

"Spec. Loader"

# MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN

## AND FREE TRADE ADVOCATE.

VOL. I.] HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1838. [NO. 2.]

### TERMS.

#### THE REPUBLICAN & ADVOCATE,

ISSUED BY  
DEBERT L. PEGUES & GEORGE P. HOWE,  
At the press of HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI, at FOUR DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the end of the year.  
A failure to give notice, in writing, of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a subscription year, will be considered a wish to continue. No subscription taken for less than one year.  
ADVERTISEMENTS containing TEN LINES, or less inserted for ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion—longer ones, ten cents per line for the first insertion, and half price for each insertion thereafter.—Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or a reference in town.—The number of insertions required, must be marked on the advertisement, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.  
Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted, will be charged at the rate of \$2 for every ten lines for each insertion. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefit of individual persons or companies, will be charged as advertisements, and at the same rates.  
Announcing candidates for office, will be for State of Mississippi, County \$5, payable invariably in advance.  
YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines or less, receivable at pleasure, once a week, \$60. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable in advance.  
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them, must be paid for by the square.  
Professional Advertisements.  
For "10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$10 do do do 6 months, \$15 do do do 12 months, \$20 do do do 18 months, \$25 do do do 24 months, \$30  
All JOB WORK must be paid for on delivery.

### BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO.

On San Jacinto's bloody field  
Our drums and trumpets loudly peal'd  
And bade a haughty tyrant yield  
To Texian chivalry.  
Our Chieftain boldly led the van;  
His sword grasp'd firmly in his hand,  
And bade us let the Mexicans  
Remember the labardee.  
'Twas evening and the orient sun  
Unto the West was running on,  
When Texas heroes rush'd upon  
The might of Mexico.  
Sant. Anna trembl'd then to see  
What men could do who dare be free,  
In spite of Spanish Musketry,  
Or Mexican Artillery.  
The boldest sons of Mexico  
Then learn'd to fear a freeman's blow,  
And dread the shouts of "Alamo"  
From sons of liberty.  
How pleasing to the Texian eye  
To see Sant. Anna's legions fly  
From Texas dreadful battle cry  
Of death or victory.  
The carnage ceas'd in triumph there,  
Proudly shone our Texian star,  
And vengeance on her blood-stain'd car  
Hespero's most quietly  
Long shall the dark-brow'd maids of Spain  
Remember San Jacinto's plain,  
And weep for those they ne'er again  
Shall meet in revelry.

### MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

To the Citizens of Mobile Public:—  
My name being before the public as a candidate to represent your county in the next Legislature, and some anxiety having been manifested to know the opinions and preferences of the candidates on certain subjects to which their attention has been called, and having no disposition to conceal my sentiments on any subject of policy, whether of our own State or the Federal Government, I shall proceed briefly to answer the interrogatories propounded.  
1st. Are you in favor or opposed to a National Bank?  
To this my answer is: If the interrogator meant a National Bank on the model of the old United States Bank, I say No. If he meant such a National Bank as would serve the ends of the Government as a safe depository, and a medium of transfer of the public funds, without the power to effect the rights of a State against its will or consent, then my answer is in the affirmative. Banking has been interwoven with and become an important part of the policy of our State Government; the State now owes a debt of about Ten Millions of Dollars on Bonds issued to put her Banks into operation. I should object to any charter of a National Bank that did not afford sufficient protection to the State Banks. Without the necessary guarantees, if our own should be cramped and crippled in their operations, as to be compelled to wind up business, how would our Bonds be discharged? It will probably be answered by taxation. God forbid we should ever be driven to try the experiment.  
2d. Are you in favor, or opposed to the application of the National revenues to the Banking institutions of the country?  
I am directly opposed to the application of the National revenues to either private stock Banks, or to a National Bank. I believe that no revenue ought to be raised, or can be consistently with the principles of our confederation, for any other purpose than to meet the current legitimate expenditures of the Government, and if when collected, it is applied to a different object, it is in violation of good faith.  
3d. Are you in favor, or opposed to a National Treasury disconnected with, and independent of Banks?  
I wish the National Treasury to have no further connection with a Bank or Banks, than may be necessary to a safe keeping and transmission of the public funds.  
4th. Are you in favor, or opposed to well conducted local Banks?  
I am in favor of local Banks, and believe they are well conducted, they can be the strongest rampart we have in the protection of the encouragements upon our commerce, and are unable to afford the money broker, and consequently an agency to the exclusion of the

5th. Are you in favor, or opposed to the election of Henry Clay to the Presidency?  
I am at this time very decidedly opposed to pledging my suffrage in favor of Mr. Clay. It is three years before the election comes on; what the developments of that time may, in my opinion, show to be the true interest of the South, I shall not pretend to anticipate or predict, but from present developments I would not vote for him.  
6th. Between Henry Clay, William H. Harrison, Daniel Webster and Martin Van Buren, who do you prefer as a candidate for the next Presidency?  
To ask a Southerner which he would prefer, Gen. Harrison or Daniel Webster, would be like asking a condemned culprit which death he would choose, poisoning or hanging—they are both so openly and avowedly opposed to every valuable interest we have at stake. Between Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, I shall prefer the one whose position is most favorable to our Southern interest. If called now to make a choice, I am of the opinion that the South can reasonably look for more aid in promoting our particular interest from Mr. Van Buren, than from Mr. Clay; but I said in answer to another interrogatory, it is in my opinion, premature in the Southern people to make a committal. Circumstances may change the relative position of the two gentlemen towards us, long before the election. If we act on principle, there will be no change in us; men may change, but principles are eternally the same. There are two great objects of vital interest to the South that should be steadily pursued and never for a moment lost sight of; compared to the interest in these two great objects, a name, however distinguished and revered, should be esteemed lighter than a feather. I mean, first, security against any interference with our slave population, whether it be by direct Legislation, or the mad dreaming of fanatics;—second, the establishment of a direct trade of export our great staple commodity and the direct importation of its proceeds into our own ports. On both these we stand separate and apart from any other section of the Federal Union, and in physical strength we are incomparably the weakest; but in the money commanding products, in the same proportion, we are the strongest. It behooves us, therefore, to act with prudence, waiting events, and finally, to throw our strength, such as it may be, in the scale of the party from which, we are likely to receive the greatest aid, or least opposition. These are Southern positions which every Southern man will sustain through there may be difference of opinion as to the best means of accomplishing our object. My own reflections have brought me to the conclusion, that Mr. Van Buren's position is more favorable at this time to our great interests than Mr. Clay's. I will briefly state my reasons now, and take some future occasion to enlarge on the subject in addressing the people. To begin with our first great interest—albeit I am well convinced that neither of the gentlemen would ever exert Executive influence to procure Legislative action affecting the relation of master and slave, yet I believe there is more danger of our being successfully assailed by other means than by Legislation. It is by agitation, by getting up what the fanatics call a holy excitement. In this way, the peaceful relation between master and slave will be more effectually disturbed and our lives and property jeopardized, than by any Legislative act that can possibly be done. Who would be the most likely to use his influence in checking such agitation, and preventing those out-breakings of fanaticism.

At present Mr. Clay is the object of the most friendly regard of the Abolitionists, whilst they show the most virulent hatred to Mr. Van Buren—they accuse the latter of being too favorable to our interest, whilst the former, if elected, will be indebted to them at least, for their assistance. His sympathies will be more with them. His efforts at Abolition in his own State have become matter of history in that State. He has been long a member of the Colonization society and now its President, and although that Society disavow, all connexion with the Abolitionists, yet I never have heard or read an address delivered by a member of the Colonization Society but was fraught with abolition; both societies have the same object in view, they only differ in the means. One for effecting it gradually, the other by holy excitement, by violence; they are both dangerous to us. Mr. Van Buren never has been identified with the movements of either of those Societies borrowed from the *Amis des Nôirs*. Again, Mr. Clay was once the eloquent advocate for extending the Louisiana claim to the Rio del Norte. He is now understood to be opposed to the annexation of Texas to the United States. The annexation of Texas would be a surer guarantee to the South in the addition of four or six Senators, than any thing else that could be done or said in our favor; the abolitionists to a man oppose such annexation.  
On our other great interest, a direct export and import trade, I consider Mr. Van Buren's position as decidedly more favorable to us than Mr. Clay's.—From the opposition of the former to a Bank, we have a guarantee that if one is established he will be disposed to restrict its powers, to prevent its cramping the operations of the State institutions.—If wholesome restrictions should not be imposed, it will destroy our State Banks; if it should be so inclined it will monopolize the whole cotton trade, and paralyze individual enterprise to the ruin of our merchants. It will draw all negotiations for Cotton through New York, and command all the imports through the same channel. All this can be avoided by proper restrictions, and still leave the Bank ample powers as a Bank, and strictly a bank. I under-

stood Mr. Clay to be in favor of a charter, containing none of these restrictions, such a one as was voted by Gen. Jackson.  
It will be seen that my preference is based on the supposed position of the individuals. If I should hereafter find that I am mistaken in their supposed relative positions to our interests, or that some other individual would be more likely to advance those great paramount interests of the South, it would cost me nothing to give up a name, when the choice was to do so or abandon principle. It is impossible for me to explain myself as fully as I could wish in this communication, but my fellow citizens may be assured, that I shall avail myself of suitable occasions to express my sentiments to them freely, not only on the subjects here noticed, but on all matters of their local interest. No man is more identified with the city of Mobile, and none have a greater interest at stake in its prosperity.  
ABNER S. LIPSCOMB.

### From the Carrollton Enquirer.

#### DIRECT IMPORTATIONS TO THE VICKSBURG BANK.

I notice in the Enquirer a communication extracted from the Richmond (Virginia) Enquirer, giving a proposed plan for a 'Southern Bank of America,' to aid the Southern and South-western States in establishing a direct import trade with Europe, and thereby add to their wealth, prosperity, and happiness. The importance of this subject to our people, and the necessity of immediate action, is my excuse for calling the attention of my readers to it.  
Since the establishment of our Government, or rather, since the establishment of the first United States Bank, the South has adopted our Constitution, and the people commodified the North with the sugar and cotton (cotton, rice and tobacco) which their credit has been founded. Our exports are sold to merchants in our sea-port towns, shipped to Europe, and in stead of getting goods in return they check on it and sell the exchange to the Northern Banks and merchants, who buy and import goods, which are sold at a large profit to our merchants. 'The people who are the consumers, of course pay the price of the goods. Thus, it is seen that the concentration of Bank capital and credit in that section. As a proof of this, it may be mentioned that the imports into South Carolina in 1774, (before our national independence, and when the two sections came into fair competition) amounted to three times as much as the imports into New York the same year, and five times as much as the imports into South Carolina in 1836. If they can again be brought into fair competition on their natural advantages the result will be the same. The inevitable result of this concentration of Bank capital and credit, has been to build up and enrich one section of the Union at the expense of the other—and it has been aptly remarked that we cannot purchase a yard of cloth or a pocket knife of English manufacture without paying tribute to our Northern brethren.  
This has become so apparent of late, that it has aroused most of the Southern States to a sense of the true situation of affairs. Conventions and meetings have been held, the subject has been discussed, and there seems to be a determination to throw off the yoke of commercial dependence, on those who show their gratitude by reviling us, and who are now attempting to overthrow the institution which gives them their bread. As is the case with almost all great projects having in view the public good, there have not been wanting men to oppose this and it has already been denounced as sectional and visionary. That our northern brethren should so denounce it, is no more than we should have expected—but among us who oppose it, it is truly surprising. The people are, however, becoming convinced of its importance, and the day is not far distant when trade will find its natural channel,—when Southern sea-port cities and our own river towns Natchez and Vicksburg, (or perhaps the City of Mississippi) will do our entire importing and exporting business.  
To aid in this great work, by building up Southern credit—to free the South from abolition influence and the oppressions of Northern commerce,—is the object of the Bank proposed in the communication 'Old South.' The plan proposed is an admirable one, and no doubt, with a few slight alterations, would answer all the purposes intended. Besides aiding the great enterprise of Southern trade, its notes will be taken at par value throughout the country, and organized on the plan proposed will always be redeemed in gold and silver. It will give stability and credit to our State institutions, revive business, increase the price of our product and lessen the price of our imported goods, by taking off the large profits now made by Northern merchants.  
For the want of a more plausible objection, some argue against this measure that it creates too strong a sectional feeling, and that it may tend to a dissolution of the Union. Our Northern brethren may engage, by whole States and communities, in an unholy crusade against our domestic institution—may, and are now threatening to demand another exorbitant tariff, and no one calls them sectional! But when we think of entering into fair competition with them for our own trade, we are called sectional, and are accused of attempting to dissolve the Union! Shame on such reasoning.  
Why is it that our own State is not moving in this great work? It is not surely that she is less interested than her sister States. Mississippi has as much or more to gain by a direct trade and a sound currency than any other Southern State. Why, then, does she not lead her aid? The good Old Dominion, alive to its importance, has held her Con-

vention, and resolved to make the effort; even old 'Rip Van Winkle' is arousing; South Carolina and Georgia lead the way, and Alabama has determined to follow.—These States are all identified with us in interest and pursuits, and are the natal homes of our citizens; let us be up and doing and unite heart and hand with them before the present favorable opportunity passes away.  
I notice that several of the leading Journals in this State have manifested the proper spirit in regard to this great measure of Southern policy, among which may be mentioned the Vicksburg Sentinel and Register, Columbus Argus, Holly Springs Mirror, and Brandon Republican. Will our citizens now engage in a vile scramble for political ascendancy, and by lending their aid to incorporate a National Bank, and thus commercial vasalage to be put upon us? Or will they not, as one man, break the vile yoke, and throw the fragments to the winds, and one effort to

It appears that one or two other Senators. They nomination a No State R thorough of vor from the p gaman has been t cal life a federalist has invariable supported northern measures. He was John Q. Adams and all his latitudin structions of the Constitution—tan al improvement, U. S. Bank as a proclamation and force bill of Gen sion. He is therefore an appropriate for the present al abolitionists. can enter sion. Hender he is expressing the right and might of the Union with out incurring the expense of a constitutional convention. General whistled down the wind, some will suit their purposes and their principles exactly but a thoroughpaced federalist, one who believes that the federal government is the exclusive judge of its own powers; and that it is treason for State sovereignty to attempt resisting any of its assumptions. Mr. Bingham is therefore the very man of all others in Mississippi that they ought to select to represent their doctrines in the U. S. Senate. But what will our nullifying friends of the Liberty Advocate and Woodville Republican say to the nomination? Do they not begin to feel that they are getting into strange company? We do not believe that money purses could induce them to sacrifice their principles, and we would like to know what hopes they can entertain of promoting the holy cause of State Rights and State Remedies by the elevation to the U. S. Senate of an uncompromising federalist of the most latitudinous school.—Vicksburg Sentinel.

### MASONRY HUMAIZES THE HART.

Extract from an Oration delivered before the Carrollton Lodge, June 25th 1838, by Dr. Wm. B. Wallace—published in the Carrollton Enquirer.  
Among the great number of examples of Masonic virtue of governing the passions, to which I might refer you, brethren, none is more conspicuous than that of our illustrious brother, the immortal Washington, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—Of the excellence of whose character a foreigner has justly said that, "Caesar was brave, Scipio was continent, and Hannibal was patient; but it was reserved for Washington to unite them all in one, and like the lovely chief of curve of the Grecian artist to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty, the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master." In the history of this celebrated man, we find but one solitary instance where passion, for a time, gained the uncontrolled ascendancy, o'er his mind—and that furnished the occasion for one of the noblest acts of self-government which is to be found on record. I allude fellow citizens, to an incident which I doubt not is familiar to most of you. In the heat of political debate with a Col. Payne of Alexandria, Washington grossly insulted him, and was promptly knocked down by Payne on the spot. Here was an occasion where a man of ordinary or weak mind, would have thought of nothing but revenge. But Washington applied his masonic principles to the case. He endeavored to make his passions and prejudices coincide with the line of his duty. He held the scales of public justice in equal poise, weighed himself in the balance and found he was wanting; and his magnanimous soul did not hesitate to acknowledge it. He sent for Payne admitted his error and sought reconciliation. Payne, from that time, spoke with the nobleness of the act, became one of his warmest friends through life.  
Fellow citizens, let us be true to this act.—See what obstacles laid in the way of his duty? He had to overcome his personal pride of feeling—his desire of revenge—his passion of anger, and all regard to the false notions of honor prevalent in the world. But his powerful intellect enabled him to surmount all these difficulties, and to leave us a virtuous example which, in its moral sublimity is not surpassed by any act recorded in the history of mankind. Let it not be supposed that this masonic virtue of governing the passions, is unfavorable to deeds of noble daring. No, on the one hand while

condemns the ferocity of the mere passions of anger and revenge, on the other hand it equally condemns the base and degrading passion of fear. It teaches us to do our duty firmly and resolutely, as rational beings. And accordingly we find that Washington, who so promptly, and at all hazards of reputation and sacrifice of feeling, on a sense of duty, acknowledged his error to Payne, subsequently, in Braddock's war, dared the dangers of the savage tomahawk and rifle, and in the war of independence, led our victorious troops to battle in the fields of Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, Brandywine and Yorktown.  
Another splendid example of this masonic virtue of governing the passions, we have in the person of a man, who attained to the highest science and philosophy—

He said to his fellow citizens, "I will not walk in the narrow way of science often taught to stray, but I will walk in the broad way of wisdom."—We were gratified to see, since the re-appearance of his body, what a spectacle of nakedness, destitution and deformity, we should behold! How fallen—how degraded!

### CITY OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the report of Mr. Petrie, the Chief Engineer of the Mississippi and Alabama Railroad Company we gather some interesting accounts of the incipient city. The location recommended by Mr. Petrie is at Bayou Grand Sabbe opposite Ship Island. The pass to the ocean is 1 mile wide; twenty-foot water is found on the bar and inside the harbor; and 300 vessels may be safely moored. In addition to the other natural advantages possessed by this point as a great sea-port, it has a most healthy and salubrious climate; the pure saline breeze returning daily from the ocean, renders it peculiarly delightful as a place of summer residence; the best of water abounds in springs, or may be obtained in wells by digging 15 feet, one hundred yards from the salt tide; it is the nearest good harbor to the Mississippi, and West; the site proposed, we know from a visit to the spot last winter, is high and beautiful. Should the contemplated Railroad be completed to Brandon, (and we believe there is no doubt but that it will be) it will soon be extended to this section of the State. Another road may be completed to Natchez, or some point on the river, and thus the products, not only of a large part of our State, but a portion of the rich products of the West, will find an outlet at the City of the Gulf.  
Improvements have already been commenced; a large hotel has completed, and another is shortly to go up; wharves, steam-mills, &c. are building, and an interest is felt by many of our citizens in the success of the scheme.  
May we not look forward to the day when a great city will spring up in this hitherto barren but highly favored portion of our State! Who will set bounds to the prosperity of the great Cotton State, when she has her own fine sea-port, and a direct foreign trade?—Carrollton Enquirer.

### AN ODDIOUS COMPARISON.

A Northern paper is attempting to disparage the Great Western by contrasting her pigmy dimensions with the recorded measurement of Noah's Ark. The tonnage of that old clipper he says was upwards of 70,000 tons, and that Lieut. Hosken's crack vessel would scarcely have served as a jolly boat for Capt. Noah.—Piscayune.

### A Climber.

There is a youth living down East who is said to be so tall that he is obliged to ascend a ladder to see at a his head.

### THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The abuse showered on this high functionary is all misplaced. The derangement of the mails is owing to lazy contractors, ignorant post-asters, and the badness of our roads. These are evils that Mr. Kendall cannot avoid. The post office department is a complicated machine; all that sagacity, discipline, industry and talents could effect, he has accomplished; the malignant hatred evinced towards him by the Federalists; their constant and unparading abuse only endears Amos Kendall to the people of this country. They know that he is the architect of his own fortunes; the enemy of all monopolies, and his great talents and his pure and unexceptionable life, entitle him to the highest honors.

High Living and Mean Thinking.—How much nicer some men are in their persons than in their minds. How anxious to wear the appearance of wealth and taste in the thing of outward show, while their minds and heart are poverty and meanness. See one of the apes of fashion, with his concubines and ostentation of luxury. His clothes must be made by the best tailor, his wines of the finest flavor, his cookery of the highest zest, but his reading is of the poorest frivolities, or of the lowest vulgarity. In the gratification of the animal sense he is as specific; but a pig is a clean feeder, compared with his mind. A pig would eat good food, sweet and foul, but his mind has no taste except for the most filthy garbage. The pig has no discrimination, and a great appetite; but the mind which we describe, is satisfied with little, and that most be of the worst kind.  
If we could see men's minds as we see their bodies, what a spectacle of nakedness, destitution and deformity, we should behold! How fallen—how degraded!

Mississippi to the next Congress take place in the course of this fall in the following States: Illinois, Missouri, and Vermont, in September; Georgia, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, South Carolina, New Jersey, and Ohio, in October; New York, Massachusetts, and Delaware, in November.  
Carrollton Enquirer.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, WILLIAM M. GWIN, to be Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi.  
SAMUEL F. BUTTERWORTH, to be Attorney; and ADOLPHUS G. WEBB, to be Marshal for the Northern District of Mississippi.  
The Baltimore Republican says 'A recent invention for cleaning stained cotton has been patented both in England and in this country. The patentee offers to furnish the apparatus to those concerned in New Orleans, at an expense of \$3000, for the purpose of bringing the thing into operation. It was proposed therefore at once to raise a joint stock subscription of 100,000 dollars for this important purpose. With the machinery to be supplied by the patentee, at a weekly expense of \$300 it is calculated that 150 bales can be cleaned. 100 bales or 35,000 lbs. at a general average increase to three cents per lb. value would alone amount to a tolerable profit on the investment, to say nothing of the advantage of the market clear of a depreciated stock of this great staple.'

### THE CROPS.—The crops throughout East Tennessee and Western Virginia, so far as we have heard from them, bid fair to yield an abundant harvest to the Cultivator.

DEFINITION OF THE WORD "NOTHING."  
A minister proceeding to the church one Sunday morning, through the burial ground, observed several sprightly girls seated on a tombstone, and wishing to be jocular with them, asked what they were doing there? "Nothing at all please your reverence" was the reply of one of them. "Nothing," said he, "What is nothing?" Shut your eyes, your reverence," retorted the girl, "and you'll see it."

### The Baltimore Sun says.

'There is a woman living in the East who has fourteen husbands, all of whom have gone to Texas! Six of them were bank directors, four had speculators, three gentlemen, and one editor. The lady says she would not budge one inch to find the whole of them. She is right, and we hope she will do better next time.'

### A YOUNG EDITOR.

A son of the editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) Star, only nine years old, conducts a little paper, called the 'Microcosm,' at \$1 50 per annum. The Register says it is neatly printed, and its articles are choice. This, will make a paragraph for an English paper under the head of 'Americana.'

### V vs W.

'William, I want my rig.'  
'With rig, sir.'  
'Vy, my vite vig, in the vreading box, vot I vore last vrede vday, in a vreek, ven I vent to vialow Vaddi's vreading.'  
I am very much vexed at your vulgar pronunciation of Valentine. You should say 'Vig not Vige. But if you are going a visit, you had better take your velvet cap that you had on last meeting of the vestry. 'Vile, you are all ways carrying on with your criticism upon my words.' I am now going to take a walk, along the wharf, and around Washington street, and perhaps I will go as far as Lake View, and see the company's water works.'

### The New York Herald of July the 1st.

states that the prices of cotton were falling upwards.