

LIBERTY ADVOCATE.

WHEN POWERS ARE ASSUMED WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN DELEGATED, A NULLIFICATION OF THE ACT IS THE RIGHTFUL REMEDY.—Jefferson.

GRAVES & SMILEY, EDITORS.

LIBERTY, (MI.) SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1838.

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GOVERNMENT OF MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. McNUTT, Governor till 1840.
BARRY W. BENSON, Secretary of State.
A. B. SAUNDERS, Auditor of Pub. Acc'ts.
JAMES PHILLIPS, State Treasurer.
T. F. COLLINS, Attorney General.

JUDICIARY.

Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.—Wm. L. Sharkey, Daniel W. Wright, and P. Rutulius R. Pray. Clerk—Robert A. Patrick.

The high court of errors and appeals has no jurisdiction, except what properly belongs to a court of errors and appeals; its sessions are holden on the first Monday of December and January, at Jackson; being virtually but one session per annum.

Chancellor of the State—Edward Turner. Clerk—R. L. Dixon.

The superior court of chancery has jurisdiction over all matters, pleas and complaints whatsoever, belonging to, or cognizable in a court of equity: it holds two sessions annually.

CIRCUIT COURT.

This court has original jurisdiction in civil cases, in which the sum in controversy exceeds \$50. For each of the 7 circuits, a judge and attorney are elected quadrennially, from Nov. 1833.

1st Judicial District, composed of the counties of Adams, Claiborne, Jefferson, Warren and Washington—George Coalter, Judge. John D. Freeman, District Attorney.

2d Judicial District, composed of the counties of Yazoo, Holmes, Carroll, Yalobusha, Choctaw and Tallahatchie—D. O. Shattuck, Judge. B. F. Caruthers, District Attorney.

3d Judicial District, composed of the counties of Wilkinson, Amite, Franklin, Pike, Marion, Lawrence and Hancock—James Walker, Judge. C. C. Cage, District Attorney.

4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Simpson, Covington, Smith, Scott and Neshoba—Buckner Harris, Judge. E. G. Peyton, District Attorney.

5th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Perry, Wayne, Jones, Jasper, Clarke and Lauderdale—Thomas S. Sterling, Judge. John Watts, District Attorney.

6th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Lowndes, Kemper, Winston and Octibbeha—Judge. Henry S. Bennet, District Attorney.

7th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Attala, Leake, Rankin, Madison and Hinds—C. R. Clifton, Judge.—John H. Rollins, District Attorney.

8th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Coahoma, Bolivar, Marshall, Lafayette, Pontotoc, De Soto and Tunica—Frederick W. Huling, Judge. S. L. Isaacs, District Attorney.

9th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Monroe, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Tippah, Tishomingo, and Itawamba—Stephen Adams, Judge. Reuben Davis, District Attorney.

Table showing the times of meeting of the Circuit Court in each county of this State.

Counties.	On what Monday Court is held.	Names of county seats.
Adams,	3d in Apr. & Oct.	Natchez.
Amite,	2d do. do.	Liberty.
Attala,	1st do. do.	Kosciusko.
Bolivar,	3d do. do.	
Carroll,	2d after 4th in Mar. and Sept.	Carrollton.
Chickasaw,	6th after 4th in April and October.	Houston.
Choctaw,	1st after 4th in April and October.	Greenboro'.
Claiborne,	3d in May & Nov.	Port Gibson.
Clarke,	2d do. do.	Quitman.
Copiah,	1st do. do.	Gallatin.
Coahoma,	2d in Apr. & Oct.	
Covington,	3d in May and Nov.	Williamsburg.
De Soto,	4th in Mar. & Sept.	Hernando.
Franklin,	1st in Apr. & Oct.	Meadville.
Green,	1st do. do.	Leakeville.
Hinds,	an eck, 1st in Mar. & Sept.	Shieldsboro'.
Holmes,	2d after 4th in April and Oct.	Raymond.
Itawamba,	7th after 4th in April and October.	Lexington.
Jackson,	4th in March & Sept.	Fulton.
Jasper,	1st in May & Nov.	Jackson, C. H.
Jefferson,	2d in June & Dec.	Paulding.
Jones,	4th in April & Oct.	Fayette.
Kemper,	3d May & 2d Nov.	Ellisville.
Lauderdale,	3d in May & Nov.	De Kalb.
Lawrence,	3d in March & Sept.	Marion.
Leake,	2d in April & Oct.	
Lafayette,	1st after 4th in April and Oct.	
Lowndes,	2d in April & Oct.	
Madison,	4th do. do.	
Marion,	2d in March & Sept.	
Monroe,	4th in April & Sept.	
Marshall,	3d in March & Sept.	
Neshoba,	2d June & 3d Dec.	
Newton,	1st in Jan'y. & July.	
Nokube,	2d May & 1st Nov.	
Octibbeha,	5th May & 4th Nov.	
Perry,	3d in April & Oct.	
Pontotoc,	2d after 4th in April and October.	
Pike,	4th in March & Sept.	
Ponola,	4th in April & Oct.	
Rankin,	3d do. do.	
Scott,	1st June & 2d Dec.	
Simpson,	4th in May and Nov.	
Smith,	5th May & 1st Dec.	
Tallahatchie,	3d in Mar. & Sept.	
Tunica,	1st in April and Oct.	
Tippah,	2d in March & Sept.	
Tishomingo,	1st do. do.	
Warren,	1st in May & Nov.	
Washington,	4th in Mar. & Sept.	
Wayne,	2d in April & Oct.	
Wilkinson,	4th do. do.	
Winston,	4th May & 3d Nov.	
Yalobusha,	4th in Mar. & Sept.	
Yazoo,	5th after 4th in March and September.	
Monticello,	Carthage.	
Oxford,	Columbus.	
Canton,	Columbia.	
Holly Springs,	Philadelphia.	
Decatur,	Macon.	
Starkville,	Augusta.	
Pontotoc,	Holmesville.	
Ponola,	Brandon.	
Scott C. H.	Westville.	
Smith C. H.	Tillatoba.	
Tillatoba,	Ripley.	
Jacinto	Vicksburg.	
Princeton.	Winchester.	
Woodville.	Louisville.	
Starkville.	Cokeville.	
Benton.		

Monticello, Carthage. Oxford, Columbus. Canton, Columbia. Athens, Holly Springs. Philadelphia. Decatur, Macon. Starkville, Augusta.

Pontotoc, Holmesville. Pontotoc, Brandon. Scott C. H. Westville. Smith C. H. Tillatoba. Ripley. Jacinto Vicksburg. Princeton. Winchester. Woodville. Louisville. Cokeville. Benton.

BANKS.

The Planters Bank, Natchez, capital \$4,000,000; James C. Wilkins, President; H. D. Mandeville, Cashier. It has seven branches:

1. In Manchester, E. E. Pope, E. J. Pinkerton, cashier.
2. In Vicksburg, W. L. Sharkey, president; Robert Riddle, cashier.
3. In Port Gibson, D. Vertner, president; William F. Goodin, cashier.
4. In Woodville, H. Connell, president; A. M. Feltus, cashier.
5. In Monticello, A. Fox, president; J. S. Carson, cashier.
6. In Jackson, John H. Morton, president; W. C. Richards, Cashier.
7. In Columbus, A. Wier, president; W. B. Winston, cashier.

The Agricultural Bank, Natchez, capital \$2,000,000 Wm. J. Minor, president; A. P. Merrill, cashier. It has one branch, at Pontotoc, in the county of the same name, Samuel Watt, president; W. Goodman, cashier.

The Commercial Bank, Natchez, capital \$2,000,000; Levin R. Marshal, president; Thomas H. Henderson, cashier. It has four branches:

1. In Canton, Wm. L. Balfour, president; E. F. Brasher, cashier.
2. In Brandon, J. Harris, president.
3. In Holmesville, D. Cleaveland, president.
4. In Shieldsborough, P. H. Poor, president.

The Rail Road Bank, Vicksburg, capital \$4,000,000; J. M. Taylor, president; Thos. E. Robins, cashier. It has a branch at Vernon, which will soon go into operation.

The Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company, capital \$2,000,000, J. P. Parker, president; J. Callender, cashier.

The Commercial Bank, at Rodney, capital \$800,000; Thomas Freeland, president John Goodwin, jr. cashier.

The Commercial Bank, Manchester—M. B. Hamer, president; J. J. Huges, cashier.

The Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company, Brandon; W. H. Shelton, President; Z. P. Wardell, cashier.

The Lake Washington and Deer Creek Rail Road and Banking Company, Princeton; Z. K. Fulton, president; C. W. Muncaster, cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Natchez Insurance Company, capital \$500,000; Chas. A. Lacoate, president; Lemuel Pitcher, secretary.

Protection Insurance Company, Natchez; T. Henderson, president; J. Beaumont, secretary.

Grand Gulf Insurance Company, capital 500,000—W. E. Muir, president; Louis Cronly, secretary.

COLLEGES.

Jefferson College, at Washington, Mi., founded in 1802; C. L. Dubuison, A. M. president and professor of moral sciences; C. G. Forshey, professor of mathematics and civil engineering; J. J. Wyche, A. M. professor of languages; Jacob A. Hoosen, A. B. principal of preparatory school. It is richly endowed and doing pretty well. Oakland College, at Oakland, Mi.—Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlain, D. D. president; John Chamberlain, professor of mathematics; professor of languages; Edward Payson, principal of the preparatory department; Averell, teacher of the English school.

Mississippi College, at Clinton—E. N. Elliott, A. M. president and professor of mental and moral science, &c.; J. W. Maxwell, A. B. professor of languages and literature; D. M. Elliott, professor of mathematics and natural science. Female Department. Henry Strong, Sen'r. principal, teacher of ancient languages, &c.; Geo. P. Strong, jr. principal teacher of mathematics, moral science and vocal music; Mrs. Sarah K. P. Fales, associate principal, teacher of natural science and polite liter-

ature; Miss M. P. Fales, assistant teacher of natural science, and teacher of ornamental brauches; Miss M. H. Fales, teacher of French and instrumental music.—Mrs. H. Strong, teacher in the primary department.

ADDRESS OF THE HON. THOS. J. WORD, To the People of Mississippi.

Fellow citizens: As soon as I ascertained the result of the April election, I set out on the business confided to me, and reached the seat Government about the last of May. My colleague and myself claimed and obtained our seats under the NOVEMBER ELECTION. We viewed the April election as illegal, and one which ought not to have been ordered. We had so declared ourselves at home; and by demanding our admission under the November Election, we have, as far as that act goes, sustained the right of the State to fix "the times, places, and manner of holding elections." But as a farther vindication of the rights, dignity, and laws of the State, my colleague, a few days after our admission to our seats, introduced a series of resolutions, setting forth in a clear and bold manner, the rights of the State, the dangerous innovation upon the Constitution, by the action of the House on the Mississippi election, and reading the resolution of the 5th of February last, by which your representatives were rejected, and the State disfranchised. But the late period of the session and a multiplicity of business prevented any action on these resolutions at this session. It is hoped, however, that they will receive consideration at the next session, and that reparation will be made, in some degree, for the injury inflicted upon the State.

The first vote I had the honor to record, as one of your Representatives, was given in favor of repealing the SPECIE CIRCULAR. That impolitic order was repealed by a large majority; and in future, no discrimination can legally be made in the kind of money received for dues to the Government.

A bill passed, granting pre-emptions to settlers. It provides for each settler who resided on the public lands (to which the Indian titles have been extinguished) four months preceding the passage of the law. It reserves from sale or entry, a sufficient quantity of uncultivated public lands to satisfy the valid Choctaw claims; but secures their homes to settlers who have cultivated, and who are in possession of the land. This measure received my warmest support; and as soon as the bill passed I transmitted several copies of the law to the editors of newspapers in various parts of the State for publication.

A bill to quiet and confirm the titles of lands, purchased under the pre-emption of 1834, passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. This is truly to be regretted. The bill asked nothing but what Congress ought to have granted. It provided against all conflicting claims. The entries were made with the approbation of the registers and receivers, who acted under instructions from the President, directing the manner in which the law should be executed. The government has received full pay for the lands, and it is a flagrant injustice to withhold the titles.

In the course pursued towards Mississippi, insult is frequently added to injury. The Government sometimes appoints incompetent officers to execute the laws in our State, and then sends insolvent agents to examine the conduct of those officers. In proof of this position, read the following extract of a letter, dated at Columbus, Miss., 14th June, 1837: "The account of the receiver which I have made out and transmit herewith, presents against him a balance of \$55,272 73; it also annexed. His assets, of which I also send you a list, amount to \$61,594 98, rating the land at \$1 25, only, but might probably realize double the amount. The man seems really penitent; and I am inclined to think in common with his friends, that he is honest, and has been led away from his duty, by the example of his predecessor, and a certain looseness in the code of morality which here does not move in so limited a circle as it does with us at home. Another receiver would probably follow in the footsteps of the two. You will not therefore be surprised if I recommend his being retained in preference to another appointment, for he has his hands full now, and will not be disposed to speculate any more." Is it not an insult to the people of Mississippi to say that their code of morality is so loose, that none can be found amongst them who would not follow in the footsteps of a defaulting speculating receiver? Is it not an insult to American people to retain in office an agent who will thus slander the whole people of a sovereign State? The above is an extract from the letter of a Mr. V. M. Garesche, who is still, as I understand, in the service of the Government. The letter was communicated to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is filed with the archives of the nation. It

stands on record, a perpetual testimony of the want of principle in the appointment of officers, and contains a foul and base slander on the people of Mississippi, I took occasion on the discussion of the bill last mentioned, to repel this wanton attack upon the character and integrity of my constituents.

A bill to establish a new land district in this State, locating the office at Paulding, and a bill relinquishing the two per cent. fund to the State, and investing her Legislature with power to employ the fund in internal improvement, passed the Senate but reached the House too late for action at this session.

Your mail facilities will be much increased by the many new routes established in the State; your convenience will be advanced by the establishment of a new district of the Federal Court in Mississippi; and your commercial importance augmented, by declaring Vicksburg a Port of Entry, and Grand Gulf a Port of Delivery. All of which has been effected at this session of Congress.

A bill to modify the 5th section of the Deposit Act of 1836, was passed; which relieves the banks from the disabilities incurred by the issuance of small bills.—The notes of all banks, on a resumption of specie payments, will be receivable for dues to the Government.

A bill to increase the army was passed; and also a bill for the better security of the lives and property of persons on steamboats.

Having noticed such measures as I deem most interesting to the State of Mississippi, I shall proceed briefly to notice some others of a more general character. And first of these is the SUB-TREASURY. The objects of this measure were declared by its friends to be an ENTIRE SEPARATION OF THE GOVERNMENT FROM BANKS; and the COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE IN GOLD AND SILVER!

The limits of a circular will not admit a detailed examination of this INDEPENDENT TREASURY SCHEME! And I consider such an examination unnecessary at this time, and in this place, as it has been so fully and so ably investigated, by all parties; and the investigation so widely circulated through the public journals and printed speeches. My opposition to this measure was frankly avowed on all occasions, during the canvass which preceded my election; and I have now only to add, that my opposition is the more confirmed from a thorough examination of the subject.

The collection of the revenues in a metallic currency, is, in my opinion, impracticable; and if practicable, it is unjust, as it makes a distinction between the money to be used by the Government, and the money to be used by the People. And let not this objection be answered by the assertion, that the Government is the people; for if that be true, then all bank paper would be rejected; and if it be not true, the distinction between the funds of the Government and of the people, would be created.

The people and the Government, from the earliest period, have used the credit system. They have encouraged it, and under its operations they have prospered. The Government, from its commencement, has connected itself with banks; and from 1833 to 1837, the right of the Government; not only to connect itself with banks, but to control their conduct and regulate the currency of the country, was both claimed by the executive officers of the Government.—The Secretary of the Treasury, in giving his reasons for the removal of the deposits, declared that he believed "the State banks could furnish a general circulating medium, quite as uniform in value as that which had been afforded by the Bank of the United States. Probably more so."—In his letter to the Presidents of the banks, in which the public money was deposited, he states; "The deposits of the public money will enable you to afford increased facilities to the commercial and other classes of the community, and the Department anticipates from you the adoption of such a course respecting your accommodations as will prove acceptable to the people and safe to the Government." And President Jackson stated in his message to Congress, that he entirely concurred with the Secretary of the Treasury in the view he had taken on that subject. And the present Chief Magistrate, in his celebrated letter to the Hon. Sherrod Williams, states that he sincerely believes, "that the public funds may be as safely and conveniently transmitted from one portion of the Union to another, that domestic exchanges can be as successfully and as cheaply effected, and the currency be rendered at least as sound under the existing system, as those objects could be accomplished by a National Bank." In all these extracts the connection of the Government with banks, is recognised as legal; and a right to regulate the currency is claimed, and the banks are instructed so to regulate their accommodations as to prove acceptable to the people. I think a recommendation to divorce the government from banks, comes with a bad grace from those

who sustained and advocated the connection; and particularly from one who is pledged to carry out the measures, and follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor.

This pet bank system never had my approbation. I always believed it would fail; and now I repeat the opinion heretofore expressed, that a NATIONAL BANK is not only "the best," but the only means of restoring and sustaining a sound and uniform currency. But candor compels me to add, that the known hostility of the present Chief Magistrate to such an institution, precludes all hope of its establishment during his administration, unless the people, in their wisdom, shall return to Congress a sufficient majority to carry it over the President's veto. We must adapt ourselves to the present state of things; and I cherish the hope, that by prudent management, the State institutions will be able to improve the deranged currency, in some measure, and to afford exchanges at a cheaper rate, in a shorter time, than they do at present.

It may not be uninteresting to you, fellow-citizens, to hear something of the expenditures of the Government. I will give you the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his own language. It is as follows:

"Treasury Department, }
June 27, 1838. }
Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th inst., I have the honor to lay before the House a statement showing the amount of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year from 1824 to 1838. I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Sec. of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. Polk,
Speaker of the House of Rep."

STATEMENT.	
For the year 1824,	\$15,330,144 71
" '25,	11,490,459 94
" '26,	13,062,317 27
" '27,	12,653,095 65
" '28,	13,298,041 45
" '29,	12,660,460 63
" '30,	13,229,533 33
" '31,	13,864,067 90
" '32,	10,516,388 77
" '33,	22,713,755 11
" '34,	18,425,417 25
" '35,	17,514,950 28
" '36,	30,868,164 04
" '37,	39,164,735 37

The above is copied from an official document, and cannot be denied by any.—This exhibit shows an alarming increase of the expenditures of the Government.—And the immense increase of the expenditure, is the more startling as it occurred under an administration which made so many professions of economy. The expenditures of the Government for the years 1825, '26, '27, and '28, inclusive, amounting to \$50,501,913 31. This was thought extravagant; and I well recollect, that nothing contributed more to prostrate those who then administered the Government, than what was considered useless expenditure of public money.

I well recollect, too, that the administration which succeeded, came into power under promises to economise and reform. How were these promises kept? Let the above official statement answer. The expenditure of this economizing, reforming administration amounted in the first four years to \$56,250,459 62, exceeding the expenditures of the preceding administration, for the same length of time, \$5,748,546 31. And in the next four years this same economical administration expended \$69,522,286 68, showing an increase in extravagance of \$33,271,827 06 in the short space of four years. And in the memorable year of 1837, the expenditures of the Government amounted to \$39,164,741 36, part of which may be charged to the late economical administration, and a part to the present administration, which is pledged "to follow in the footsteps of its illustrious" preceding one.

For the year 1825,	\$11,000
" '26,	85,325
" '27,	82,176
" '28,	312,313
	\$490,414
" 1829,	129,493
" '30,	367,114
" '31,	445,474
" '32,	745,585
	2,687,666
" 1833,	495,600
" '34,	619,956
" '35,	502,257
" '36,	1,786,884
	3,414,697

What a beautiful commentary upon profession and practice! The Maysville road bill was vetoed for its unconstitutionality. It was contended that this Government had no power to prosecute works of internal improvement; and in that sentiment I fully concur. But how different has been the action of this Government from what it promised! All that is necessary, according to the present policy, to give the