

this or some other cause, Mr. Louallier had availed himself of his privilege of exemption from military duty under the laws of Louisiana, and had in no other way rendered himself amenable to military authority. The General caused Mr. Louallier to be arrested and tried for his life before a court martial, for having written this remonstrance, making its publication the sole specification, under the five following charges: first, mutiny; second, exciting mutiny; third, for being a spy; fourth, for harboring, relieving, and protecting the enemy, and in holding correspondence and giving him intelligence by this publication; fifth, for writing and publishing a corrupt libel.

The order for the arrest, though made on the day of the publication, and though accompanied with abundant threats of hanging, was not executed till the sixth. On the fifth, Judge Hall of the United States Court, acting upon misinformation as to his being then under arrest, issued a writ of habeas corpus to have him brought before the Court. Finding, on a renewal of the application the next day, that the writ had been prematurely issued and never acted on, the Judge, for the purpose of saving the trouble of writing a new order, and for no other conceivable motive, altered the date of the order to the sixth, and re-delivered it to the officer. Whether, strictly speaking, it was proper to make such an alteration, or rather, whether there could possibly be any impropriety in it, would require a minute statement of the facts than has yet been published to determine. But that is immaterial, for it is very certain there was nothing criminal in it, and that it does not lie in Gen. Jackson's mouth to impute any such criminality to him. For the General, in one of his recently published letters, with an amusing sort of naïveté, tells us that he robbed the records of the Court of this very document, and that, for private purposes of his own, he has retained the papers so robbed ever since. It would be equally indecent and false to impute a felonious intention to either of them.

The writ of habeas corpus was answered by an order to a file of soldiers to arrest and imprison the Judge. Mr. Dick, the United States Attorney, then obtained from Judge Lewis, of the Louisiana Court, a writ in favor of Judge Hall; and this was answered by an order for the arrest and imprisonment of both Lewis and Dick. The latter was arrested and imprisoned; the former, from some unexplained cause, was not. They had both served in the battle, and Lewis had particularly distinguished himself for his gallantry.

The General himself admits that, on this same sixth of March, he wrote to the British commander, notifying him that he had received information of the ratification of the treaty of peace, which, though not official, was such as to leave no doubt of the fact. Mr. Louallier was therefore tried after the General believed the treaty was ratified, and, though acquitted by the Court Martial, was not released from prison until about the fifteenth, when martial law was revoked. It was not until the eleventh, and not until the militia had been disbanded, that Judge Hall was released from actual confinement; and even then was ignominiously escorted by a file of soldiers beyond the city limits, and there dismissed with the modest commands of the General that he should not return within twelve miles of the city until official intelligence of the peace was received, or until the enemy had left the Southern coast. Thus, in the language of a Louisiana Senator, "when it was thought the militia force might safely be disbanded, it was not thought safe for a helpless old man to take part in the general rejoicings in which his fellow-citizens were indulging; and, he might have added, an old man who bore a most enviable reputation for exemplary purity and integrity of character."

For the contempt of court, in thus refusing obedience to the writ, and in imprisoning its Judge to prevent a resort to ulterior process for enforcing obedience, the General was arraigned before the court, which, without the intervention of a jury, but according to law and the universal usage of all courts in cases of contempt, ordered a fine of a thousand dollars, which the General paid.

OFFICE HUNTING.—Mr. Arnold, in a late speech in the House of Representatives, gives the following account of office hunting in Washington:

"It was the accused lust of office which enabled such a man as John Tyler—with-out talents—without character—with nothing but previous business to go upon—to keep men of the first talents in this land dangling at his heels—waiting—waiting—hoping—hoping—for an office! He saw them here every day; he met them every where; in the parlors of the House, in the Senate chamber—every where; week day and Sabbath day they were hanging about—caucusing, planning, creeping, crawling, flatterer, coaxing—and all for office. Mr. A. had asked one of these gentlemen whom he well knew, and who had no ostensible business here, what he was doing? The man looked as if he had been caught with a sheep on his back, [a laugh.] but told him in confidence he was promised an office. He met him again some time after, and inquired, 'Well, have you got it yet?' 'No, (said the other,) but I think I have a pretty fair prospect.' [Roars of laughter.] Yes, but after fishing all day, he had got no bite, but had had some glorious nibbles. [Laughter.]

TAXES.—When the Banks are wound up, as the hot-headed boys in the Legislature seem determined they shall be, to what source will the State resort for the amount of revenue usually derived from those institutions in the shape of taxes and dividends, amounting to about forty thousand dollars a year? The reply is, that it will have to be raised by INCREASING THE TAXES. There can be no other mode. It is true that the State may get along for some years by living on its capital; but sooner or later it must come to an increase of the people's taxes.—Fay. Obs.

Analysis of Senate proceedings.—The petitions of the morning embraced one from the Philadelphia Board of Trade, in favor of the adoption of a warehousing system.

Another, from citizens of Illinois, in favor of an appropriation for clearing out the fatal impediments to the navigation of the Mississippi. The petition recites the frequent and heavy losses of which the spot of the channel known as the "Grave-yard," has been the scene. Of the extent and frequency of these losses the newspapers have already made the public aware, far and wide.

A variety of business reports and resolutions followed, rather useful than interesting in the enumeration. Among the latter was that of Mr. Smith, of Indiana, mentioned day before yesterday, calling on the Treasury for a number of important points of information in regard to the appropriation of the public domain to its original object, of discharging the Revolutionary debt of the Confederacy. The resolution was adopted.

Another was offered by Mr. Benton, and carried, directing a return of the annual exports of coin and bullion.

Mr. Rive's resolution, calling for copies of such correspondence with the British Government on the destruction of the steamer Caroline as had not yet been disclosed, except partially in the citations of Senators taking part in the discussion of the late treaty, now coming up.

Mr. R. explained that his whole purpose was, by placing the entire matter of this correspondence in the hands of all the world to do justice to all alike. The resolution was passed.

After some further business of little import, quishing the morning hour, Mr. Walker claimed the attention of the Senate to an explanation due from him in regard to the adverse statements of Mr. Rives and Mr. Benton, as to certain matters of fact alleged in a published speech of the former and yesterday denied by the latter. He went on to state that, when questioned as to his impression of the effect of the proof adduced by Mr. B. against that produced by Mr. Rives on the occasion, he had told the Senator from Virginia, that he did not consider the map brought to light by Mr. B. as rebutting that to which Mr. R. referred. But he clearly reflected the Senator from Missouri to point out the colored line in the chart which he produced, and to designate it, in a loud voice and with an emphasis of manner, as the same "bloody line" to which so much importance was attached by Mr. Sparks and Mr. Rives.

The Senator proceeded to argumentative proofs that the map in question could not, by any possibility, have embodied Dr. Franklin's views of the boundary established by the treaty of 1784. There were, he intimated, personal reasons why he should defend the fame of that eminent man. (The Senator no doubt here alluded to some alliance between himself and the family of Dr. Franklin.) The colored line laid down in the map of Mr. Sparks in no sort answered to that designated by Dr. Franklin in the treaty. This should (according to his words) run due north from the headwaters of the St. Croix to those of the St. Lawrence. Now the line of Mr. Sparks and Mr. Rives neither starts from the same point, nor pursues for one inch a northerly direction, but runs almost west. He adduces various other proofs that this map in no manner embodied Dr. Franklin's ideas of the boundary.

Mr. Tappan expressed very briefly his concurrence in the Senator from Mississippi's recollection of what had passed upon the occasion in dispute between the Senators from Virginia and Missouri.

Mr. Rives said he should not follow the re-argument of the Senator from Mississippi. He had not claimed the map in question as Dr. Franklin's. He insisted that the point really at issue between himself and the Senator from Missouri was whether or not the map produced by the latter from Mr. Jefferson's collection in the Library, was produced for the purpose of rebutting the proof afforded by Mr. Sparks's map.—The Senator from Mississippi had completely, on this point, sustained him. He proceeded, with a good deal of animation, to re-affirm what he had stated; and appeared, as before, to the recollection of Senators, many of whom, he was assured, coincided with him in their remembrance of the facts.

Mr. Benton would not allow himself to be drawn into any but the real issue. What that was would abundantly appear, by reading again what the Senator had said in his written speech. Here he again read Mr. Rives's words; which are to the effect "that Mr. B. in the map which he produced could detect a microscopic dotted line, while it required other eyes to render visible to him a broad red line." The statement was entirely incorrect in point of fact; and it did not stop short, in reality, of imputing to him a design to mislead the Senate in a matter of great national moment. It was of this specific statement that he complained.

Mr. Rives rejoined, with some heat, but decorously, re-asserting what he had before said.

Mr. Benton said he would not repeat himself, but bring this matter to a point.—He returned once more to the words of which he complained; read them again to the Senate, and insisted that all who were attending to what passed at the time in question must recollect that this was not the state of the facts. The Senator spoke very collectedly, but obviously with strong feelings.

Mr. Rives once more reiterated his own account of the facts, and appealed to the Senate, with whose judgment of the matter he should rest.

Mr. R. Archer here interposing, to suggest that it was a controversy which had better proceed no further, the President of the Senate pronounced the whole discussion out of order, and proceeded to the reading of the bill next before the Senate.

The bill for the occupation, &c. of the Oregon Territory soon after came up, but was, at Mr. Calhoun's request for time to examine some of its provisions, laid over till Monday next.

Soon after this the Senate went, on motion of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, into Executive session.

If the proceedings thus detailed are little interesting, it is, at least, not our fault.—Our readers will, however, we hope, have long ago remarked that there is hardly any token so certain of a legislative body's being usefully employed, as the fact that their proceedings have grown uninteresting.

Some curiosity is felt to know, why it was that the Locofocos in the Legislature permitted five or six weeks of the session to pass away without a solitary movement towards that thorough examination into the condition of the Banks, and the "reform" which was so lavishly promised during the electioneering campaign! The war on the Banks broke out only a few days before the period at which the Assembly usually adjourns sine die. And then, the leaders of the party, after having wasted nearly the whole session, impudently contended, that there is not time to make the investigation which has been courted on all hands. If the people do not call them to a strict account for this miserable pretence, it will be because party feeling over-rides patriotism, and covers the basest fraud and falsehood, and most palpable neglect of duty, in the representatives.—Fay. Obs.

GEORGIA.—The Locofoco Governor of Georgia has discovered a new mode of producing efficient legislation. His party friends in the Legislature having rejected the bill to increase the taxes, and being thus about to leave the State without the necessary funds to meet its obligations, the Governor caused the doors of the Treasury to be closed, ordering that not a dollar should be paid out to the members till they had made the proper provision! A most amusing scene ensued. A great number of members were at the moment besieging the door to get their pay. Some of them cried, some laughed, and some cursed his Excellency with a hearty good will. But nothing moved the Governor or opened the Treasury door, till the Assembly met and passed a law, which they had twice before rejected, raising the taxes 25 per cent. This is a beautiful picture of Locofocism!

The same Governor McDonald recommended to the Legislature to require the Banks to pay \$1,100,000 of taxes, to enable the State to meet its debts! If his recommendation had been adopted, 2769 stockholders would have paid the above amount of taxes, (besides their ordinary taxes,) whilst all the other people in the State, (296,806 white souls) would pay but \$275,000. This would have been downright robbery.—Fay. Obs.

[For the Messenger.]

Temperance in Henderson Co.

Messrs. Editors.—On the 8th instant, a meeting was held on Clear Creek for the purpose of forming and organizing a total abstinence society. After the announcement of this meeting, the whole mass of bottle-suckers, distillers, and retailers, were terribly agitated, and various were the plans of opposition, and conjectures about its design and results. And terrible were the apprehensions of some of our neighbors. The immediate destruction of the liberties of the country, the taxation of all apple and peach trees, political combination, and lastly war and bloodshed, were all gravely predicted at once. But they scared themselves worse than any one else. On the day appointed a number of ladies and gentlemen appeared, and after a few very appropriate and pertinent remarks by the senior editor of the Messenger, and a short address by the writer of this, the constitution and by-laws were read, the officers of the society elected for the present year, and the names of eleven persons were enrolled on the pledge.

One of the most pleasing circumstances attending this meeting was the getting the pledge of one person whose peculiar fondness for ardent spirits was rather remarkable. I consider the triumph of the cause successfully over one real inebriate of greater importance than that of the moderate drinker: for then he is known of all his neighbors, and the results cannot be disputed with truth. We intend in this neighborhood, now the battle has commenced, to keep up a constant (not fire but) shower of cold water till we completely put the foe to flight, or we will be found "with our back to field and our feet to the foe." Opposition and competition is the life of business, therefore as the times are hard, and money scarce we shall endeavor to drive a large business on a small capital. And just as soon, Messrs. Editors, as war and bloodshed commences, if I am not slain, you may hear from me again.

Respectfully yours, J. M. E. Edneyville, January 14, 1843.

SELLING UNDER PRIME COST.—A lady seeing at the window of a linen draper, who had but lately set up in business, the common lure, "The goods of this shop selling under prime cost," stepped into a house of a friend who lived in the same street, and asked him whether he thought his neighbor was actually selling under prime cost, and if it was likely she could get any good bargains; "why as to the bargains," replied her friend, "that I cannot answer for, but I am satisfied there is not any thing in his shop that can be sold under prime cost, for to my knowledge he has never yet paid a single sixpence for any article it contains."

A traveling merchant, alias a pedlar, asked an itinerant peddler the price of a pair of fowls. "Five shillings," said the latter, "in my dear country, you might buy them for sixpence a piece." "Why don't you remain in your own dear country, then?" "Case we have no sixpences, my jewel!"

ONE EVIL BETTER THAN TWO.—A merchant having sustained a considerable loss, desired his son not to mention it to any person. The youth promised silence, but at the same time requested to know what advantage could attend it. "If you divulge this loss," said the father, "we shall have two evils to support instead of one—our own grief, and the joy of our neighbors."

## THE MESSENGER.

D. R. MANALLY & J. ROBERTS, EDITORS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Friday, January 30, 1843.

A friend sends us a marriage notice and says "please send your account." On this subject, we beg leave just here to say, once for all, that we will cheerfully publish all marriages and deaths which may take place in ten counties, or any where else—provided, always, that such notices are forwarded to us free of postage. Let our friends have no hesitancy in forwarding us such notices—we will be glad to publish them. We would always give such notice ourselves—but it is seldom that we know the names, or ages, or precise time of the death of the deceased. Again, we say to our friends, send them in, by all means, but be sure to pay the postage.

### OUR PROSPECTS—THE MESSENGER.

As we see that many of our cotemporaries are boasting loudly of their good prospects, increase of subscription, &c., we have concluded to join the chorus, and formally give notice that we too are advancing. Of late, we have had a handsome addition to our subscription list, on which we have been proud to see the names of some of the first citizens of the Union. Seeing this disposition on the part of a generous public to sustain us, we have determined to give increased attention to the columns of our paper—so that whatever it may lack in point of merit shall be owing to a want of ability on our part, and not a want of disposition or attention. If there ever was a time in which the true friends of our country should exert themselves in behalf of its interests, it is now. For the next two years, there will be a fearful struggle throughout the length and breadth of this favored land, for the triumph of principles of the first importance to our national welfare, and indeed to our national existence—and in all human probability with the fate of these principles the country rises or falls. There must and will be a change—things cannot remain as they are. If the policy which has been pursued by our National Government for the last ten years, is continued, we are ruined! The tendency of Modern Democracy is to ruin! It is a bold assertion; but one which to an unprejudiced mind can easily be made clear. It tends to mar every interest of the country, and the mass of the people need only to be correctly informed to insure its downfall, and the consequent success of those principles under which our country always has prospered, and will again. At least this is our honest opinion, honestly expressed. We may be mistaken, but we are sincere in our belief. In this matter we intend to try faithfully to do our duty, and entreat our friends to do likewise. Let each reader of the Messenger look around him and see if he has not a neighbor who needs such a paper—Let each one make an effort, and we have no doubt but that in three months from this time our subscription list will even double what it now is. Let each one feel he has a duty to perform towards the circulation of those papers which contain what he believes to be the true political doctrines of his country, and let all feel assured that from henceforward as increases our subscription list, so will increase our attentions and efforts to make this paper what it ought to be. We shall feel an increase of responsibility and act accordingly. We have an ambition to act at least a humble part in relieving our country from that misale which has brought it so near to hopeless ruin. In a word, we want to see the triumph of those principles for which we have feebly contended, from the first establishing of this paper—principles which we believe afford the only efficient remedy for those evils which have brought to our national affairs into their present disordered state.

### The Legislature.

Up to the last dates, the Legislature was engaged in discussing the proposition to accept the charter of the State Bank. The resolutions first brought before the Legislature on this subject, were by Mr. Jones, of Orange, and of a character altogether indirect—they were evasive, and in fact a mere puerile quibble—not directly meeting the question at all, though they professed to be intended to accept the charter. It may be well enough just here to remind the reader that the stockholders did not propose to surrender the charter only on condition that it was desired by the Legislature. If the Legislature, as a partner in the concern, desired a dissolution of the partnership, they as the other partners in the bank were ready. Mr. Barringer offered an amendment to Mr. Jones' resolutions, which was direct, expressing in plain terms the unwillingness of the Legislature to go into such a measure. The subsequent action in the House of Commons on this subject will be best understood by the following extract from the reported proceedings, in the Register:

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House resumed the consideration of the Bank Resolutions.

Mr. Francis took the floor, but yielded it to Mr. Barringer, who asked leave to withdraw the Resolution offered by him yesterday. Leave was granted, and the Resolution was withdrawn.

Mr. Francis, then moved to amend the Resolutions of Mr. Jones, by striking out all after Whereas, and inserting the following:

Whereas, it has been made known to the Legislature that the individual Stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina are desirous of closing the business of said Bank,

Resolved; therefore, That His Excellency the Governor, be requested to inform the said Stockholders, that it is not the pleasure of this General Assembly, that the affairs of said Bank should be closed, at the present time.

Mr. Barringer moved an amendment, to strike out all after whereas, and insert the following: [Being the same offered yesterday, and withdrawn this morning.]

The question then pending was on the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Barringer; and Mr. Francis addressed the House at great length endeavoring to show that the original Resolutions did not meet the proposition of the Banks, would be a mere evasion of the question—and strongly urged upon the House to reject the amendment, as it would be ruinous to the People to wind up the business of the Bank at this time.

He was replied to by Mr. McRae, who took occasion to attempt to fulfil his promise, that he would prove that the Banks had violated their Charters, and that they were corrupt, fully corrupt. As a rare specimen of his logic in making the proof, we will state that he charged the Banks with having loaned money to the Whigs in 1840, to form their Tippecanoe Clubs. These associations, he thought; prima facie evidence of the corruption of the Banks.—Next, the Banks had violated their Charters in not making dividends on several occasions—and lastly, that they had practised favoritism.

Mr. Seales followed briefly in reply to a remark made by Mr. Francis in reference to him.

Mr. Barringer, made some remarks in reply to Mr. McRae, in which he denied that the Whig Associations in 1840 had been sustained by the Banks; and called for the proof; he thought it a gross insult to a majority of the American people to charge them with having been thus bought up by the Bank. He stated further, that the gentleman from Cumberland had displayed great ignorance of Banking in supposing a violation of the Charter not to make a dividend. This was regulated according to the profits—if there were no profits, there was no dividend.

Mr. Briggs, called for a division of the question; but after some little discussion withdrew it.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Barringer, and it was decided in the negative—Yeas 15, Nays 95. Messrs. Caldwell, Herring, J. B. Jones, Kirk, Nelson, Norcum, Rayner, Regan, Ross, Stockard, Street, Watson, Willey, and N. Wilson, voting in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Francis, and it was decided in the negative, Yeas 49, Nays 61—a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. N. Wilson, who voted with the Whigs. The question then recurring on the original Resolutions, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 58, Nays 54.

So it will be seen that, by a meagre majority, this Jacobinical measure has passed. Up to the present writing, no account has been received of its having passed the Senate, and it was thought quite doubtful if it did.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, reported unfavorably to the enactment "relief laws," or otherwise interfering in any way between the relations of debtor and creditor. This was unquestionably right.

The President of the Bank of the State has sent an able and lucid reply to certain inquiries concerning that institution, to Mr. Brown, chairman of the joint select committee on banks—which goes to prove the truth of the assertion of the Standard, that "the Bank of the State is one of the safest and best managed institutions in the Union." The chief complaint against the Bank has been, that it issued too little—that it did not discount more freely, and consequently its circulation is too contracted—that while they were authorized to issue three dollars in paper for every one of specie on hands, their issues actually amounted to very little more than the specie in their vaults. Judge CAMERON—who, by the bye, is a very able financier—shows in this reply how it is that the banks of North Carolina cannot do otherwise with safety.

The truth is, the banks of this State never can, without a reckless disregard to the interest of the people, pursue a different course, until we have a national currency. We are not disposed just now to argue this question—but of its truth there can, we think, be no reasonable doubt. We would publish this paper of the President of the Bank if we had room. We will lay it by for future consideration.

In reference to the Bank, the Raleigh Standard has independently assumed the proper grounds—that it would be impolitic and ruinous, at the present, for the charter to be accepted and the business closed. For expressing this opinion, he has been read out of the Democratic party, first by Mr. Avery, of Burke, and subsequently by

Messrs. Jones and McRae. Upon this, the editor of the Standard reads them a lecture which they will not be like soon to forget, and talks very plainly about "young lawyers, fresh from school, fresher from Blackstone, and freshest of all in political science," undertaking to be party leaders—and tells them to note in their memorandum books that "The North Carolina Standard is not the organ of Nullification," and further that it is not "The organ of Demagogues." The scheme of Mr. Jones to put the funds of the Bank into the hands of "competent agents appointed by the Legislature," is noticed by the Standard as follows: "A more jacobinical encroachment upon the rights of private property, or a more despotic seizure of the same, never occurred in any nation having the pretence of civil rights or political liberty in its constitution." Messrs. Jones, McRae, Avery, et al genus omne, claim to be Democrats of the first water, or, as the Standard expresses it, "of the original punch." Hence "is all in the family."

One of the principal reasons assigned by these Democrats who wished to "accept" the charter of the bank, was that the resolutions of the stockholders was intended as a threat or menace, and that, let the consequences be as they might, they were determined to accept the charter. A certain Mr. Byrd, from Yancey—who, by the bye, is much better acquainted with lead than silver—said he regarded the whole "as a figure 9 with its tail cut off," and about a vote for any measure by which they could get hold of the money. At all events, these champions of democracy were not to be threatened—like the boy who returned from school wet as a drowned rat, upon being asked by his mother how he came so wet, replied, "why mama, Bill Jones said I darsent jump into the creek, and so you see I don't take a dare from no body." The honest truth, as we believe, is, that the Democrats did not wish the bank to close its business. They knew that such a course must inevitably distress the people of the State beyond measure—but too many of them had committed themselves on the stump while electioneering, and now to make a show of fight was the only way, as they thought, to extricate themselves from the dilemma in which they had placed themselves. But enough for the present. Let the reader, however, remember that in all that is done, and in all that is not done, the Democrats have a majority in both Houses. We have more to say at another time.

### Mr. Palmer's temperance address.

We received some time ago, the manuscript of an address delivered before the Turkey Creek Temperance Society, by N. H. PALMER, with a request that it be published in the Messenger. We have, after careful examination, declined complying with the request for the present at least. The address does honor to Mr. Palmer's head and heart; but the subject is now so common that it is becoming stale. This we presume, Mr. Palmer's first effort, and we beg leave respectfully to remind him and his friends, and indeed all young men, that there is a great difference between hearing a speech or an address and reading it. Many things that seem excellent when we hear them, read badly when we see them published. Young writers should not become discouraged, but try again and again. It is by practice and perseverance alone that the habit of expressing easily and readily our thoughts upon paper is acquired. We should be glad to find the young men who read our paper more disposed to help us, and improve themselves in this matter.

Our principal and almost entire reason for declining to publish the address referred to, is its great length; we have not room. We shall, of course, continue to publish temperance articles, but unless they are of unusual interest, they must be short.—Not that we believe the subject any less important now than heretofore, but the whole ground to be occupied, has been gone over again and again.

That BEEF! Aye, that beef! yes, emphatically, THAT BEEF!... What beef! what are you talking about? Stay, good reader, (if you be good—which we very much question) we have our own way of telling any thing, and do not like to be interrupted; but as we see you are becoming impatient, you shall have it at once.—Know then, that we received, the other day, from Alfred M. Alexander, ten miles below this, a large piece of beef—and, mind, we tell you, that

"fines or fatter Never rang'd in a forest or smok'd on a platter" It was a part of one killed by himself, the nett weight of which was fourteen hundred and forty-six pounds!—Talk about your big pigs and calves, and other big things, indeed! Just stand aside, brother editors, until you hear from us again!

A certain Rev. William L. Brockenridge, of Kentucky, is out against total abstinence societies—charging the principle and practice of such societies as being antipathetic and unscriptural. This much we learn from a Kentucky paper. We should like to see one of the reverend gentlemen's pamphlets.