

of Mr Adams, the drift of which will be in the preamble and the first resolutions:

Whereas, the right of petitioning Government for a redress of grievances is expressly granted in the Constitution of the United States, and is one which should ever be held red and inviolate by a free people; and whereas it is declared in the Declaration of Independence, that, whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of the great ends for which was instituted, 'it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new Government;' and whereas it is provided in the Constitution of the United States that Congress shall have the power of proposing amendments to the Constitution:

Resolved, Therefore, that the people have the right to ask Congress to dissolve the union of these States, and that our venerable Representative, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, in presenting Congress a petition for this purpose, from Hallowell, in this State, has proved his unyielding devotion to one of the fundamental principles of our Government—the right of the people to be heard by their Representatives—and that his noble, and triumphant defence of that right, his indignation, abuse, and obloquy, has given him the claims to the gratitude and support of his constituents."

Here we have the old Harford Convention again unveiled, and a new pretext used to justify it. It is British influence which re-creates the old Federal feeling for a dissolution of the Union; and political aspiration aids the fanatical spirit which is embodied in the Abolition societies, and communicates the foreign infection in the disguise of religion and morality.

The Liberator follows up the notice of the meeting, by a notice of Mr. Adams's new associates on the Committee on Foreign Relations. In a manner in which the Southern members have accepted place under Mr. Adams are taken of, shows how an acquiescing and amicable disposition is met by the Abolition spirit which Mr. Adams represents:

"VACANCIES FILLED AT LAST.

Committee Foreign Affairs.—This committee has been reorganized for the third time, and is now composed of the following members: John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts; Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts; Horace Everett, of Vermont; Francis Granger, of New York; Edward D. White, of Louisiana; Augustine H. Shepperd, of North Carolina; R. L. Caruthers, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia; J. A. Meriwether, of Georgia.

Referring to those Southern soul-drivers who have refused to act with Mr. Adams; the Globe says it is not only not surprised that 'those gentlemen' should have declined serving on the committee over which he presides, but it will be surprised if any 'gentlemen' in Congress consent to make their names, and serve with him! 'The pulse, instinctively, in every honorable mind, to avoid such a man! For 'gentlemen,' read 'thieves,' and for 'honorable,' read 'dishonorable.'"

A whole cargo of ice was sold at auction in Hallowell at \$1 25 to \$3 25 per ton. The ice was brought from the Illinois river.

FIRE IN COLUMBUS.

On Friday night last, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the ringing of bells and the cry of fire. It was at the dead hour of night about, 3 o'clock A. M. and a dark, drizzling and dreary night too. The fire broke out in the long row of brick buildings, used as a kitchen, smoke house &c. on the beautiful premises known as "the Blewett House," south of Main Street.—When the fire was discovered, the roof of the house was in a blaze and the elegant wooden mansion of Major Blewett immediately adjoining, occupied as a boarding House, was in eminent danger. The least blast of wind from the south must have at once wrapt it in flames. As it was; it owed its safety entirely to the strenuous exertions of our fire companies. With a promptness and energy deserving all praise, they were on the ground with their engines a few minutes after the alarm was sounded. No. 2. assisted by No. 1. was immediately brought to bear upon the devouring element, and an incessant stream of water was poured upon the flaming roof.—They labored with indefatigable zeal for more than two hours, and by the dawn of day, the fire was entirely extinguished. Nearly the whole roof of the House was consumed together with a considerable quantity of meat, sugar, coffee &c. but the premises were otherwise uninjured. The loss is considerable; it is nothing however to what it would have been but for our fire men, whose noble daring, and well directed efforts on the occasion would have done credit to any of the veteran fire companies of New York or Philadelphia. To them, the proprietor, Maj. Blewett, unquestionably owes the preservation of his beautiful and extensive building, which is an ornament to the part of the town where it is located. They deserve the thanks not only of the proprietor and the occupants of the House, Mr. Musgrove and his lady, but of the entire community. On this as on several other occasions, they showed that one of their mottoes, "semper paratus" *always ready*—is not a boast merely but is *always*, to the letter conformed to.

The fire, it is believed, was entirely the result of accident. Maj. Blewett, we notice has with the promptitude and energy, which characterize the man commenced repairing his premises and in a few days not a vestige of the fire will remain.—*Columbus Dem.*

TORNADA AT TUSCALOOSA AND LOSS OF LIVES.

A most destructive tornado passed over Tuscaloosa and New Town on the 4th inst. which destroyed property to the amount of thirty thousand dollars in the latter place, and what is still more lamentable a Miss Margaret Cummings (daughter of Mr. Thomas Cummings,) a young lady held in high estimation was crushed in the ruins. Great damage is said to have been done to farmers in the vicinity. The Bridge at Tuscaloosa nobly stood the test. A portion of it was moved about two feet, but no damage sustained. The State House is somewhat injured.

the payment of certain notes therein mentioned will expose for sale at public auction for on the premises on Friday the 8th of July 1842 tract of land, lying on big Coldwater, the whereon the said Arnold resided at the date of execution of said deed; together with the and mill stock of hogs. Also one yoke of oxen. I will give such title only as is vested in said deed of trust.

SQUIRE BARRETT, Trustee.
Holly Springs, January 7th, 1842.

PROSPECTUS

For a new Democratic Paper at Holly Springs, N. C., to be called

THE GUARD.

ROBERT JOSSELYN, Editor.

DEMOCRACY loves the light which truth sheds upon every subject. It studies no concealment, resorts to no temporary expedients, adheres strictly to first principles. It is founded on the belief that the people are capable of self-government. To this end, it encourages general Education as the accompaniment of universal Suffrage. It seeks to enlighten and reform, and to increase the prosperity and happiness of mankind. Hence, it is the general patron of the Newspaper Press, because, through its instrumentality, the greatest amount of useful information can be communicated to the greatest number in the shortest time at the least expense. Newspapers, well conducted, in a free country, exert an almost incalculable influence upon the public mind. The importance, of having, at some central point in North Mississippi, a permanent weekly paper, devoted to the good old cause of Democratic Truth, and expressing the opinions and feelings of its numerous and intelligent population, must be seen and acknowledged by all. From its central position in the midst of one of the largest and most fertile counties of the Chickasaw Purchase, its number and character of its inhabitants together with its mail facilities, now almost soon to be enlarged, Holly Springs unquestionably presents equal, if not superior, advantages for the establishment of such a paper to any other town of the State.

It will be the aim of the editor to give his paper what its name would indicate—a Guard to the Constitution of the State and the United States; a Guard to the Democratic Institutions of the South, which are guaranteed by those sacred instruments; a Guard to the Union, and to the pure fundamental principles of Democracy, which cannot be strengthened, sustain and perpetuate it; a Guard also to the literary taste and honor of the community in which it may circulate. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest information of the proceedings of the State Legislature and of Congress. Valuable correspondents, both from Jackson and Hallowell City, have been secured, and they will spare no time, labor or expence necessary to render his paper worthy the patronage of the public.

TERMS.—The Guard will be printed on fine imperial sheet, and furnished to subscribers at \$3 per annum, payable in advance or \$4 at the end of the year. The first number will be issued the first week in January 1842.