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Aug. 30, 1842.

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NOVEL PARLIAMENT.—The Grand Jury of Cass county, Ga., at the late session of the Court in Casville, "presented" the Central Bank of Georgia as a nuisance to the State of Georgia in general, and to the county of Cass in particular.—*Plebeian.*

CAUCUS DICTATION.—Mr. Marshall's letter is the first distinct acknowledgement from his side, that the legislation of the Whig Congress was absolutely *determined* in caucus of the party—and that it was the principle governing those secret sessions, to allow dissentients no liberty, but at the cost of being denounced and excommunicated. The caucus did not merely consult and recommend—it determined with the force of law. All that it required, therefore, to drive any measure through; was the approval of a majority of the Whig party in caucus. Such was the popular voice which President Tyler's vetoes resisted!—*Plebeian.*

John C Colt, the murderer of Adams, was taken before the Court of Oyer and Terminer a few days since, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of November. He is said to have received the sentence without the least apparent emotion. Before receiving his sentence, he made a few remarks, in which he persisted in the declaration that he killed Adams in self-defence.—*Telegraph.*

COTTON PICKING.

The following statement of a days work, done on the plantation of Mr. Francis M. Howard, in Noxubee county, was handed in yesterday. It is rather ahead of any other list we have seen.

N. Braham	463	Bartlet	462
Austin	404	Harrison	400
Charles	413	Jesse	344

Total 2485

Pickensville Register.

EMIGRATION TO TEXAS.—A great number of worthy men are preparing to embark from N. York to Texas, in the month of October, there being no employment for them in the former place. Among them are many English and Germans.—*Mobile Herald.*

"WHERE LIBERTY DWELLS THERE IS MY COUNTRY."—A family from Rhode Island, (says the Cleveland Plaindealer,) consisting of the father and mother, and twelve children, mostly grown up boys, landed at our dock a few days since, with the determination to make Ohio their future residence for life. "For sixty years," said the old man, "I have been ruled by laws which I had no voice in making. My poverty has been the pretext for my oppression. I am going to settle my boys in your noble Buckeye State, where they may enjoy those rights of freedom denied to their father."

CASE OF MR. PAGAUD.

Col R. W. James, the gentleman who under authority from the Governor of this State procured the arrest of Mr. Pagaud in Buffalo, New York, returned to the Seat of Government yesterday. Col. James received Mr. Pagaud from the authorities of New York and proceeded to St. Louis on his return, when Mr. P. was taken from his custody by writ of habeas corpus and set at liberty. The grounds taken by the Missouri Judge we believe are set forth in the following notice of the trial from the St. Louis Reporter.

We have not as yet ascertained all the particulars and cannot speak advisably, but incline to the opinion from all the facts before us that a high-handed outrage has been committed upon the rights of Mississippi.

We do not think that censure should attach to Col James as we learn that he acted in accordance with the legal advice and was governed by the counsel of Gov. Seward, who entertained the opinion that the requisition of the Governor of Mississippi and the custody of Mr. P. was ample authority for his conveyance to the limits of the State.

Mississippian.

Case of Horace Pagaud.—There was a hearing yesterday before Judge Manning, upon the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* taken out in behalf of Horace Pagaud, who was on his way from the State of New York to Mississippi under a requisition from the Governor of the latter State who claims Pagaud as a fugitive from justice he being charged with having forged while in the office of the Auditor of Mississippi sundry warrants upon the Treasury.

Upon examination, it did not appear that the person who had custody of Pagaud was in possession of any documentary evidence to show that the revision had ever been complied with by the Governor of New York or that there had been a warrant for the arrest. The Judge stated his conviction that it was his duty to discharge him though by request of adverse counsel, a further hearing was assigned for to-day.

It is stated that Pagaud denies the charge of criminality, and purposes to return to Mississippi to meet it; but is unwilling to be carried thither as a prisoner.

THE PENITENTIARY.

We have been informed that the Inspectors of this Institution have moved an address to the Governor of the State for the removal of the Superintendent. The grounds alleged are the "arming and liberating" convicts—not complying with the statutory rules and regulations of the prison—the non-enforcement of proper discipline, and for other neglect of official duty set forth in the address.

The Tribune at Pontotoc asks the question, "what are the Inspectors about?" The

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