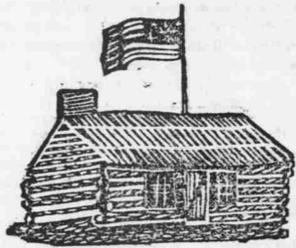


OUR COUNTRY—ITS LIBERTY.

WHIG DOCTRINES.—Our creed is "one Presidential term; the restoration of the federal government to its legitimate objects; the restoration of power to the people; the separation of the money power from the political power; the restoration of a sound and uniform currency; the reduction of government patronage; the retrenchment of extravagant expenditures; encouragement to American manufactures; an end to destructive experiments upon the currency and enterprise of the country; an end to the project of taking from the state governments the control of the militia of the states, and of adding a standing army to the evergrown power of the executive; a return to the old and tried principles of James Madison and James Monroe.

These are the doctrines that are in the mouths of the great Harrison party, and that stand forth at the head of all their journals.—We believe the election of General Harrison to be as certain as any future political event; and we feel confident that if the proper exertions are used, it will be effected by a vote approaching unanimity.



BOYS DO YOU SEE THIS!

THE WHIG REPUBLICAN, LEXINGTON, MISS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1840.

For President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, OF OHIO. Vice President, JOHN TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

For Electors of President & Vice President, S. S. PRENTISS, OF WARREN, HENRY DICKINSON, OF LOWMOES, THOMAS J. WORD, OF PONTOTOC, T. JONES STEWART, OF AMITE.

We are at length enabled to present to the citizens of Holmes County, the first number of the "WHIG REPUBLICAN." Its political complexion may at once be seen from the names of Harrison and Tyler, which grace the head of our editorial columns. No effort shall be spared to make it what its name imports, a fearless advocate of true Republican Whig principles. No lenity will be extended to corrupt party serving office-holders and office-seeking demagogues; but while we aim well directed blows at them, and use untiring energies to ferret out corruption, and expose it to public gaze, we will studiously avoid giving utterance to eught that may wound the sensibilities or honor of our political adversaries. A proper respect to the opinions of others prompts us to adhere to this rule. Towards our editorial brethren the same courtesy will be extended, so long as they observe a like etiquette.

It is our wish to make the Whig Republican an acceptable journal to all classes. After the election, due attention will be paid to the selection of such matter as will afford general satisfaction. Legislative and Congressional proceedings will be furnished our readers at the earliest possible moment, after they transpire. Agriculture, Commerce and Literature shall command our strict attention.

PAY ATTENTION!

This number of our paper will be sent to many Whigs in this and the neighboring counties, who are not as yet subscribers, but they can signify their intention of becoming such by retaining it; or if they are not disposed to patronise us they can make it known by returning the same to us through the post-office at this place—otherwise they will be considered subscribers.

Persons holding prospectuses of the Whig Republican will please hand them to the undersigned, who may be found at his office in Lexington, opposite J. H. Kilpatrick's law office. AMOS B. CORWINE.

The prospectus of the Whig Republican which was put in circulation by H. W. Brown Esq., has been mislaid or placed in the hands of some gentleman. Any person having said prospectus will please leave it at the Whig Republican office.

Having made Lexington our permanent home, we deem it proper to say at this place that the fortunes of the Whig Republican are cast "for weal or for woe" in the county of Holmes. To the people of this county we especially consign it. Like ourselves, it is amongst you, and so will remain, we hope as long as a fragment of the constitution of our glorious country remains, and we promise that it shall not pass from our hands, until other men and other things, in the lapse of time, or in the way of legitimate business shall fill our place. Esto perpetua, at least so long as newspapers are read and sought after as vehicles of intelligence and trust.

We see it stated that Gen. Harrison is expected to be present at the Yorktown convention, which is to be held on the eve of the election.

Here, for, our publication day will be Thursday.

Now that our little bark is launched and fairly under way, it remains for the Whigs of Holmes to say whether or not it will be borne along with a prosperous breeze, or whether it is doomed to encounter adverse winds which will drive it upon shoals and quicksands, and there left to perish amid the tempestuous billows of political commotion. Shall we be sustained? This is an interesting enquiry not only to us but to every Whig within our county limits. The gallant Whigs of Holmes who urged and encouraged us to commence the publication of a Whig paper in this place, will no doubt think that we are doing them great injustice in propounding to them an interrogatory which implies in the slightest degree a doubt of their willingness to aid us all they can in the furtherance of our object, to wit: the establishment of correct principles, and the good of our common country; but the great expense we have encountered in order to bring about this desideratum, renders it imperative upon us to make this appeal to each and every Whig of the county of Holmes.— Shall we be sustained!

The Whigs have long been convinced of the ceaseless and insidious attempts of the office-holders and aspiring demagogues to suppress Whig documents. Frequent have been the appeals of the Whig Press to the people to watch well their public functionaries—to resist any encroachments they might make upon their rights—to see that they discharged the duties of their offices with an eye to the People's interest, and not with a view to serve party ends. Not long since an intimation was given by the powers that be that the election of Gen. Harrison must be prevented. The Whigs saw this and knew that every species of fraud and corruption would be employed, by the leaders of the loco foco forces, to carry into effect, if possible, their diabolical purpose. The alarm was instantly sounded by the sentinels on the watch tower of liberty. Our Whig brethren were told to be prepared for any emergency—to be ready to refute the innumerable fabrications which it was believed would be duly manufactured and sent forth to the world against the venerable Harrison. When our adversaries saw that we had discovered their deep concerted, and as they vary thought, well matured plans, they attempted to ridicule us—they told us that our apprehensions were but the offspring of prejudice, and but another trick to gull the dear people. This was *tussis pro crepitu*; and it seems that our apprehensions were well grounded. The accredited organ of the party in this State, comes out boldly and declares the object of the party. In that paper of the 9th inst. may be found an inflammatory appeal to the democracy of the State. Yes! the order has gone forth from that high quarter that WHIG DOCUMENTS MUST BE SUPPRESSED. To use its own language "no exertion must be spared to suppress them." Now, what are we to understand from this, but that Whig papers will at once be thrown aside to give place, no doubt, to *extra lying Gilets*, and other such filthy sheets. Will the Whigs allow this order to swerve their purpose to lend from power a relentless and inveterate foe to their country's peace and prosperity. Not it should rather stimulate them to renewed exertion.

Gen. Harrison, like a sensible man, has refused to answer every silly question which have been propounded to him through the hundreds of letters which he daily receives, for which he has been denominated, by the loco focos, the mum candidate; or more classily Gen. Mum. But of late, since he has given the lie to this base slander, by the many speeches which he has made, the loco focos themselves have become "mum," at least upon this subject. But, poor fellows, they must have something to talk and write about since they have no victories to record. So they now insist upon it, that Gen. Harrison says *too much*. Well may they become alarmed at the speech that have lately emanated from the old general. The sound and wholesome doctrine which they contain, and the undeniable facts set forth in them must have their due weight and influence upon the minds of the reading and thinking portion of the American people.

SIMS, RISHER & CO'S FAST LINE.

We are truly glad to see that the excellent line of stages conducted by Messrs, Sims, Risher & Co., between this place and Jackson, is noticed in such handsome terms by several of our editorial brethren who have recently traveled in it. We had occasion ourselves a few days since to visit Jackson, and upon the recommendation of our brother editors, we seated ourself in one of the stages belonging to this line, and great as is our aversion to stage riding, we soon found that we had no reason to apprehend danger from upsetting, or other accidents incident to this mode of travelling, for, the horses were well trained and the drivers skilful and trust-worthy. In the twinkling of an eye almost, were we transported to Jackson, without any accident occurring to alarm our fears or disturb our equanimity. We would advise all persons who may have occasion to go to Jackson to try this line.

Mr. Denio, (the Vicksburg Brick Mason) will address the citizens of Holmes, at the court house in this place on Thursday next—it is expected that other gentlemen will make speeches on the same day. We would suggest that as many as can make it convenient, will attend and hear this plain blunt honest son of the trowel, "tell a plain unvarnished tale."

We learn from the Nashville Banner, that Wagner, the celebrated race horse, the pride of the south, was beaten on the 24 inst., by Mr. Clay's four year old filly Gamma, over the Nashville course. The distance was four miles and repeat; the time, 8-12-21. Wagner is said to have been in bad order at the time.

Dr. King, of Rankin county, (formerly speaker of the house of representatives in this state) at the request of many of our citizens, addressed a large congregation of the people upon the politics of the day, at the court-house in this place, on Monday last. The well known ability of Dr. King, makes it quite unnecessary for us to say that it was a splendid exposition of the abuses of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, and a proud vindication of the claims of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency. The conclusion of this able speech was a gush of the purest and most spirit stirring eloquence which we ever listened to, and the admiration of his audience broke forth in repeated and long continued cheering.

MAINE ELECTION.

This state, which has long wraddled to loco focism, has at length broken her shackles, and she now stands regenerated and disenthralled. A whig governor is elected, and the house of representatives and senate will stand ten whigs to seven loco focos, and the majority in the house will range from fifteen to twenty. This secures the election of a whig U. S. senator. Some conception can be formed of the change and the extent of the victory in Maine by a perusal of the annexed extract from the Kennebec Gazette.

MAINE REDEEMED—A WHIG GOVERNOR!

A WHIG SENATE!—FIVE WHIG CONGRESSMEN—A more splendid political victory was never achieved. Last year the Van Buren candidate for governor was elected by a majority of between six and seven thousand; seventeen Van Buren men and eight whigs were elected senators, and of the representatives returned one hundred and twenty-three were Van Buren men and only sixty-three whigs. We are now represented in the United States house of representatives by six V. B. men and two whigs. The change is indeed great—the revolution glorious.

TO THE VAN BUREN MEN OF HOLMES.

Among the many striking objections to Mr. Van Buren's re-election, perhaps none is more prominent than his inconsistent course upon the slavery question. Public officers, particularly the advocates of the importance of that of President, should at least be uniform in their opinions upon great constitutional questions; and here we will premise the remark that we are not the advocates any more of a "northern man with southern principles" than we would be of a "southern man with northern principles." We would vote for no man who will avow doctrines such as are involved in such a declaration. They are the very sentiments deprecated by Washington in his Farewell Address. He should know no sectional feelings. The Constitution is broad enough to protect the interests of every part of the Union, and when its sacred precepts are observed, we need have nothing to fear. But Mr. Van Buren's friends in this part of the country have attached much importance to his opinions upon the slavery question, as expressed in innumerable letters recently published, and much eclat has been given to his southern attitude. With this strange qualification in view, we propose to examine his course whilst a member of the Senate of the State of New York and of the United States, and the sentiments avowed by him in his letter to Sherrod Williams.

In the Senate of New York, in 1820, the following proposition was offered for consideration:

"Whereas the inhibiting of the further extension of slavery in these United States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this state; and whereas we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the constitution of the United States clearly giving congress the right to require of new states not comprehended within the original boundaries of the United States, the prohibiting of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union; therefore,

Resolved, (if the honorable senate concur therein) that our senators be instructed, and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission as a State into the Union of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

On the 29th January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following senators being present:

Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barnum, Barton, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dittus, Evans, Ferrington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lonsdalebury, McMartin, Moore, Mallery, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Rosecrantz, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson and Young—29.

In the United States Senate, in the year 1822, the following proposition was offered for its action, Mr. Van Buren in connection with several northern senators voting in the negative:

"The Senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida; and the bill having been amended, it was reported to the house accordingly, and,

"On the question to concur in the amendment to the 14th section, to strike out, after the word 'freedom,' in the 14th line thereof, the residue of said section, as follows:

"No slave or slaves shall, directly or indirectly, be introduced into the said territory, except by a citizen of the United States removing into the said Territory for actual settlement, and being at the time of such removal, bona fide owner of such slave or slaves; or any citizen of the United States travelling into the said Territory with any servant, or servants, not exceeding two; and ever slave imported or brought into the said Territory, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall thereupon be entitled to and receive his or her freedom."

"It was determined in the affirmative: Yeas 28, Nays 20.

Now, in each of these votes we have the solemnly declared opinions of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject of slavery. We are bound to believe that he voted his own sentiments as well as his constituents, for their does not appear to have been any instructions gotten up

to those votes, for they were given at a time when Mr. Van Buren was not a candidate for a public office, which was to be voted for out of his own state. He had no motive for voting as he did, except to express his own real conviction. But say his apologists, he was representing those who were opposed to slavery, and he would have incurred their displeasure if he had voted differently. They forget that he had the right, if the vote had been contrary to his way of thinking, to have resigned. The truth is, at that time Mr. Van Buren had no idea he would ever become of sufficient importance to ask the votes of the slave-holding states, and, therefore, he had no motive for concealing his real feelings and views.

But again in 1835, when a candidate for the Presidency, on the credit of old Hickory he wrote to Sherrod Williams of Kentucky, in substance "that from the lights before him" he could not but believe that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be constitutional, altho', he added, there might be considerations, (alluding to the compact between Virginia and Maryland) which would be paramount to this constitutional right, which would induce him to pause ere he signed the bill. Now, here is first a distinct recognition of the constitutionality of the right of congress to abolish slavery. Take the votes above recited, and this declaration in the Sherrod Williams' letter, and say how far you are willing to place confidence in the subsequently expressed opinions of Mr. Van Buren. Has he demonstrated that he is favorable to the Constitutional right of the South in this particular? Judge the tree by its fruit—look at the actions of the politicians and not at the declarations. They can be made with the same facility that are made.

Contrast these votes and letter, with General Harrison's course upon this same subject and then say which is the patriot worthy of support. Gen. Harrison represented a non-slave-holding state in congress, in 1819, when the Missouri question agitated the nation as an earthquake. Believing the institution of slavery strictly a reserved constitutional right, and loving that sacred instrument more than his own personal popularity, he did not hesitate to vote for the admission of Missouri into the Union unrestricted, by which means she became a slave-holding state. For this vote his constituents defeated him for Congress.— He was thus immolated upon the altar of southern rights. He said to Mr. Poindexter, who was then a member of that body, that he knew he would affect his popularity at home by the vote, but he did not and would not hesitate to perform a constitutional right even at so great a sacrifice. Read his Vincennes speech, his Cheviot speech, his letters, &c., and then say which is the man, most to be confided in as your President.

We refer our readers particular attention to the Rev. Mr. WINANS' letter, which will be found in to-days paper on the fourth page. That letter was called forth by Levi C. Harris, Esq., of Rodney, addressing a letter to the author, asking him his opinion of General Harrison's bravery. How he has answered this, and several other questions, the reader can judge. Mr. Winans is very well known in Mississippi as a man of piety and integrity. He has known Gen. Harrison long and intimately, and therefore what he says may be relied upon.

It will be recollected that Mr. Winans is the gentleman to whom Gen. Harrison once gave a horse. He was travelling through Indiana and stopped at Gen. H's house, and while there his horse died; he was about to proceed on his journey on foot, when Gen. H. presented him with a fine horse. This speaks volumes for Gen. H's liberality.

The Maine victory was celebrated by a hundred guns in New York, a hundred in Boston, a hundred in Baltimore and a hundred in New Orleans. We in Mississippi intend to celebrate it in November, by giving Harrison the electoral vote of the state.

In the late elections twelve members of congress who vote for the passage of the sub-treasury bill, were reprimanded by the indignant voice of the people of their respective districts. It was an unfortunate step for Mr. Van Buren when he resorted to such foul means, as that of disfranchising a sovereign state, to pass this odious measure, which had been before thrice rejected.

We were surprised on reading the Mobile Advertiser of a late date, which is now before us, to find that at least twelve counties in North Alabama, no regularly nominated whig candidates were brought out for the legislature, and yet these counties have been set down as loco foco. November will tell a different tale.

The editors of the Vicksburg Whig will please accept our thanks for the papers they so kindly furnished us to select copy from, for this number of our paper. A continuance of such favors will be thankfully received until we can effect exchanges with the papers we have applied to.

Editors to whom we send this number of our paper will confer a favor by exchanging with us.

Gen. Harrison has lately taken a tour thro' the state of Ohio, and addressed numerous gatherings of the people wherever he has went. On the 10th ult., he spoke to 100,000 freemen at Dayton; on the 17th he addressed 75,000 at Cincinnati and on the next day 20,000 at Summerset county. Such is the enthusiasm that pervades the whig ranks in the Buckeye state that we may expect in a few days to hear of the loco focos in that state meeting

The Mississippi not long since, at figure out a majority for Van Buren in that state. The annexed paragraph from the New Orleans Bee, will show how incorrect their estimate is. It will be seen that this adept calculator of the Mississippi in this estimate, gives our strong whig counties, comparatively small majorities, and some no majorities at all; for instance, it sets down Yazoo as doubtful, which, from our knowledge of her will give Harrison, at the approaching election, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred majority. Hinds county, he only allows one hundred majority for Harrison, which will give at less than five hundred. If Van Buren is to get Mississippi by such calculations as are made by the Mississippiian, he will, when the votes are counted out be found "no where".

CROW CHAPMAN.

The 'Mississippiian,' the leading loco foco organ in our sister state, puts forth an estimate of the majorities for Harrison and Van Buren in the different counties, at the presidential election. It is an immitable specimen of crowing. Why even we of Louisiana, who know comparatively little of Mississippi, can correct some of the more glaring errors in this calculation. Warren county, for instance, that gave last year nearly 500 whig majority is set down at 350. Yazoo, another strong whig county is considered uncertain; and Hinds, the most powerful whig county in the state, will, according to this humbugging estimate, give Harrison but one hundred majority. By cutting down the majorities in the whig counties, doubling and trebling those in the loco foco counties, and claiming all the doubtful counties as certain for Van Buren, this worthy pupil of CHAPMAN figures out some 4,000 loco foco majority.

The loco focos seem determined not to admit the election of Kent, until after the presidential election. Why is this? Do they expect by such conduct to keep together their forces which are now broken and scattered like so many disjointed fragments? We should think that with the lights before them they would acknowledge the fact, quit the field in utter despair "hang their harps upon the willow," and indulge in mournful strains over the fallen crest of loco focism or like true patriots confess the "error of their ways," re-tune their harps and strike the notes of "Harrison and Reform."

CITY LADIES AND COUNTRY LADIES.—City ladies boast of being more delicate than country maidens. The one breathes an air polluted with many thousand breaths; the other inhales the breeze freshened over the new-mown hay. The one drinks water from the sewer-tingling pump, or from the impure pipes from the open house pond; the other pours it from the moss covered bucket or dips it from the pure spring. The one walks over hard pavements; the other trips over the soft grass. The one is pale and sickly from watching at the evening concert the other is ruddy and healthy from rising with the morning birds. The one is the lily of the green house, the other a rose behind the stone wall.—[Exchange.]

The Circuit Court of Holmes County is now in session at this place, Judge Shattuck presiding. The appearance docket is, we understand, comparatively small, but the issue docket is said to be heavy.

We observe some of the loco foco papers in noticing the revolt of the negroes in the Lafayette parish, Louisiana, a few weeks since, charge the whigs with instigating it. We notice this as one of the remarkable curiosities of the times. Surely the editors of the Mississippiian and Old Soldier have not been advised of this rumor, or they would have been harping upon it as proof positive, that the whigs of the south are acting in concert with the abolitionists of the north in instigating insurrections among our negroes, and urging them to cut our own throats. Perhaps the editors will have time to issue a slip from their offices, before the election and thereby gull a few credulous creatures.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are respectfully requested to act as Agents for the Whig Republican. Persons having business for us, or who are desirous of subscribing for our paper, will please call on any of these gentlemen at their respective places of residence and it will meet with prompt attention.

- Vicksburg, Miss. N. D. Coleman, P. M. Natchez " F. Marschalk, " Moore (Union Hall.) Yazoo City " N. G. Nye, " R. E. Keys, P. M. Benton " R. M. & S. L. Corwin Carrolton " Post Master, Canton " J. H. Rollins, " G. E. W. Nelson, Franklin, Holmes co. H. B. Oliver Richland P. O. J. C. Catter Tetula Miss. Mather & Elliot Montgomery Miss. Any good whig Kobciusko " Foster " D. Barret " S. D. Bell Carthage, " Sam. Eskridge Shongalo, " J. W. Eskridge Grenada " James Howrd Lockhart's Store Holmes co. T. Lockhart P. M. Wheeling " Dr. Jones P. M. Black Hawk Carrol. " Dr. Legrand.

ROGER SHERMAN.—It was remarked of this distinguished man, by Mr. Jefferson, that he never said a foolish thing in his life. Fisher Ames was accustomed to express his opinion of him, by saying that it happened to be out of his seat when a subject was discussed, and came in when the question was about to be taken, he felt safe in voting as Mr. Sherman did—for he always voted right. Mr. Mason used to say that Roger Sherman had more common sense than any man he ever knew.—This great and good man was self-taught.—His first occupation in life was that of a shoemaker. While carrying on his trade, he used at his leisure hours to read useful books, till he became a distinguished lawyer and an eminent judge. Here is an example worth