any proceeding, shall be guilty of and punishable for perjury as now punished by the laws of the United States.

A young lady asked of a gentleman the meaning of the word surrogate. "It is a gate through which parties have to pass on their way to get married," replied he.—"Then I imagine that it is a corruption of sorrow-gate," said the lady. "You are right, Miss, as woman is an abbreviation of wo to man."

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Public Faith.

Our readers are already apprised that the election for Governor and Members of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi has gone against the Whigs, and in favor of the Locofoco candidates; the issue joined in that State, between the two parties in the late canvass, being upon the question whether the State shall maintain its faith, solemnly pledged by law for the payment of bonds created and issued by its authority, or shall repudiate, disavow, and renounce all obligation to provide for the payment of either principal or interest thereof. The Whigs stood manfully up for the inviolability of the public faith; the Locofocos have succeeded in obtaining a majority for the opposite doctrine.

It would be difficult to conceive, were not the fact too well established, that the force of party could drive a majority of the people of the State to such an extremity as this. The principle of the proposed nullification of contracts to which the State itself is a party, would, as the reader will perceive, apply to one sort of contracts as well as to another, and therefore to all contracts whatever, so that no right of property, nor any relation of society, would, if the principle were carried out, be safe from its desolating and desecrating influence. Truly may we designate those who advocate such a pestiferous doctrine as being, in every sense, DESTRUCTIVES.

We hail it, however, as one of the happiest indications of the soundness of the moral sense in the body of the People, that the Locofoco leaders in other States have themselves taken alarm at the consequences to which they perceive that one of their own most favorite theories, reduced to practice, is likely to lead their political friends in Mississippi. We have the great pleasure in being able to do justice, in this respect, to our political adversaries.—It is at the last hour, it is true, that they have discovered their error; but still they have discovered it. They have rushed on madly in their career until they have reached the extreme verge of the precipice; but having arrived there, they start back with horror and precipitation from the bottomless gulf that yawns beneath them.

We rejoice, we repeat, in the evidence of rectitude of heart which, at this juncture, bursts through all efforts to smother and disguise it, and disarming the restraints of party pledges and trammels, reveals to us the true character of the mass of the People of the United States, whatever party. We could almost rejoice at the occasion which has elicited from our political opponents sentiments so just in themselves, so opposite at the same time to the theories they have most industriously heretofore inculcated, as the following, which we copy from two of the most prominent and thorough-going Locofoco journals in all the Middle States:

[From the New York Standard.]

"NO LEGISLATURE IN THE COUNTRY DARE REPUDIATE THE STATE DEBTS; no party can or should live an hour after expressing its willingness thus to violate State faith. We are happy to believe, for the credit of Mississippi, that no party in that State has made an issue on the payment or nonpayment of State Bonds. We copy from the Harrisburg Keystone a judicious article, expressive of the views entertained by us, and as we hope by every right-thinking member of the Democratic party."

[From the Harrisburg (Pa.) Keystone.]

"Will a majority of the freemen of Mississippi—the chivalrous sons of the South—the high-toned gentlemen—par excellence—ever consent to tear honor's reckoning from their hearts? by repudiating their common debt! If they do, they may purchase present ease, but at the expense of future misery. A sense of their degradation will grow on them in intensity with every revolving year, until at length, like the assassin's remorse, it shall impel them to vain acts of repentance and reparation. The name of Mississippian will have become a by-word of reproach—the stain of their disgrace will reach their wholesome brethren beyond their boundaries, and the American abroad will deny his fraternity with them."

Hypocrisy.

A celebrated temperance lecturer visited a public house upon which had been hoisted temperance colors; "bar room" had disappeared from over the door, and "office" put in its place; the "barkeeper" no longer recognized a title so offensive to the smell of teetotalers, but gloried in the more respectable cognomen of "clerk;" and the whole establishment had much the appearance of a first rate temperance house. "But murder will out." He was kindly received by the landlord, who commenced telling how much better he got along since he turned his liquor out of doors, &c. After the lecturer had bid the landlord good day, going through the entry, he discovered a large dog, going through the lid up, which curiosity prompted him to peep into—and to his surprise he found it full of the devil! He considered a few minutes how he could best shame the landlord—at last he cried, in a voice which drew a number of others who were in the house:

"Here, landlord, before