

THOS. W. ATRIN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

MISCELLANEOUS. A New Life Preserver.

Of late months... I have somewhere read of a trader, who carried with him a brace of pistols, a carbine, a cutlass, a dagger, and an umbrella...

W—— says the Indian catchpole was for some moments motionless with surprise; recovering at last, he dragged his captive along through the brake and jungle to the encampment.

The New Orleans Bulletin says: The information furnished us some days since by a correspondent, of the arrival of President Houston at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas, is confirmed by the Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 7th inst.

into the Imperial Treasury. The taxes paid in money arise principally from the sale of salt, which belongs exclusively to the Emperor...

Passages from ancient writers prove the existence of bustles in the old classic times. Hear what one of them says as translated by Dryden:

"The ladies of rank are accustomed to wear certain curious shaped articles of dress, called bustles, which are ornamented with fine embroidery and needlework."

This prates an old English poet: "No was there in all the countries round So fayre a maide, ne of so high renowne; A bustle great she wore of velvet made, Which eke with finest silk was brodered."

And here is a passage from one of the older dramatists, and thus introduces the bustle as the last pledge of affection from a dying wife to her absent husband:

"Their superiority obviates to eternity The cylindrical predominates. The cycloid reduced to epitily is impermeable. Cotton is dull; bran is derivative. Circumstances combined fortuitously preclude investigation.

TEXAS. The New Orleans Bulletin says: The information furnished us some days since by a correspondent, of the arrival of President Houston at the scene of the recent disorders in Eastern Texas, is confirmed by the Natchitoches Chronicle, of the 7th inst.

Alfred Hill was recently sentenced to imprisonment for life, in Louisville, Ky., for whipping to death a little bound girl, Good for the puppy.

A most distressing and melancholy tragedy occurred in Wilcox county, Alabama, on Saturday, the 14th ult., the particulars of which, as far as published, we find in the following extract of a letter to the Mobile Herald:

W. W. Rivers, Esq., a young and promising lawyer, was killed by Dr. Tait, under the following circumstances: Young Rivers had sought and won the affections of the sister of Dr. Tait, but the marriage was strenuously opposed by some of the young lady's family.

I forbear to give the minute details of the fatal rencontre, as told by Rivers before his death. He lingered about two days, and gave full particulars of the homicide; but as Dr. T. will doubtless be taken, and a judicial investigation bring all the facts to light, I think it best to forego the melancholy recital.

The letter adds: The above is but a meagre sketch of one of the most sad and romantic events I ever heard of. There are incidents connected with the whole affair of the most singular kind.

"POST OFFICE SCENES."—Under this caption, an interesting graphic sketch of life is given in a late number of the Binghampton "Iris," where the manifold vexations of Post Masters and their clerks by idle questioners, demanding when a letter will be mailed, when received, and when an answer is to be expected—are touched as they deserve; and the following verbatim copy of a superscription is offered as an edifying sample for the curious:

"Unitud stats of america Sint of new york stat counti of Broom ande towne Shenang biminghangington post Ofs for Mr. John Smith with care and speed."

THE AMERICAN BRIG CYRUS, OF NEW ORLEANS, CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR BRIG ALERT.—The Boston Atlas contains a letter from Captain Dumas, of the Cyrus, which states that on the coast of Africa on the 20th of June, the Alert sent her boat, manned by two officers, a boy, and four negro seamen, alongside the Cyrus.

Captain Bosanquet, of the Alert, again demanded the papers of the Cyrus, which were refused, when he sent an officer to the cabin, who broke open the trunk of the Captain, and taking the papers, handed them to Bosanquet. Dumas asked for his papers. Bosanquet replied, "I will keep them with me, and pocket them."

A new work has just been published, entitled "The Afflicted Man's Companion." The best companion we know of for an afflicted man, is an amiable woman. We'll back her against any thing.

POLITICAL. Mr. Polk and the Tariff. We invite attention to the following letter from Gen. Jones, of Tennessee. It is clear and conclusive in relation to Mr. Polk's hostility to the Tariff!

NASHVILLE, October 8, 1844. DEAR SIR: Your letter, enclosing the proceedings of the National Clay Club of Pennsylvania, and also a pamphlet containing extracts of the speeches and publications of James K. Polk, has been received. I shall take much pleasure in complying with the wishes of the Club, and if any action on my part shall become necessary to a proper vindication of their fidelity touching the enclosed publication, you may rest assured that it will be promptly and cheerfully performed.

It is most astonishing that his friends should undertake to deceive and mislead the public mind on a subject of so much importance, and the detection of which is so certain. I can but regard the effort that is making in your state to pass James K. Polk off as the friend and advocate of protection as an outrage which, for impudence and falsehood, is unparalleled in the history of party warfare.

Col. Polk cannot, will not, dare not, deny that he has always opposed the protective policy. This has been his boast. He has never ceased to denounce the tariff of 1842 in terms unmeasured; and yet he observes a most dignified silence, permitting truth to be crushed to earth, and falsehood raised in its stead—and all, that some political advantage may ensue to himself!

I repeat now what I have frequently written, spoken, and published, and which has never been denied by Col. Polk or any of his friends in this state, that Col. Polk at all times, during both of my canvasses with him, opposed, denounced, and condemned the principle of protection, and during the last campaign the tariff of 1842 received his most unqualified condemnation.

One word as to Tennessee: she is firm, fixed, and immovable; the political tempest may blow—the rains of falsehood descend—the floods of calumny and detraction may gather around her; unmoved and unbiased she will stand firmly by her principles, and cast her vote for Henry Clay. She is resolved to make one more gallant effort to dispel the gloom that gathers around our hopes—no more effort to arrest the impending ruin that threatens our common country.

And yet the leaders of Locofocoism in Tennessee have the audacity and effrontery to declare that Judge White, if living, would be found among the friends of James K. Polk—a man for whom he sustained the most severe reprobation—and an advocate of those principles for refusing to support which he was unanimously thrust from his seat in the U. S. Senate, and persecuted to the very grave itself.—Knoxville Register.

With consideration of the highest respect, I am, Sir, your friend and servant, JAMES C. JONES, CHARLES GREEN, Esq.

FROM THE HONORABLE REGISTER. Extraordinary Disclosures. More of the double faced policy of Locofocoism! A very remarkable party stratagem, says the National Intelligencer, has been brought to light at Washington within a few days past, and one which exhibits in strong colors the desperate stratagem in which Locofocoism finds itself, and the rash unscrupulous expedients to which it is resorting to avert its impending overthrow.

One or two copies of the tract having, it appears, fallen into the hands of the Chairman of the Whig Congress Committee, that gentleman conceived that he would be serving the cause of truth and fairness by obtaining a number of it, and circulating them among the people of the North, against whom it is calculated and doubtless intended to arouse the worst possible feeling in the south.

The tract purports to be an address by "The Democratic Association of Washington, D. C.," dated at Washington, September 25th, and bears the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee of that Association. An article published in the Globe a few days since, having the signatures of the same persons, denounces this tract as a "base forgery."

Judge White's Opinion of Mr. Clay. Do the Locofocos, who are making use of the name of this departed patriot in their unhallowed attacks upon Mr. Clay and the Whig party, remember the language used by him at the dinner given to him at Washington in 1840, when he declared that although he would cast his vote for Gen. Harrison, whom he considered honest and capable, yet his first choice for the Presidency in that canvass, would have been Henry Clay, of Kentucky!

This was Judge White's language in 1840, but a few months before his lamented death. He knew Mr. Clay to be a man of distinguished ability, sterling integrity, and eminently qualified to administer the affairs of the Government with credit to himself and honor to the nation; and he was more than willing to give him his support— he was his first choice for the highest office in the gift of the people.

And yet the leaders of Locofocoism in Tennessee have the audacity and effrontery to declare that Judge White, if living, would be found among the friends of James K. Polk—a man for whom he sustained the most severe reprobation—and an advocate of those principles for refusing to support which he was unanimously thrust from his seat in the U. S. Senate, and persecuted to the very grave itself.—Knoxville Register.

Mr. Polk has the Tariff... Mr. Brownson is a Locofoco in principle, boldly hostile to protection as well as every thing else the Whigs are in favor of. He says of the "national" juggle:

"We are not a little impatient with this unfair dealing with the public, by the assent of the people, demand on the part of all men, no matter how high or low, frankness and honesty; and especially the demand of the politician who solicits a place, honor, high station, or a policy to be really and truly approved, and wishes to be adopted."

"We have been deeply grieved at Mr. Polk's letter. We had hoped that, with Mr. Van Buren, the 'betwixt and between' policy he had represented for so many years would retire to the shades of Lindenwood, and that henceforth we should be at liberty to adopt an open, manly, straight-forward policy alike creditable to the leaders of the party and beneficial to the country; but we fear that we have gained little by the exchange. We have, we fear, only another disciple of the same school, and that the same old demagogical dynasty is to be renewed and perpetuated; the same dread of open, honest avowals; the same want of confidence in the people; the same crooked, unprincipled policy, which caused us to be hurled from power with such overwhelming indignation in 1840, are to be again our characteristics. We are afraid that we are likely to prove, as a party, that we cannot profit by experience, and can learn no wisdom from defeat. We have not read, we have not heard, during the canvass, thus far, a single noble sentiment, or a single manly appeal. The whole canvass has been conducted in a tortuous manner by low and demoralizing appeals, disgraceful to the actors, and degrading to the public conscience. We justly merit the wrath of Heaven; and, should we fail, it would be only a righteous judgement upon us for our want of firm principle, nobility of soul, confidence in the people, and fidelity to the sacred cause entrusted to our keeping."

HEAR AMBROSS SCOTT.—A few weeks since this worthy and revered individual being called upon to address a meeting of Whigs in Wayne county, N. Y., thus referred to his acquaintance with the "Former of Ashland," Henry Clay:

"In the course of a long life," he said, "it had been his fortune to become more or less acquainted with all the great men this country has produced. He had shaken hands and conversed with the father of his country, Gen. Washington; he had voted for and was a term of pleasant intercourse with the immortal Jefferson; and among all the noble spirits which it had been his pride to know, he never knew a purer patriot, a man more ardently or faithfully devoted to the welfare of his country, than Henry Clay, with whom he was familiarly acquainted."

Compare remarks of this character, from persons who have enjoyed the acquaintance of Mr. Clay, for many years, with the baseless and irresponsible assertions against him brought forward by his opponents!—National Intelligencer.

A BASE TRICK.—The Georgia Journal says: "We learn that a handbill is in circulation in this state which contains Cassius M. Clay's opinions on slavery and which is headed 'Clay's opinions on slavery—not Cassius M. Clay's'—thereby intending to create the impression that they are Henry Clay's opinions. We would caution our readers and the public against such deception, and against other handbills widely circulating all over the state. They contain more lies than would fill a 'Hammoth Boston Nation,' and should be guarded against by all truth."