THE REPUBLICAN

EDITED BY

E. PERCY HOWE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, ... AUGUST 25, 1838.

Democratic Candidate for United States Senate:

JAMES F. TROTTER,

OF LOWNDES COUNTY MISSISSIPPI.

THE TRUE ISSUE

Shall ours be a GOVENMENT OF THE BANKS or a GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL TREASURY, or an UNCONSTITUTINAL BANK? Shall we have a CONSTITUTIONAL CURRENCY of GOLD *and* SILVER, *or one of* IRREDEEMABLE PAPER? *Shall we live under the despotism of a MONEYED ARISTOCRACY, or under the safeguards of a FREE CONSTITUTION?*

HENRY CLAY'S DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE OCCUPANTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

"I did say the squatters on the Public Lands were a "LAWLESS RABBLE; that they might as well seize "upon our forts and arsenals, or on the public Treasury, "as to rush out and seize on the Public Lands. I WILL "OPPOSE THESE CLAIMS AS LONG AS GOD "GIVES ME THE POWER AND ABILITY TO DO "SO."—

HENRY CLAY'S Speech on the pre-emption bill, January 1834.

HOMICIDE.

On Monday last, August 21st, a difficulty occurred near Brown's Mill, in the northeast part of this County, between Wm. Arnold and Alexr McCormick, which resulted in the death of the former. We are indebted to our friend Mr. Bo[illegible], Coroner of this County, for the following particulars of the affair:

On the morning of the [illegible] a rifle, to the place [illegible] ing, and demanding [illegible] as he had understood was he [illegible] edged that he was done so, [illegible] as with an intent to strike McC[illegible] him if he didn't put it down he'd [illegible] went and laid aside the hammer, upon [illegible] up a stick and struck him. Arn[illegible] off, got a rifle, and returning forth[illegible] mill, enquired for McCormick, but on finding he was at the mill proceeded to search for him. [illegible] a short time he saw McCormick coming out from a ditch where he had been preserving himself, suspecting it to be the intention of Arnold to kill him. Arnold hailed him and ordered him to stop. McCormick turned and seeing Arnold with his rifle rushed at, and advancing upon him, got behind a tree, where he looked forth to mark the movements of Arnold, thinking aimed at his head, fired and missed. At that moment, a brother-in-law of McCormick, who had been hunting, came up with a loaded rifle in his shoulder, and perceiving Arnold in the act of re-loading, discharged his piece at him but without effect. McCormick then called upon his brother-in-law to tell him how to act, who replied "shoot him, or he'll shoot you. McCormick then again stepped out from behind the tree, raised his rifle, took aim, when Arnold having re-loaded, raised his rifle also; but too late. McCormick fired, and his ball passed through the body of Arnold, under the left arm, who, on finding himself hurt, placed his hand on the wound, wheeled about, and attempted to walk away, but proceeded only a few steps, and fell with his rifle in his hand. Several young men at the mill who saw the whole affair, immediately rushed to the spot and found Arnold dead; his rifle ready cocked, trigger string, still grasped firmly in his hand.

McCormick has not yet been arrested; but it is said that his friends have [illegible] to give himself up for trial. For the last [illegible] generally, [illegible] community—until this late affair, we believe, free from the stain of a solitary act of fatal violence—in justice to the laws of the land, which appear to have been violated, though perhaps not to the full extent of capital criminality—in justice to all parties—the living and the dead—we hope those who are invested with the office of conservators of the peace and sacred character of the country, will thoroughly investigate the disagreeable transaction—for, whether the county is to be worthy to bear the name of the illustrious representative of justice in whose honor it was baptized—whether Mississippi is to be known, as a rational, refined and peaceful community or the reverse, depends upon the constituted protectors of the peace of the county and the lives of its citizens. If they rigorously enforce the laws whenever a case of wrong and outrage occurs, now, while the county is, though flourishing, but in its infancy—if they make an example of every violator of the laws, now—our moral, peaceful and intelligent citizens will not be doomed hereafter to hear of or witness almost every week, scenes of brutal strife and bloodshed which disgrace humanity, perpetrated among them, as is the case in other parts of the country, where the laws have from time to time been outraged with impunity.

☞ The Pontotoc Union and Mississippi Mirror are endeavoring to convince the people of Mississippi, that Hon S. S. Prentiss is an ass.—Mississippi Enquirer.

We have been "endeavoring" to do no such thing. We have always thought Mr. Prentiss a good third rate lawyer—neither an ass nor a parfogger—by no means a fool, and certainly no orator. Our opinion is confirmed by the gross gallery of whig letter-writers and those of the whig editors who are notoriously known never to write the honest truth, when they can get pay for lying. We have heard half-a-dozen lawyers in the state who bellowed like buffaloes that their mammies, as much entitled to be called orators as our clever little, noisy little, bustling little federal representative. EX PARTE, for the gratification of the Enquirer, who seems anxious to be occasionally honored with our notice, we will remark that whenever we feel disposed to carry a speech for the amusement of our readers, we shall look no farther than the office of the Memphis Enquirer for specimens of a "regular built critter!"

Gee up, Dobbin! gee ho, Dobbin,
Gee up, Dobbin,—gee up, and gee ho."

SEARCY'S ANNUAL REGISTER OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, FOR THE YEAR 1838.—Compiled from original documents and actual surveys; being a full exhibit of all the tabular and statistical information which it was possible to obtain from authentic sources.

We have at length, thanks to the gentlemanly agent for the work, Mr. Parsons, of the Free Trader, been put in possession of this above valuable and most useful publication, and find it in every respect deserving of the great commendation bestowed upon it by the presses of the north and west generally. It is a handsome volume, containing two hundred and thirty-two pages of solid, valuable, interesting and important matter—astronomical, topographical, statistical and miscellaneous—which every citizen should by all means make haste to possess himself of. We extract for our paper of to-day an excellent descriptive sketch of the (to be) famous City of Mississippi, as a sample of the quality of the Register, for our readers, which we are of the opinion will give them an appetite to peruse the entire work. We find among the topographical descriptions of the counties of the state, a handsome notice of Marshall County, Holly Springs, our public buildings, churches, schools, &c., besides a list of the names of the officers of the County—which we would copy, but that we prefer our readers should read the same in the Register.—A sectional Map of the State accompanies the Register, which is worth the price of the volume.

The work may be had at the store of Mr Sledge.

A democratic friend suggests, that our most estimable and able fellow citizen, LEON THOMPSON, Esq. of Pontotoc, should be requested to become a candidate for the honorable and responsible office of State Treasurer. A better selection cannot be made. Mr. Thompson is a scholar, a high-minded, upright and courteous gentleman, a firm republican, and possesses fine talents. What say our fellow-citizens? The time is short to the election; and the nomination should be made quickly.

The Memphis Enquirer is boring its readers with abortive attempts to be witty at the expense of the President and the Globe. "Peace, good pint pot, peace!" Know thy place. Stick to "small beer attempts." Let "punch" alone; and don't be after making a jury of yourself."

The Hon. B. C. Harley is agent for Bennett's Annual Register, in this County.

A Mr. Merriman, an clockmaker, New York, gives the public the following time-ly notice: "As the citizens of New York have had 'hard times' for so long a 'time,' the subscriber deems it not ill timed to advertise his well timed lectures, that people may have good time, in the short possible time, if they will take the time to examine the Watches which he has minute-ly timed to keep time to a minute."

The Treasurer of the State, James Phillips Esq., died at Jackson, a short time since. The Governor of the State has ordered an election to be held on the 23d and 24th of October, to fill the vacancy. The election for a Representative to succeed Col. William Davis, is ordered to take place on the same days.

BLACK INGRATITUDE—A WARNING TO POLITICAL ASPIRANTS TO PUT NOT THEIR TRUST IN BLACK ABOLITIONISTS OR WHITE NEGROES.

"There is not an abolition paper in the United State that does not oppose Henry Clay for the Presidency"—so says the Memphis Enquirer.

If the above is a "true bill," the abolitionists are the most *ungrateful* wretches living. What! oppose the election of Henry Clay! the great champion of abolition, who, according to his pensioned biographer and devoted bottomend, President of the Louisville Journal, "proved his sincerity in OPPOSING NEGRO SERVITUDE [illegible] of his life—by his professional no[illegible] exertions—who in the very commence[illegible] raised his eloquent voice in almost [illegible] Kentucky, and hurled his thunders against [illegible] Charles L. [illegible] Rogers [illegible] Col. Haralson:—

After an absence of [illegible] they returned with the following [illegible] solutions.

1st. *Resolved*. That [illegible] Government of the United States administered upon a strict construction of the Constitution will give to its citizens the blessings of freedom which is all that a Government based on Equality of rights, can or ought to un[illegible].

2d. *Resolved*. That the Constitution of [illegible] does not give to Congress [illegible] to charter a National Bank, to [illegible] for the support and encouragement [illegible] domestic manufactures, or to interfere [illegible] Institution of Slavery, either in the [illegible] District of Columbia, [illegible] powers by Congress, would [illegible] unconstitutional, but inexpedient and [illegible] peculiarly so upon the Agricultural and Mercantile Institutions of the Southern States.

3d. *Resolved*. That we approve of the proposition to separate the [illegible] concerns of the Government, from all Banks.

4th. *Resolved*. That it is highly important that the Republican citizens of the State of Mississippi with a view to maintain the principles contained in the above resolutions, should so organize as to secure unanimity and concert at our next general election.

5th. *Resolved*. That we approve of the objects of the proposed Convention to be held at Jackson on the 1st Monday of January next for the purpose of nominating candidates for the State offices and members to Congress to be run on the Republican ticket at the next general election to be held in our State.

6th. *Resolved*. That five delegates be appointed by this meeting, to represent the County of Marshall in said Convention.

On motion of James L. Totton, the following gentlemen were appointed.

Resolved. That Claiborne Kyle, Roger Barton, R. S. Holland, B. C. Harley and S. Billsanes be appointed delegates to the aforesaid Convention.

After Mr. Barton had finished his address the rest of the resolutions were read and passed by a unanimous voice, whereupon it was moved that they be published in the Republican, and Natchez Free Trader and the Mississippian.

Jared S. Allen, Pres't.
James M. Greer, Secretary.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI,
SATURDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1838.

At a meeting of the Delegates heretofore appointed by the counties of Marshall and Tippah, to meet at Holly Springs on the 3d Saturday in August, 1838, to appoint Delegates to the adjourned meeting of the mercantile Convention, to be held in Augusta Georgia, on the 3d Monday in October next: The following gentlemen attended to wit:

Col. E. P. Potts, Maj. O. D. Watson, Col. J. W. Mathews, Maj. H. P. Armstead, C. L. Thomas Esq., Capt. J. P. Peters, J. C. Barnett Jessee Leweilen Esq., Capt. James Greer, Michael Bird Esq., Gen. James Davis, John C. Noflet, Dempsey E. B——— Esq. and William Edgarton.—C. L. Thomas was called to the chair and O. D. Watson appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chair, the following gentleman were appointed delegates to said convention, to wit:

Gen. James Davis, John Lumpkins Esq. Maj. O. D. Watson of Marshall and Col. William Wofford and F. T. Leak of Tippah.

On motion, it was resolved, that each representative be furnished with a certificate of his appointment.

It were further resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Marshall County Republican.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. L. THOMAS, *Chairman.*
O. D. Watson, *Secretary.*

Searcy's Annual Register.

MISSISSIPPI CITY.

The location of this great future sea port of Mississippi, and of the southwest at large, is so commanding that it will ever be a matter of surprise that it was not sooner appropriated to the uses for which it was designed by the magnificent hand of nature. Neither New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola or Charleston can hold com-

GEN. JACKSON AND HIS REVILERS.

☞ It is to be lamented that any human being can so entirely divest his bosom of manly generosity—of the godlike quality of magnanimity—nay, of common charity—can so far violate the rules of honorable warfare as ruthlessly, and recklessly, and malignantly to pursue—with the most fiendish and vindictive animosity—a grey headed veteran to the very verge of the grave—assaulting the aged hero while making his peace with his Maker—aye, even in the sanctuary. Shame! shame and the contempt of all honorable minds overwhelm the caitiff that vents his cold-blooded hate upon one of his country's time-honoured patriots and soldiers, even in the last days of his existence, approaching the goal of his mortal pilgrimage—one whose life, from boyhood to old age, has been spent in her service, in the tented field and in the cabinet. Is there to be no end to the bitter enmity of modern whiggery to the man who has filled the measure of his country's glory!—is he to be pursued by the barking hounds of Federalism even beyond the borders of this life to that bourne where the wicked *should* cease from troubling, and the weary warrior find a respite from their calumnies! It seems so—when we behold the wardogs of party baying the great enemy, they could never conquer even to the confines of eternity. Read the following and blush for the degraded vassal of party, who classes Andrew Jackson, the hero of New Orleans, the conqueror of England's chosen legions, the defender of the Constitution—warrior, Statesman and sage, with "felons, traitors and other heinous criminals."

TAKING SANCTUARY.—Anciently, one who was guilty of felony, treason and other heinous crimes, might secure himself from arrest by retiring within the sanctuary of church. This ancient, obsolete custom seems lately to have been revived in Tennessee. On the authority of the "American Presbyterian" Andrew Jackson lately betook himself to the Church of Ephesus near the Hermitage.

Mr. Noah says, "the *eloquence* of Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, at the Webster dinner, Dosting, has occasioned so much *sensation*, that the phrenologists are recommended in the Boston Mercantile, to take *a cast of his head!!*" Ha! ha! ha! If there isn't gravy in that, saw our nose off, Blatherum.

Would it not be well for the Boston phrenologists to take a cast of the entire Mississippi Whigocracy, tail and all, for the complete gratification of the man-worshipers?—They may as well be damned for worshiping the entire graven image as for merely kissing the head and ears of their idol.

The *South-Western Journal* for July has been received, and we are pleased to add it keeps up its character for literary and scientific information. We are also happy to learn that the literati of our town as well as county have become liberal patrons to this very able Journal; but we would suggest that a party of gentlemen qualified for the task, should associate themselves together, and contribute an article once a month, at least, for this periodical; it would be but a small tax on their time, and would tend to give a correct impression, both at home and abroad, with regard to the population of North Mississippi. We have talent here which should not "be hid under a bushel."

HOLLY SPRINGS,
SATURDAY, AUG. 18th 1838.

Publication having been made at the Court House, that the Republican party of Marshall generally, were requested to meet, for the purpose of adopting such measures as might seem to be most proper, for the defence of their principles, the organization of their strength, and the securance of singleness of action in the approaching contest for ascendency between them, and as they believe; the *Federal Whig* party in the State of Mississippi.

After a very large and respectable number of the citizens of the town, its immediate vicinity and the County generally, were convened in the uper room of the Court House, on motion of B. C. Harley the meeting came to order, Col. J. S. Allen was called to the chair and James M. Greer appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chirman; it was moved that a committee be appointed to draft suitable to the objects of the meeting whereupon the following gentlemen were elected:—Gen. James Davis, [illegible] Charles L. [illegible] Rogers [illegible] Col. Haralson:—

After an absence of [illegible] they returned with the following [illegible] solutions.

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The location of this great future sea port of Mississippi, and of the southwest at large, is so commanding that it will ever be a matter of surprise that it was not sooner appropriated to the uses for which it was designed by the magnificent hand of nature. Neither New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola or Charleston can hold competition to the vast natural advantages of Mississippi City as a sea port of the first magnitude. The harbor surveyors pronounce the capacity and safety of the anchorage to equal if not surpass that of any other harbor in the United States. Its freedom from either ice or rock-bound shores—its protection from winds by the southwestern neck of main land, and Cat Ship and other Islands—its noble passes between Cat Island and the main land with twenty-seven feet of water, and between Cat and Ship Islands with thirty feet of water, and with forty to forty-three feet of water inside—its good mud bottom—all combine to render it a safe and magnificent road-stead, where ships of the largest class can ride, sheltered and safe within a mile of the shore. Indeed those excellent judges of naval position, the British anchored their fleet in this harbor, during the invasion of New Orleans in the late war. The only possible approach of storms from the southeast is guarded by a chain of islands. The water in the offing gradually shallows from the Gulf to the island passes, where there is from twenty-seven to forty-three feet to come in with.

The site presents a bold, firm and dry front from Pass Christian to the bay of Biloxi. There are no marshes nor low grounds in the rear; and it is far enough removed from the Pearl river swamps on the west and those [illegible] on the east, to be entirely free [illegible] musquitoes and miasmas from those sources. Instead of being under the necessity of retreating from this site to find a healthy summer residence, the reverse would be the case. This coast is now the Arcadia of the southwest—the refuge of the interior and of the Delta from summer and autumnal fevers. The luxurious and inexhaustible oyster beds, the almost endless variety of fish in sea, and the abundance of wild fowl on shore, would astonish while it delighted the *gourmand*, and almost awakened life and appetite within "the ribs of death." The water gushes up in exhaustless profusion through the strata of sand and gravel, as pure as the rock springs of the mountains.

The entire shore is belted with fine groves of pine, towering in majestic pride, and of live oak—of which there are large reserves owned by the United States as the future supplies for her navy yards; and such a spot, and with such resources at hand, it is easily wonderful that the United States have not before this, located a navy yard here, both for the facilities afforded to ship building and the contiguity of the position to those seas that most require the supervision of our naval force to prevent piracy and outrage.

This brief description, founded on undoubted authority, gives but a faint idea of the natural advantages of the site of the future emporium of the southwest. It always holds good that wherever nature has furnished inexhaustable agricultural resources, she has also provided an outlet for the superabundance of such natural wealth. Mississippi City is destined to be the outlet for the wealth of that proud state which bears the name of the great Nile of the West. This future city is to make good the device on the standard of our state; it is to be the sea-beaten rock on which the eagle of Mississippi shall whet his talons, and from which he shall dart his keen eye over the waters of the dark blue sea, the home of the storm—but also the highway of national glory and individual wealth.

From the Nashville Union

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES.

The opposition prints make great outcry about the expenditures of the general government during the administrations of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. They take a single year of Mr. Adams' administration when the country was perfectly quiet, and contrast it with a year under Mr Van Buren, when we are engaged in an expensive Indian war, when large expenditures are being made for the removal of the Indians, and when the troubles on our northern frontier require unusual expenses for the preservation of our neutral relations with a foreign power. Keeping all these things out of view, they compare the amounts together, and consider the charge of extravagance fully proved.

Fortunately the Clerk of the House of Representatives is compelled, by a late act of Congress, to publish a statement of the appropriations for the year, as soon after the adjournment as it can be prepared. This document we have now before us, and shall proceed to notice some charges against the public Treasury, from which Mr Adams' administration was exempt.

Under the head of civil and diplomatic expenses we find $4,694,000 appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department. The expenses of the General Post Office were not included among the appropriations during Mr Adams' administration—that department collected and expended its funds without the intervention of Congress. By a late law, Congress changed the former mode, and the expenses of the Post Office are included in the appropriation bills, and appear as part of the public expenditures. Yet it is well known that the Post Office Department more than sustains itself, and that not a dollar is drawn from the public revenue for its support.

At the extra session in September, $1,600,000 was appropriated for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and at the late session $7,739,410 41 for the same purpose, forming an aggregate of $9,336,410 41.—We had no Indian wars during Mr Adams' administration, and of course the country was relieved from the expense of supporting them. But the government is bound to protect its citizens from the tomahawk and scalping knife of the savages, and yet it is charged with *extravagance* for doing so, because it cannot extend its protection without the necessary expenditure.

For the protection of the northern frontier we find an appropriation of $625,500. The necessity for this expenditure arises out of the disturbed condition of Canada, and the danger of war between the two governments growing out of the collision of their citizens on the frontiers. Would it have been right for the government to refuse to incur this expense, and thereby run the risk of a long and expensive war with Great Britain? Still this forms one of the items in the charge of extravagance brought against the administration.

The total appropriations for the present year are $38,413,064 87, the three items we have referred to above amount in the aggregate to $14,658,910 41, which, substracted from the other leave $23,754,154 00. The expenditures during the last year of Mr Adams' administration, may be stated in round numbers at $13,000,000—of the present year of Mr. Van Buren's at $38,000,000—after making the deductions for the Post office, Indian hostilities, and the protection frontier, there will still remain $23,754,144. But this sum ought to be still further reduced. Our army was found to be too small for the protection of our frontier, and Congress appropriated at the last session 724,505 dollars for its increase. An act was passed in 1833 for the gradual increase of the navy, and 1,500,000 dollars of the expenses necessary to carry it into execution have been thrown upon the present year and ought not to be included. The payments of pensioners the present year will amount to 2,058,532 dollars,—at least a million more than they were under Mr Adams. Among the appropriations for carrying into effect treaties with the Indians, concluded in 1837 and 1838, we find the following items:—to the Chippewas of the saginaw $1,000 dollars; to the Chippewas of the Mississippi 208,500 dollars; to the Sioux 258,250; to the Sacks and Foxes 184,350, to the Winnebagoes 445,500—amounting altogather to 1,177,600. The sum of 150,000 dollars was also appropriated at the last session for the subsistence of the Indians West of the Mississippi, who have been removed by the government, and are yet unable to provide for themselves. These items amount to 4,552,105 dollars, and would reduce the expenditures down to 19,272,949.

These are a few of the causes which have contributed to swell the expenditures of the government, which did not exist during Mr Adams' administration, and which ought to be taken into consideration when contrasting it with Mr Van Buren's. There are various other small items which we have not included, such as the expenses of the extra session of Congress, the rebuilding of the patent office, and the office of the Secretary of State, the public buildings and officers in the new Territories of Wisconsin and Iowa, &c. Nor have we been able; from the want of documents, to show how much more has been appropriated for objects of internal improvement the present year, than was expended by Mr Adams during the last year of his administration. When all the proper allowances are made, it will be seen that the expenses of the government only correspond with the growth of the country, and after the removal of the Indians and the cessation of the difficulties on the northern frontier, will be reduced within moderate bounds.

From the Trenton Emporium.

THE COMING CONTEST.

The coming contest will be fought with unabated zeal and industry on both sides. The arrows of Federalism will be directed by men, who have been nurtured in the school of experience: but they will fall harmless before the invulnerable shield of TRUTH. Let us therefore, reason together, preparatory to the battle.

In the first place then, *we must be united*; without a *union of effort* we can accomplish nothing. We are all struggling for one common object—*the overthrow of Federalism*—and it behooves us, if we ever wish to accomplish that desirable end, that personal animosities should be forgotten.—What have we to gain by division, but defeat and disgrace. Shall we sacrifice the greatest good of the whole community "for light and trivial cause?"—No, friends, we will not do this. Although we may love Cæsar much, we love Rome more. Therefore, trifles should not divide us, when great principles are at stake. Let us face the enemy as ONE MAN. Let us strike as with ONE ARM, and victory will be ours. Have we not been convinced by past experience, that in "*union there is strength*,"—that whenever the Democracy have been united, they have been triumphant? We have nothing to fear in a fair and open encounter. When truth and falsehood is left to grapple, truth will always come out victorious.

In the next place, we should go in to the field well equipped. Our cartridge boxes should be filled with the incontrovertible arguments of REASON. So that, whenever we encounter falsehoods and perverted statements, we will be able to refute them. We should be well acquainted with the expressed sentiments and doctrines of our enemies, and the tendency of them upon the institutions of our country. We should examine carefully, the moral and political characters of the men who are arrayed against us. We should be able at any moment, to tell of their oppressions, from their earliest history until the present time. We should appeal to the common sense of every man, to consider rectly and seriously, the following aggravations:

"Shall ours be a Government of the People or a Government of the people?

Shall we have a Constitutional Treasury or an unconstitutional National bank?

Shall we have a Constitutional currency of gold and silver, or one of irredeemable paper.

Shall we live under the despotism of a moneyed aristocracy, or under the safeguards of a Free Constitution?"

If, in answering these questions, we take the side of the enemy—so be it, the issue will be made up. Then let the cry deepen, until your country is redeemed from the thraldom of Federalism.

FROM THE YAZOO BANNER.

DEMOCRATIC AND STATE RIGHTS MEETING.

At a meeting of the Democratic and State Rights party of the County of Yazoo, held at the town of Benton, on Monday 30th day of July, 1838, in pursuance of notice given through the newspapers published in the County: Col. John W. Shackelford was called upon to preside over the deliberations of the meeting, and John Battaile appointed Secretary, whereupon several gentlemen having addressed the Chair, the following gentlemen of the meeting, a Committee of Seven, R. S. Dunn, R. S. Holt, Thos. B. Ward, David Barber, Robert Stevens, John W. Evans, John J. Moore, James Brown, Joel C. Rice, Daniel Jones and W. [illegible] dy, were appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to nominate Delegates to the Democratic and State Rights Convention, to be held at Jackson, on the 4th of August, whereupon the following resolutions, which were adopted.

1. Resolved, That the resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky of 1798, and Madison's Report of 1799, constituted, in our opinion, the text-book of political orthodoxy.

2. Resolved, that the Democratic and State Rights parties of the United States cannot consistently, with many important principles which they entertain in common, vote for the establishment of a National Bank or the Election of Henry Clay to the Presidency.

3. Resolved, That a union of the Democratic and State Rights parties of the State of Mississippi, is, in the present, particularly critical for to maintain the principles of their party, and, in order to secure the safety, [illegible] confidence and best interest of the State.

4. Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of a divorce of the General Government from Banks and consider their connection as injurious and corrupting alike to Banks and Government.

5. Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic and State Rights party in every County throughout our State to hold meetings and express their sentiments on the subject of the foregoing resolutions.

6. Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed Delegates to represent this meeting in the Convention of the Democratic and State Rights party, to be held in Jackson on Saturday the 4th day of August next, viz. H. G. Runnels, James W. Kinsterry, Joiah Strange, John M. Stone, John J. Michie, R. S. Holt, Washington Dorsey, M. B. Homer, Robert Stevens, William Evans, John Battaile, R. S. Dunn, Daniel Jones, David Barber and Joel C. Rice.

7. Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourn to meet again in Benton on the 1st Monday of September next.

8. Resolved, That the Manchester, Benton and Lexington papers be, and they are hereby requested to publish these proceedings, and the newspapers generally throughout the State.

9. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

JOHN M. SHARPE, Chairman.
JOHN BATTAILE, Secretary.

Governor M'Nutt deserves the general thanks of the people for his decided and firm stand against murderers. So far as his administration of the State Laws are concerned, he has proved himself emphatically the Executive. We will support the Governor in every step he takes to exhibit the character of Mississippi. Too long has enormousness and crime run riot within our borders.—*Lexington Standard.*

A pretty good story is frequently told in Lexington, which although bordering on sacrilege, we cannot resist repeating. In the Western District of Tennessee, many years ago, a white man and negro were condemned to be executed. A distinguished pastor of the neighborhood visited the victims of justice in their cells, and urged them both to prayer, and reminded them of the necessity of calling upon Jesus Christ at the hour of their departure. A few days after the same pastor returned to see the convicts—the day was near at hand and no time could now be lost. The negro in the midst of his anxiety to be saved addressed the minister thus: "Look'ye massa, we dat gentleman's name you tell me to call—I forgot him!"—*Ib.*

BOOTED BOSTON.—We learn from the Boston Pilot, that upwards of one hundred Catholics who had resided many years in Boston, have been compelled by the persecution which rages in that city, to dispose of their propitious government in the western country. They will not be disappointed in their hopes. The men who may be disposed to act the tyrant here, have, most fortunately, the power to gratify their inclinations. The only test here is honesty and sobriety: virtue is the standard of excellence in the the west, and not bigotry.