# THE REPUBLICAN.

EDITED BY
E. PERCY HOWE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, ..... DECMBER 1, 1838

*Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator,*

## WILLIAM M. GWIN,

OF ADAMS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

**PRINTING OFFICE REMOVED.**

**The office of the Marshall County Republican & Free Trade Advocate is removed to the south side of the Public Square, in the two story wooden building, built by Mr. E. Curtis.**

In consequence of the weather, the loss of two of our hands, and the loss of the most of the week by the publishers in endeavoring to procure suitable funds to pay the hands aforesaid, we find it out of our power, to issue a full No. to-day. Pray excuse us.

The assumption in the Prospectus of the "*Southern Banner*" that "*profligate* expenditures" have characterised the administration" is utterly false, and cannot be sustained. That large sums of money have been expended during the administration of Martin Van Buren, and that of his illustrious predecessor, is true; but extraordinary exigencies have occurred requiring extraordinary exbenditures; and neither this nor the previous administration, has expended a dollar of the public money [illegible] ance of appropriations [illegible] to meet the necessa[illegible] expenses of the nation. [illegible] "profligate expenditure[illegible] the administration has b[illegible] often as made; it never ha[illegible] be sustained. That infamous pander of the Bank, *Bond* originated it on the floor of Congress, and it was immediately shown to be a false and absurd accusation, conceived in malice and brought forth by a tool of the Bank, to be circulated all over the country, in the thousand whig papers, and palmed upon the community as truth. It has since been refuted through the democratic press of the country, and the administration triumphantly vindicated. We have the documents to show that not only is the administration not chargeable with "profligate expenditures" but that the Whig members of Congress have unformly ever since the foundation of the government been in favor of profuse expenditures of the national treasure. We can show that during the present and previous administration, whig members of Congress instead of evincing a desire to curtail the national outlays, proposed and voted for extraordinary appropriations of public moneys; and would have added MILLIONS to the expenditures but for the opposition made by the Administration members.

The charge in the Prospectus that the Administration has "adopted a system of *rewards* for its votaries and *punishments* for its opponents is we are sorry to say, also groundless and unsustainable; would it were true, then would our village post-offices be filled with good democrats, and not be made the head quarters of modern whiggery, the forum where every brainless blustering demagogue who wishes to show his contempt for an administration elected by the people, may vent his whigism and wind with impunity. To the shame and disgrace of the administration be it said, whig partisans who exercise the influence their office confers to advance the vile cause of Federalism are permitted to hold office to the exclusion of friends of the administration. We wish the accusation were true—IT OUGHT TO BE. The Democracy do not elect Federalists to office,—by what rule of right or policy does the Administration justify itself in appointing Federalists to office? We go in for turning every mother's son of them out of office. They do all they can to put down democrats in office—democrats in return should do every thing to put them down. We say the administration deserves not the support of democrats if it allows one opponent to hold office to the exclusion of a democrat equally worthy and capable. Out with the Feds we say, and in with the democrats. And let those who don't like it go howl "*Proscription*" till they split their throats—the democracy will "take the responsibility."

It is not true that "the executive patronage has been rapidly extended under this Administration," and equally untrue is it that the party in power is making experiments to increase and perpetuate executive power," as assumed in the Prospectus. Under Gen. Jackson's Administration, the executive or government "patronage," (if by the term "patronage" the use of the public revenues is meant) was taken from one monopoly, the United States Bank, and distributed among State monopolies, and there cannot be a doubt that by attaching banks to the Treasury Department, by employing hundreds of banks scattered in every direction of the Union, that the "Executive power" was extended. But with the suspension of the banks expired the connexion of Government with the Banks, and at the same time was swept away the influence which the Government derived from that connexion—the suspension, and consequent divorce of the Government and banks, at once DIMINISHED the Executive patronage to the bounds prescribed by the Constitution—(which bounds were first transcended by Hamilton the father of Federalism). The means of influencing the people through the executive patronage bestowed on nine hundred banks, with their hundreds of thousands of officers, stockholders and friends being lost,—in what way, it is demanded, has the "executive patronage" been "extended?" We should like to know.

The President has not sought to increase the executive influence. On the contrary, he has evinced a desire to see the executive divested as far as possible of all concern in the custody and disbursement of the public revenue. In his "message to Congress," in 1837, he thus expresses himself, (and his conduct since has not been at variance with his professions:)

"If a Chief Magistrate may be allowed to speak for himself, on such a point, I can truly say, that to me nothing would be more acceptable, than the withdrawal from the Execu[illegible] the greatest practical [illegible] of all [illegible] the custody and disbu[illegible] venue; not that I wo[illegible] ponsibility cast upo[illegible] office, but because i[illegible] capacity for usefulne[illegible] moted by the possession of any patron[illegible] actually necessary to the performance of those duties."

"*Soft Sawder.*"—The Lexington Standard, in an article censuring the Bank Commissioners, makes several ridiculous and unsustainable assertions, among the most preposterous of which is the following:

"Dr. Hagan shou[illegible] when he *abuses* the banks, [illegible]"

Brother Smith! [illegible] possible, that a man [illegible] could be guilty of uttering s[illegible] for nothing no such thing! The[illegible] *the people*, indeed! We should like to have you prove, that some twenty or thirty shaving companies with the privilege to loan out their worthless irredeemable rag promises, are *the people* of Mississippi. It must be done we think by a curious sort of logical arithmetic, surely. Not more than one man in twenty has "begged the banks to discount," and we question if one in 40 is indebted to banks. But if every other person in the State had borrowed of the bankers it would be no excuse for them. They have been guilty of gross mismanagement in issuing promises to pay money out of all proportion to their means of paying. They have loaned their notes with the knowledge that they could not redeem them as promised, and thus palmed upon the community a currency which could not help depreciating in the hands of the people.

The people are *not* the banks—they are *sufferers* by the banks. Every mechanic and farmer in the State has some quantity of their promises in his hands—and to get rid of them he must suffer a heavy loss on every dollar. The farmers and mechanics then, suffer in consequence of the depreciated currency. But will any one presume to say that the *banks* lose in common with those who hold their notes? No. Let their trash get down to 10 cents on the dollar, and the banks cannot lose—they cannot lose in any event. Then away with the cant of "the banks are the people." The people are not absolute asses, to be humbugged by such flummery. Ask the hundreds of farmers and mechanics and merchants in Marshall if they are the banks—they will tell you "*No; but we have got some of the banks' promises to pay, which we received for our labor or the products of our labor at the rate of one hundred cents to the dollar, and we should like to exchange it for good money and pay a pretty considerable difference.*" And as in Marshall, so in Yalobusha and Holmes, and every County in the State. Our most useful citizens, who never borrowed a dollar of banks ARE being "plundered" by the nefarious banking system of Mississippi, and no man can deny it without a sacrifice of veracity. And we glory in the spirit and the sturdy honesty of the Bank Commissioners in braving the hostility of the whole army of swindlers—and holding their iniquitous system up to the execration of an abused and plundered people. And we know that the democratic members of the Legislature will but carry into effect the wishes of the people if they make the issuing of irredeemable shinplasters punishable with cropping and branding. A hundred thieves in a community could not filch more from the commonwealth than does one shinplaster establishment whose notes are constantly below par.

The rummy asks what Mr. Van Buren has done to entitle him to the support of the South. Judge White and the thousands of Tennesseans who voted for his elevation to the Vice-Presidency, could give the ignoramus the information he requires. It seems they once tho't Martin Van Buren entitled to Southern suffrages.

We sincerely regret the decease of the Lexington Standard, but we regret still more that its talented editor has been compelled to retire in disgust from the editorial corps. No editor has had to encounter the storm of opposition for doing his duty to the public, more frequently than ourself, and we can fully appreciate the motives which induced friend Smith to withdraw from his unenviable station. The editorial office is an honorable one, but they who fill it are more growled at and worse paid than any other class in the community. Editors are among the lights of the world, and every lover of darkness, whose deeds will not bear exposure, declares war upon us. Brother Smith was a fearless exposer of corruption, but the people would not support him, and the light of his brilliant pen has been extinguished. But we hope not forever. We trust he will shine again, among the moral luminaries of the age. The emissaries of the prince of darkness are overshadowing the land, and the people [illegible] all the light they can get.

[illegible] ders of this State, through their cor[illegible] s of the press are making a great [illegible] cause the enemies to their abuses [illegible] of them as they are." They seem to [illegible] they have a charter which the highway [illegible] er has not to plunder with entire impunity —and tho[illegible] are not sold soul and body to t[illegible] DUMB, whilst the vi[illegible] robbers will fi[illegible] shall not contin[illegible] ir nefarious trade w[illegible] hearing through [illegible] free presses of the S[illegible]e, the cries of the w[illegible]ged and indignant pe[illegible]e. Not one man in [illegible] but is crying out ag[illegible]st their villanous [illegible]n of plunder, and t[illegible]r cries must be hear[illegible] the banks presu[illegible] the eternal forbear[illegible] the sufferers! [illegible] they think the produ[illegible]sses will much longer submit to be che[illegible]t of $50 in every $100, of the currency [illegible]y use! If they do, they grossly underrate the intelligence and spirit of the people. The people have forborne long enough and if the banks do not put an end to the impositions now practised on the community, and that speedily, the duty of the sufferers is plain. It is to assemble together and instruct [illegible] representatives at the coming session of the le[illegible]ture, to exert themselves to have law[illegible]making the issuing of irredeemable [illegible] a penitentiary offence.

Rienzi [illegible] his Gazette describes the [illegible]y editor of the Enquirer as belo[illegible]g to the rare race of *Acephali*, an order of animals that have "*neither room nor use for brains, nor consciousness of their use!*" True, dame Nature refused the nummy *brains*, but then she made up for that deprivation, by bestowing on him an extra quantity of brass or impudence. He can assert a downright notorious falsehold, with as much cool effrontery as any Hoco Poco scribe in the land not excepting that unblushing liar, the Editor of the Louisville Journal. Hear the calumniating scoundrel libel Mr. Van Buren.

Whilst Henry Clay was its (the late war's) eloquent and vehement champion, Martin Van Buren was violently opposed to it, and threw every possible obstacle in the way of President Madison to its glorious prosecution!!!"—*Memphis Enq.*

A baser lie never was coined than the above. Mr. Van Buren was the very head and front of the war party in New York, and was the draftsman of a paper in support of the war, which will hallow his name in the hearts of democrats as long as liberty has an abiding place in the and. Aye, Martin Van Buren was *for* the war, and democrats were *for* the war, and Henry Clay was *for* the war and *against* the United States Bank; *now* we find this same Clay *for* a bank and with the opponents of the war: and Martin Van Buren still with the democracy and still against the bank.

The nummy need not attempt to palm his base falsehoods upon this community with impunity. He may depend upon it, we shall brand him with every one he utters, until there as many lies sticking to him as there were colours in Joseph's garment.

We part with brother Smith of the Lexington Standard with considerable regret. He has many fine qualities, rarely to be found in a Whig editor; but we must say we consider his attack on Dr. Hagan, for doing his duty to the much abused, bank-robbed people, grossly unjust, and wholly uncalled for. Had he been bribed by the President of the Grenada Bank, he could not have written a more disgraceful tirade against the high-minded and honorable Commissioner. It is shameful in any editor, we care not who he is or how high are his pretensions to honesty and respectability, to take the part of the bankers, the deliberate hypocritical, sellish, avaricious shylocks, thro' whose operations the farmers and mechanics and merchants of Mississippi are now suffering. No patriot—no citizen, whose honest heart burns indignantly at the wrongs inflicted upon his fellows, under the nefarious system of banking at present in vogue, ought to lift as much as his little finger to save the guilty from the penitentiary—but for an intelligent editor to side with them, is monstrous! Fie upon you, brother Smith, for shame!

Nine tenths of the people of the State are indignantly exclaiming against the bank swindlings of the day. We would respectfully suggest a plan to put a stop to bank impositions. Let men rise in their strength, form themselves into societies, and bind themselves by solemn oaths not to receive the contemptible trash in circulation. Let them associate together as did our fathers of the Revolution when British monopolists sought to force them to drink the tea of tyranny, & swear to touch a one of it. Mississippi can and ought to have a sound currency.

We perceive a few of the most reckless and abandoned of the Federal editors are reviving the stale slanderous charge against Mr. Van Buren that he was a Missouri Restrictionist. The nutscul of the Memphis Enquirer impudently exclaims "Was he not a Missouri Restrictionist!" No you shameless pimp! He was not. He considered himself instructed by his constituents to vote their wishes, which were for the Restriction—but, as every man acquainted with his public career knows, he refused to act with the party in his state who passed resolutions against the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State.

"Any system of depositing the public revenues in the Banks, dooms the South to non-exportation, unfavorable balances of trade, and commercial dependence on the North.

No titled Aristocracy laid broad and wide the basis of our prosperity, no proud lordlings levelled the wild forests that waved where our citizens now stand and our fields richly bloom—the first settlers of our country came to it in sturdy indepe[illegible]ence, and amid suffering and priva[illegible] and disaster and discouragements a[illegible]ved for themselves and successors the possession of a heritage which princes might envy. [Natchez Courier.

☞It is strange that the writer of the above should at this advanced stage of "*refinement*" entertain such eccentric views. What! has he not read the speeches of Hon. S. S. Prentiss, wherin the causes of the "rise and progress" of this state [to what it is, are assumed to have been "*banks*" *i. e. the Credit System!*" How "*barbarous*" in a Hoco Poco editor to rob those heaven-sent "institutions," banking companies of the credit due them! What a want of "*refinement*" he displays, in eulogising a class of men termed by the great talker Clay "public robbers!" All credit is awarded to the "squatters"—not a word in glorification of the Banks!—the dear, dear, dear banks, which have a place in the minds of Whig orators to the utter exclusion of love of equality, veneration of the Constitution, and patriotism! The editor will be set down by the bank idolaters as a goth, a vandal; he is several centuries behind the hocus pocus era of making *money* of "filthy dowlass!" He belongs to the "Spartan" age of "iron money" and "black broth." Slang-whang him out of the hoco poco church all you good Prentiss and Clay men! Such sentiments as he has published, if allowed to become general, will make men "*mad!*" more, 'twill make them loco focoes! Fanny Wright men! Jacobins! Robbespierians! ay, will unsettle society, and retrograde society back to the dark ages—the night of time, when the incubus of bigotry sat heavily on the human soul:

"When crown and cruifier ruled a coward world,
When mental darkness o'er the nations curled;
When, wrapt in sleep, earth's torpid children lay,
Hugg'd their vile chains, and dream'd their age away."

*The Office Holders, No. 2.*

We promised in our last to endeavor to procure and publish from time to time, lists of Federal Whig Postmasters in this State. We now state, that beginning at Holly Springs, and passing down South, as far as Carroll, we find six postmasters "all in a row," namely:

At Holly Springs, Marshall County, the Post-Master is a Whig, but the duties of his office are usually attended to by a Whig deputy, a warm and active partizan.

Whig postmaster at Wyatt, La Fayette County.

One at Oxford, Lafayette County.

Ditto at Coffeeville, Yalobusha County.

Ditto at Troy, Yalobusha Co.

Ditto at Tuscahoma, Tallahatchie Co.

These offices are the most important in North Mississippi, and should be held by good staunch democrats. Our institutions are essentially democratical, and those who are opposed in principle and practice to democracy, have no right to expect, or hold, office at the hands of a democratic administration. A majority of the people of America desire to see the government adopt the "Reform" system of Gen. Jackson—rotation in office. It is neither right nor politic for a democratic administration to appoint Federalists to office. The administration is bound in sheer justice to those who have placed it in office, to make use of every particle of influence its office bestows to sustain itself and friends, and by sustaining itself and friends, sustain the glorious institutions whose basis is democracy. We consider the appointment of Federalists to office, by a democratic administration, as much treason to the democracy, as the appointment of a tory to command in the Revolutionary army would have been considered. Unfortunately, the framers of the Constitution, made no provision for the disfranchisement of men holding principles deadly hostile to democracy. They believed the Republican principle would of its own innate strength triumph over the monster of Federalism then a brat of sickly growth and with but little prospect of long existence; they could not have foreseen the tremendous growth of the Hamiltonian influence nor the monstrous bank power which has silently sprung up, a deadly Upas tree, poisoning every thing around it, or they would have thrown stronger guards around the Constitution, and strangled the hydra of aristocracy in its infancy. It is the duty of their undegenerate children then to throw themselves into the breach, and beat back the arch enemies of Democracy. Tory are now battering at the citadel of our liberties, and they must be driven back. The democracy are able to save the Constitution from violation by the soulless worshippers of a national bank, but to prostrate the Federal faction effectually a thorough sweeping Reform must immediately take place. Every federal office-holder should be made his walking papers. The democracy have had enough of the lounging idlers of this country, and demand of the administration their dismissal. The barking curs of the federal press will fill the welkin with their yell as the broom of reform sweeps their dear friends out of office, but the people will applaud the salutary operation.

*Will our brothers of the Democratic press in the State publish a list of the Federal Office holders, in their vicinity?*

☞*Grumblers.* It is a true saying that none are contented with their lot, however favored by their Creator. It is a fact, that in the "Far West" there are whole sections of land on the tops of which grow the *largest kind of pumpkin pies*, and on the branches of which are constantly perched the *fattest kind of turkies* ready stuffed and roasted, and all to be had for the climbing after—and yet it is a fact which we of the Republican have never heard gainsaid, that the people of those favored parts are constantly growling and grumbling, because, forsooth, *they dont grow down on the lower branch!*

*From the Baltimore Democratic Herald.*

PROSCRIPTION! PROSCRIPTION!

*Fiat Justitia ruat coelum.*

SIR:—In a former number which I s[illegible] you, I had Mr. Heaton placed upon the list of Land Office clerks as a democrat. He is a conservative, or in other words a federalist. I was sorry to find that you inadvertantly placed the name of Mr. Whitcomb in the federal ranks. I am not disposed to usher into existence that which remains as yet no embryo in the womb of time, nor draw aside the curtain which, as it were, separates the present from the future. If I had been disposed, I would have been satisfied that the name of the gentleman should remain as it was inadvertantly placed. It is not my purpose to give to the public things which are only known at Washington, but to publish to the people of the United States things which are generally known. Below is a list of those in the Third Auditor's office, and Register's office of the Treasury Department. Also State Department.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
3d Auditor's Office

*List of Clerks and Messengers, their salaries and political classification.*

| NAMES OF DEMOCRATS | SALARY | NAMES OF FEDERALISTS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samuel S. Rind, | $1150 | Peter Hagner, 3d Auditor | $800 |
| Gideon Pearce, | 1150 | Jas. Thompson, Chief Clerk | 1700 |
| Levin Jones, | 1150 | Charles Vinson, | 1400 |
| Van Tyne, | 1150 | John Abbot, | 1400 |
| | | Richard Burges, | 1400 |
| | | Robert Read, | 1400 |
| | | Thomas Gunton, | 1400 |
| | | Bernard Chenneworth, | 1400 |
| | | Henry Randall,* | 1150 |
| | | John Henry, | 1150 |
| | | Antony Hyde, | 1150 |
| | | Thos. H. Harrison, | 1000 |
| | | W. H. Taylor, | 1000 |
| | | O. H. Dorsey, | 1000 |
| | | Saml. S. Whiting, | 1000 |
| | | John H. Hagner,† | 1000 |
| | | John H. Smith, | 1000 |
| | | ——Smith, | 1000 |
| | | Silas M. Hill, | 1000 |
| | | T. B. Hampson, | 1000 |
| | | T. Dorr, | 1000 |
| | | Messenger, | 1000 |
| | | R. Dorr, do | 900 |

To what dreadful accountability will Mr. Van Buren be held by the Federal party, for permitting such proscription to be practised in this department—22 to the 26 opposed to the administration! and opposed to the doctrine of rotation in office. I am credibly informed, so much is Mr. Hagner opposed to the principle of Democracy, that he will not permit (without great loud complaint at least) a paper professing the principles, to be read by his clerks. Such is the head of this bureau. The opposition clerks employed herein are among the most noisy opponents of the administration, which is owing probably to the countenance given by the head of the bureau,—it is more congenial to his feelings to hear symphonious and soul-killing breathings of his federal automatons, than the discordant, and peace-disturbing accents of those four insolated Democrats. The rehearsal so mentioned by the four of the great Democratic victories which are now being achieved grates upon his ears like the knell of his departed petty greatness. He looks upon it as a harbinger of application to himself, of that golden measure of rotation *in office*. I could here say much of this gentleman's opposition to the administration, but will refrain for the *present*. Verily, Extra Globes must have been sent from this office by earthquake, already cut and dried and *franked* for the people.

Mr. Hagner promised all candidates for appointment to this office, and there is no choice left the the Secretary of the Treasury but to confirm. I think it here due to the Secretary, to state, that most of those appointments were made before he took charge of the Treasury Department.

*The first gentleman with this signification is a relation of Mr. Hagner, the Auditor the second is his son.

†These two profess Conservatism—another name for Federalism.

☞There was a great *Fanny Wright Row* in New York on Sunday night. The high priestess of infidelity came within an ace of being *lynched*. She was saved by Alderman Crolius. The row was disgraceful. It was the duty of those who disapproved of her lectures to stay at home. These things can always be better managed through the moral sentiment of the people. That is against her and under its active influence she and her abominable principles must wither and die. *Boston Mirror.*

Literary Institution
At Holly Springs, Miss.
THE next session of this Institution will open on the first Monday in December and continue the following Forty-two weeks.
COLLEGE DEPARTMENT
REV. JOS. TRAVIS, A. M. Principal.
REV. C. PARISH, A. M. Professor of Languages.
J. R. CLAUSEL, A. M. Professor of Natural Philosophy.
CHARLES R. LEMANSKI, Professor of Languages.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
WILLIAM H. DEASE, A. M. Principal.
BENJAMIN LEWIS LEE, Esq. Tutor.
THOMAS A. FALCONER, Assistant.
Terms—Tuition in the Preparatory department from $8 to $10 per month, according to the branches pursued.—In the College department from twenty dollars per month, according to the branches pursued.—Contingent fee, $1 50 per month.
Boarding with the Principal, $50 per month, including washing, fuel, and lights.
☞ Parents would prefer some place where their children would be under the immediate care of the Institution, that it may be in their power to see that their children are properly employed in pursuit of the ends for which they are sent to school.
November 10th, 1838.—tf

S. B. ISAACS & A. J. BRI[illegible]
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will attend the Circuit Courts of Marshall, Panola, Desoto, Tunica, Coahoma, Tippah counties and the Federal Court at Pontotoc. Office on the south west corner of the public square.
Holly Springs, Miss. Nov. 30, 1838.

LAW NOTICE
B. H. [illegible] will attend the Eighth Judicial District in Panola.
December 1, 1838.—3-47-tf

GRANVIL LEWIS
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Holly Springs, Marshall County, Miss.—tf

Lexington Jockey Club R[illegible]
OVER the Lexington Course commencing on Wednesday, the 5th day of December, and continue four days, having a mile purse each day.
This course will be governed by the Union rules.
N. A. [illegible]
Nov. 1st.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, TIPPAH COUNTY, Nov. Term 1838
To all persons interested in the estate of C. FLINT, deceased.
You are hereby cited personally to appear before the Probate Court of Tippah County, at the Court House in Ripley, on the first Monday of January next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why an order should not be made to sell the North west quarter of Township 5 Range 2 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres, and being entirely unimproved.
Witness, R. R. THOMAS, Judge of said County, this 1st Monday in Nov. A. D. 1838, and the seal of said Court.
R. J. FARRIS, Clerk.
Nov. 3-14-3m.

30 Negroes for SALE,
AND the very best Cotton land in Mississippi desired. All on easy terms. Apply to the subscriber on the Mississippi river, opposite of Belmont, Panola County, Miss.
A. R. [illegible]
Panola County, Nov. 1, 1838.—3m
☞ "The Mississippian" will insert the above 3 months and forward its bill to the office of the paper to this subscriber at Belmont.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Marshall County.
Circuit Court, Sept. Term, 1838
Sarah Ann Penix, vs. William R. Penix. } Bill for Divorce.
THIS day came the Petitioner in the above cause, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendant is out of this State so that process cannot be served.
It is ordered by the court that this cause be set for hearing, on the facts charged in the bill, and proofs at the next term of this court, and that a copy of this order be published in the Marshall County Republican for three months before the next term of this court.
A copy.—Test: J. C. ALDERSON, C. C.
Nov 3-14-3m.

ESTRAY NOTICE
The State of Mississippi,
MARSHALL COUNTY.
TAKEN UP, by William Cr[illegible], two horses, one a mare and colt, the mare with a snip on the nose, left hind foot white, supposed to be 4 years old, branded on the near shoulder with a [illegible] brand, the other a bay horse, supposed to be 4 years old, with a snip on the nose, branded on the near shoulder with a [illegible] brand.
Oct. 27th, 1838.
BY Ira Crump, living on Sec. 35, Township 3 Range 2 East, two bay mares ponies, supposed to be 4 and 5 years old, the oldest one about 13 hands high, the other about 12 hands high, one a dark bay, the other a light bay, branded on the near shoulder with a [illegible].
Nov. 14, 1838.
BY Stephen W. Elmore, 7 miles east of Holly Springs, two sheep, one red ewe, supposed to be 12 years old, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear, and a crop in the right ear; the other a black ewe, supposed to be 11 or 12 years old, marked with a swallow fork in the left ear and a crop in the right ear.
Oct. 29, 1838.
BY Robert Green, living 6 miles south west of Lafayette, on the Bellefonte road, one dun horse, supposed to be 4 years old, with his hind feet white, a white spot on his forehead, branded on the near shoulder with the letter R, on the right shoulder, also branded on the right hip and thigh, supposed to be 7 years old, supposed to thirty dollars.
1838.
BY Richard Sherrod, a black horse colt, 2 years old, with a few white on the windward side, supposed to be the mark of a gear, supposed to be worth $40.
Nov. 4, 1838.
BY Noelter Smith, a black mare colt, 2 years old last spring, no brands or marks, supposed to be worth twenty dollars. Nov. 1st 1838.
G. W. GRAHAM, [illegible]