

their embarrassments, will be driven to the cheerless prospect before them; will hereafter derive no benefit from sons, and even creditors themselves end, be large losers, for the want of law.

And such a law as being eminently calculated to prevent the recurrence of such an incident as that from which we are now suffering. Men would be less likely, under such circumstances, they have been, to extend credit; when a creditor can no longer have access to the faculties of his debtor, during the latter, his chance of payment will be lessened and a corresponding degree of caution will be infused into all dealings between man and man. This would soon restore a healthy state of things, and tend to the benefit among us.

objection which we have heard urged against the measure, that seems entitled to consideration, is, that it conflicts with the rights of property and holds out an inducement to disavow. We would ask such persons whether such an objection does not apply with equal force to the statutes of limitation, which all our laws are enacted in some shape or other? Yet, if titles to property is given and all, as a sufficient reason for the enactment of such laws, under which, when the man is in wealth, and the creditor is able to enforce the justice of his claim, he is refused by the courts to enforce his rights. If, for any reason, under such circumstances, a bankrupt law may be tolerated; much more may a bankrupt law, for the reasons that are urged in its favor, be not only tolerated but demanded by the people.

are due to one of our old acquaintances, A. H. Arrington, for a copy of Mr. Swartwout, the great defaulter of this country, in the Acadia at

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The Bunker Hill Monument, (says the Bunker Hill Aurora,) has now reached the height of 120 feet, and is still to be raised one hundred feet higher.

John M. Duffield, editor of the Natchez Courier, and James M. Newton, editor of the Yallobusha Reporter, both practical printers, are candidates for the legislature.

The following is the vote by which the Bankrupt bill passed the Senate. It will be seen that all the democrats except two, Mr. Walker of this State and Williams of Maine voted against the bill. Are the democrats of Mississippi prepared to sustain this vote of their party in Congress? What say you.

Messrs. Thompson and Gwin?
YEAS—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntingdon, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mountain, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Woodbridge, Young—26.

NAVS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Graham, King, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, Pierce, Prentiss, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury, Wright—23.

Dr. J. S. CURTIS, candidate for State Treasurer, and A. J. DARGAN, Esq. candidate for the legislature, addressed the people at the court-house, in this place, on Monday last. We did not hear either of their speeches, but understand they acquitted themselves in a manner creditable to themselves and satisfactorily to their friends.

TEXAS.—Our latest news from Texas runs thus: Judge Webb had been sent to Mexico as Minister, but they refused to receive him and ordered him off. His return to Texas, under these circumstances, has created some sensation there. Judge Webb has recommended the taking of the towns on the Mexican coast, and placing them in the hands of the Federalists.

The schooner Maria Tucker at Galveston, reports that the Mexicans had made a descent on Corpus Christi, destroying a good deal of property and taking some prisoners.

The Indians have been committing some outrages on the frontiers. The house of Mrs. Cannon of Barnett county, has been attacked. They

Greene,	874	1701	99
Monroe,	850	1078	8
Anderson,	507	259	54
Campbell,	279	467	34
Morgan,	114	178	1
Sullivan,	250	1412	31
Hawkins,	801	1433	109
Carter and Johnson	770	141	107

From the Nashville Banner of A
THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION
 The Whig candidate for Governor elected by a majority of about three hundred votes. There are six or eight counties which we have not returns, so far as the Governor's election, but these materially vary the above.

In the Senate which consists of 24 members, the opposition have thirteen whigs twelve.

The House of Representatives consist of 75 members, of which we have heard 30 to wit: Thirty-eight whigs and thirty democrats. Should the counties of Howard and Marion return a whig, our majority in the House will be three—and, on the contrary, should a local returned, we shall have a majority of the House, and there will be a tie in the ballot.

Dr. Gwin thinks that if a tax is laid on luxuries, such as wines and silks, it will be reduced on necessaries. Now, we thought that the great principle for which the manufacturers contended, was discrimination; the producers, for a uniform ad valorem tax. When we began to discriminate in favor of necessaries, the North would be extending it to their labor. The President recommends a strict adherence to the thing that affords any prospect of success to the South—the Compromise Act. He at the same time urges the Distribution Bill, a deficit in the Treasury to be made up by a tax on luxuries, by which the non-cotton-producing States would suffer three or four times as much as we would. The Dr. spoke of a direct tax as the only just method of raising money. Mr. Calhoun said so, some time ago. If the Doctor is in favor of having tax collectors and assessors, let him come out boldly and say so.—Southron.

LAGRANGE, TEN., Aug.
 The dry weather continued until last week when we were visited by a refreshing and light shower of rain, which was repeated Monday. These rains were doubtless of quite service to cotton and other products of the farm and plantation; but we fear they are too late to materially benefit the crop.