March 1834, the Hon. Senator urged upon Black, the creation of "*a bank to supply general currency.*" He now advocates the Treasury system, "stripped" as he says "of feature of a bank," and applied to the purpose, not of "supplying a general currency" but solely to the safe custody of the public money! Yet the Hon. gentleman calls this improvement" upon the original model, not a change of opinion. It is an improvement with a vengeance! and the only change of opinion which can be predicated upon it, is a total abandonment, not only of original means but of the original object. The steamboat which the Hon. Senator in 1834, proposed to have constructed for the use and comfort of the whole people, he now proposes to improve by throwing overboard the engine, and turning her into a *revenue cutter* for the use and convenience of the government alone.

In 1834, the Hon. Senator certainly advocated, as his letter shews, both the power and the duty of the general government to supply, by means of a bank, a general currency.

Mr. Van Buren and the administration party now deny both the power and the duty of the general government to meddle with the "general currency" or in any way to supply or govern it.

Has the Hon. Senator changed his opinion on this subject, or does he still assert the power of the general government to supply a general currency through the medium of a "Bank?"

I reiterate the charge against the Hon. Senator, that he has changed his opinion on the bank question. I offer his letter to Judge Black in proof of his having at that time advocated a "Bank," that should *supply and govern the general currency*. His letter of June affords ample evidence that he has at length passed through the bank purgatory, and arrived at the golden paradise. He now looks with holy horror upon all banks state or national. The Hon. gentleman's own "vindication" proves that he was once in favor of banks; for he acknowledges that he wrote a pamphlet in 1831, in which he advocated the system of establishing in each state, "one State Bank with auxiliary branches."

To shew that the Hon. Senator was not always what he now calls himself, a "hard money democrat," I have referred to the following eloquent rebuke bestowed by him in 1837, upon that distinguished "hard money democrat" Thomas *H. Benton*.

"*If the prayer of the country could be heard within these walls, it would be* GOD SAVE US FROM THE WILD VISSIONARY, RUINOUS AND IMPRACTICABLE SCHEME OF THE SENATOR FROM MISSOURI FOR EXCLUSIVE GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY; *and such is not only the prayer of the country* but of the Senate with scarce a dissenting voice. Sir, if the Senator from Missouri could by his mandate, in direct opposition to the views of the President, heretofore expressed, sweep from existence all the banks of the states and establish his exclusive constitutional currency of gold and silver he would bring upon the country, scenes of ruin and distress without a parallel—an immediate bankruptcy of nearly every debtor, and of almost every creditor to whom large amounts were due, a prodigious depreciation in the price of property and of all products, and an immediate cessation by states and individuals of nearly every work of private enterprise or public improvement. The country would be ruined in one universal bankruptcy, and over the grave of the nations prosperity would perhaps repose the scattered fragments of those great and glorious institutions which give happiness to millions here and hopes to millions more of disenthralment from despotic power."

Now Mr. Benton never went as far in his life in favor of an exclusive metallic currency, as the Hon. Senator has gone in his recent letter of June. The Hon. Senator's eloquent denunciations, are therefore more applicable to himself than they were to Mr. Benton. Like chickens they have, in the words of the old proverb, come home to roost.

The Hon. Senator suggests that I must have been deceived by garbled extracts from his speech in '37. The above extract I believe to be correct, if it be not, I will cheerfully acknowledge my mistake. It is not garbled, because it fully expresses the gentlemen's sentiments in relation to an "exclusive gold and silver currency," and for this purpose alone it is used. He was *then* opposed to the scheme, not only as an immediate but as an ultimate one—for Mr. Benton never proposed to carry it into immediate effect, and the Senator's opposition was to its ultimate adoption; now he is himself in favor of imposing upon the country at some future peperiod, this very scheme.

One word more and I have done with the Hon. gentleman's consistency. While he is gathering reflected lustre from his boasted support of Gen. Jackson—does the Hon. Senator recollect, that after the removal of the deposites, he openly expressed *his regret that he had ever sustained General Jackson*, and that too, in the most energetic and indignant language? If his memory should fail as to this point, I stand prepared at any moment to refresh it. The Hon. Senator has made many references to his opinions expressed on various occasions against banks. Very well—this does not militate against the fact that he has expressed the opposite opinions; it only furnishes the proof of his inconsistency.—The Hon. Senator may have always rejoiced in the name of a democrat, but that he has always sustained the same set of political opinions is much doubted by many people;—a bottle may retain the same label, and yet its contents be frequently changed.

The Hon. Senator having "vindicated" himself, gallantly attacks me, and turns the defensive into an offensive war. This is all fair and right—I am glad to meet the gentleman, and will proceed to examine what damage he has done.

First, the Hon. Senator, triumphantly charges me with having voted for the Brandon Bank. I did vote for that institution and so did the largest portion of the Senator's own party;—the very persons who, at the same time elevated him to his present station. No political opposition was made to it from any quarter. The citizens of east Mississippi, asked of us the charter of a bank to enable them to construct a rail road to Mobile,—all the banking and rail road charters in the state existed at that time west of Pearl river—I for one thought our fellow citizens in the east had a right to the same facilities for the construction of a rail road which had been previously granted to the citizens of the west. Unfortunately the Brandon Bank has not accomplished the objects of its creation, nor fulfilled the expectations of the citizens of that quarter of the state. I do not hold myself responsible for its bad management; I performed what I thought an act of justice to our eastern brethren: and I have not the slightest doubt, that the Hon. Senator would, under the same circumstances have acted precisely as I did;—let him clear the skirts of those who made him Senator before he denounces his opponents. When the Brandon Bank dies, the Hon. Senator's own party will inherit as next of kin.

As to the other banks created at the same session, they were called for to supply, according to the then democratic doctrine, the place of the United States Bank. To create and use State banks in lieu of a National one, was at that time a part of the true democratic faith. Though I did not then, nor never have believed in the capacity of the state bank system by itself, to "supply and govern a general currency;" yet I was willing the experiment should have a fair chance—and voted in conjunction with my democratic colleague, A. G. McNutt, for a number of banks which have undoubtedly failed in accomplishing the objects of their creation. A large portion however, of the banks in the state have been chartered since I was in the Legislature. The present Governor of the state, the Hon. Senators *alteregs* in democracy, sustained and voted for the system throughout. If I had doubted before, I should now be satisfied of the incapacity of the State bank system.

I am in favor of the winding up of most of the banks now in existence in this state, and a return to the good old plan recommended by the Hon. Senator in 1834, to wit: "the creating by Congress of a Bank to supply a general currency," and I place this before the people in opposition to the Hon. Senator's present improved *model* of a "bank," "stripped of every feature of a bank," and incapable of supplying or governing the general currency.

The Hon. Senator next arrays against me the following extract from a speech delivered by me at this place in October 1838:

"I look upon the credit system as it *has operated in this country thro' the medium of* BANKING INSTITUTIONS, as the most efficient of all the causes which have developed the resources and increased the wealth of this Union in a manner unexampled in the history of the world."

Well, I am of the same opinion still. When we had a National Bank, and before experiment had superceded experience, the credit system did, through the medium of banking, develope the resources and increase the wealth of the Union, and of no part of it more than the State of Mississippi. I appeal to the experience of those who were then citizens of this state, whether during the short period, in which it had a branch of the United States Bank, it did not increase in wealth and population with unexampled rapidity, and whether this prosperity was not in a very considerable measure attributable to that institution. But it was not through such a system as the present that these advantages resulted; it was under such a one as the whigs are anxious to return to—the system of a National Bank for general currency and exchanges, and local banks for local use.

It is not here my purpose to go at lenth into the question of the utility of the old system which was destroyed by the party in power; but wish to inform the Hon. Senator, that, I am still of opinion that the credit system through the medium of the U. S. Bank, combined with the State banks has advanced the whole valley of the Mississippi at least one generation in population and wealth—and if we can get back to it I have no doubt our future prosperity will be proportionate.

The present banking system, especially in this state, is incapable of fulfilling the proper functions of credit; it must be reformed, and the best way of doing it is, to establish a National Bank. The present banking system is bad, but that shall not deter me from advocating a good one—I do not choose because men sometimes die of repletion or are choked by their food, on that account to abstain from eating. Steamboats frequently blow up, yet I choose to travel on them in preference to going a foot.

The Hon. Senator quotes, for the purpose of expressing his dissent therefrom, the following sentiments expressed in my letter of 10th August, to the Madison county committee.

"It is in vain to talk even if the thing were desirable, of eradicating all the state banks; it could be effected only by a surrender, on the part of all the states, of the power to charter such institutions. To suppose this surrender will be made is absurd. Even should it, the present generation could not attain the proposed object. The larger portion of the banks now in existence in the United States are protected by the sanctity of contract and shielded by the strong arm of the constitution. A majority of them cannot be got rid of without their own conset, unless the people see fit to follow the advice of certain desperate and miserable partisans of the administration, and suppress them by physical force."

These sentiments he calls "anti-republican and anti-constitutional." My proposition is, that the larger portion of the banks in the United States, cannot be got rid of without their own consent because they are protected by the constitution. In most of the States those which have forfeited their charters have had them restored and of course will be sustained in their rights by the courts. I consider a bank charter a contract, and hold the legislature bound by it until it is surrendered or forfeited; and on the question of forfeiture it is the province of the judicial and not the legislative department to decide. I deny the right of the legislature to abrogate at their pleasure the charters granted by previous legislatures. I understand the Hon. Senator to advance the doctrine, that whenever the legislature thinks that a bank is not of as much service to the public as was anticipated at its creation, it has a right to abrogate and repeal it.—Now if this be the Hon. Senator's opinion, he is more radical and destructive than I had ever thought him. The proposition that the legislature can repeal and take away charters without the intervention of the judiciary, is to my mind a doctrine the most mischievous and dangerous that can be imagined; it strikes at the very root of our system of government. With regard to the banks of this State. I think it probable that most of them have forfeited their charters;—if so, let the proper proceedings take place against them through the courts of the country, and then we will get rid of a great evil, without violating, as the Hon. Senator advises, the first principal of our social system.

I do not recollect any other charge of a very serious nature, except that I had the audacity, at a public dinner in Faneuil Hall given to Mr Webster, to express my respect for the talents and attainments of that distinguished statesman. In most of his political notions I differ from Mr. Webster, but as an American citizen, who has rendered himself illustrious, and added character to his country and his race I am proud of him. I sincerely pity that littleness of soul which will not do justice even to the merits of an enemy, and which looks with envious bitterness upon the greatness it cannot reach. I attended a dinner given by the citizens of Boston to Mr. Webster, and I joined in doing honor to the distinguished guest, not in the warm eulogy which the Hon. Senator would represent, but in such general terms as expressed my admiration of his great talents, without in the slightest degree involving me in any endorsement of his political opinions. I know Mr. Webster's name is unpopular in this state, and I have already said, as a politician, I differ from him in many things radically; yet let me tell the Hon. Senator, that Mr. Webster's name will be prominent in the history of distinguished Americans, long after the Hon. Senator and myself shall find a registry only on the scroll of oblivion.

The Hon. Senator complains that the banks, bank presidents and cashiers, seem to be confederated against him; I condole with him upon his misfortune, and have not the slightest idea, that he intended to awaken the sympathy of the public, as the persecuted victim of the bank aristocracy. As I have not been taken into the confederation it is impossible for me to even surmise what these wicked men intend to do with him. With regard to any charges founded, not upon political, but upon private matters, the Hon. Senator does me no more than justice, in supposing that they receive neither origin nor countenance from me; my warfare with the Senator is purely political and shall be conducted on my part with legitimate weapons; no poisoned shaft has or ever shall fly from my bow. Politically I make war upon him to the utmost of my strength, because I believe his present principles are pernicious and tend to the ruin of the country. Personally, as the Hon. Senator well knows, I have never entertained towards him other than kind and friendly sentiments. That I should attack his political course I informed him in advance, and I most sincely regret the personal affliction which has prevented him from defending his views in open discussion before the people.

But I have extended this letter far beyond my intention, and must close with an expression of my regret that I have had to draw so largely upon your patience.

Very respectfully, &c.

S. S. PRENTISS.

From the Grand Gulf Whig.

S. S. PRENTISS.—This gentleman, by invitation from the whigs of Claiborne county, partook of a public dinner at Port Gibson, on Tuesday last. We were present on the occasion and are proud of it. We were glad to witness an assemblage of citizens so numerous, respectable and intelligent, we were proud to witness the grey-haired veterans who formed a large portion of the vast concourse assembled on that occasion. Mr. Prentiss addressed the multitude about three hours, in a strain of eloquence and argument. We will not attempt a description of his speech. Those who were present will remember it, those who were absent and have heard him will believe us when we assert it was unanswerable. His address throughout was marked for its fairness and candour. We believe sincerity never was more truly evinced than when he expressed his regret for the absence of a competitor, who retires into his castle like a besieged knight, and only defends his position through the trumpets of his warders. We did regret Mr. Walker, the Leviathan of Mississippi Locofocoism, was not present.

Mr. Prentiss, in his speech, explained the cause of our disordered currency, and fastened the crime upon the party now in power. Upon the subject of State and Pet Banks, and the calumly raised by the administration party, his *facts* were undeniable. He showed conclusively that the democratic party, as they call themselves, are the authors of the State Banks, and all the evils resulting from them. He proved that Gen. Jackson, the great patriarch of locofocoism, originated the ruinous measure, and those who "follow in his footsteps" adhere to it. He not only repelled the foul slander of federalism, as charged by locofocos upon the whigs, but identified the self-styled democrats and old federalists, upon principle and action the same. His remarks upon this subject must have convinced any locofoco, whose senses were not as blunted as an oyster's, that the term federalism applies to the party now in power. He lashed, with an unsparing hand, that great political humbug, A. G. McNutt or McNitt, whose history is one of imposition and inconsistency. He established, by irrefragable evidence, the fact that A. G. McNutt or McNitt has throughout his whole career of legislation contributed as far, as he who went farthest, in establishing the Banks now so loudly denounced by those who support him. With a frank and manly voice he proclaimed his own actions in the Legislature upon the subject of Banks, and we defy those who *publish* and assert the foulest calumnies on this point, to contrast their own actions, or those of their leaders, with Mr. Prentiss. We defy those who fulminate the false and slanderous charge, that S. S. Prentiss is the champion of "those miserable corporations that infest the State," to prove the fact. We defy the most reckless writer that ever spoiled paper, or wasted ink in the cause of locofocoism, to establish the assertion that S. S. Prentiss, with "true paternal solicitude, is now the champion of those misbegotten bantlings," the State Banks. We defy any locofoco, democrat, Jacksonian or Vanite, who has participated in Mississippian Legislation, to make the same exposition of his conduct as S. S. Prentiss did.

We have been provoked into this digression by a remark of the Grand Gulf Advertiser of the 2d inst. We regret we have even given such a remark any notice at all, as it is unfounded, unwarranted and unjust.

Mr. Prentiss, upon the subject of the United States Bank, established its constitutionality so far as argument and the light of the most eminent judicial investigation and decission could go. He proved its expediency and necessity from experience. His views and remarks upon the Sub-Treasury in contrast with a National institution, will long be recollected by those who adhere to and support this destructive project. In regard to Mr. Walker and his political history, we appeal to any candid, intelligent supporter of the administration for an answer. We ask the warmest and most enthusiastic friend of that gentleman to exhibit a more glaring picture of inconsistency. We ask them to look at the record of evidence in the case and the acts of the individual in question. If you will not believe that, you will not though one *arose from the dead*. Mr. Prentiss in conclusion, reviewed the political history of our country for the last ten years, and presented in rotation those frightful acts of misgovernment that have signalized the reign of Andrew Jackson and the "follower in his foot-steps."

We saw many supporters of the powers that be, present, but are under the firm conviction their strength and zeal are abated.

Mississippi Rail Road Company.

As some interested persons (both here and Natchez) are endeavoring to depreciate the twelve months post notes of this bank, we give the following information with regard to the bank and the road, which may be relied on as correct; having ourselves obtained it from a source entitled to the highest credit.

The Mississippi and Pearl River Rail Road was commenced not quite three years since; 25 miles is now finished, on which the cars travel, and 13 miles more will be opened on the first of November next.

The bank commenced operations in July 1838, and from that time up to the present, its whole liabilities never amounted to $500,000. It commenced simultaneously with the other banks of Natchez, in paying specie on the resumption in December last, but this bank never suspended. Forty-eight thousand dollars of her six months post notes were redeemed, as they fell due between the 15th August and 15th September, 1839, and specie is paid on all these notes when presented.

The subscriptions to the stock of the road and bank amount to near $2,000,000, one tenth of which is called in every sixty days. No director, stockholder, or any other person has obtained a discount from the bank, and the whole amount of circulation of every kind (less than $400,000) has been applied to the purchase of 125 able bodied negro men, to paying the contractors, and for the necessary purchase of machinery and real estate, valued at $150,000.

This is a TRUE statement of the affairs, condition and management of the Mississippi Rail Road Company, of Natchez; and we sincerely believe its post notes to be equal in value to any bank in the State.—*Vicksburg Sentinel.*

"Henry Clay's address to James K. Polk in the House of Representatives.

Go home, G—d d—n you, where you belong."—*New Era.*

This lie has been so often nailed to the counter and so often ripped up by the loco focos that we fear the long ears of one of their editors will have to be mailed over it before it will stay down.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

MARRIED—At Mount Olympus, Madison county, at the residence of Major Charles B. Green, by the Rev. Thos. Ford, Mr. GILES S. FAINTER, Cashier of the Branch of the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg, at Vernon, Mi. to Miss ANGELINA B. HARRIS, late of Philadelphia, Pa.

With the foregoing communication, we received the *largest fee we ever obtained*—in the way of Pound Cake, et cetera. If our new married friends could have seen the attack made on it, by *Ourselves, the Devil & Co.*, they would have formed some idea how grateful *we are* for *such* acknowledgments of our existence. In return they have our sincere wishes for their prosperity, and may their life be one of conjugal bliss.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison Circuit Court—November term, 1839.
Brander, McKennon & Wright,
vs
G. Bass & surities,
Alias fi. fa. on bond.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed, I will expose to public sale, before the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the Third Monday of October 1839,

THREE HORSES & FIVE MULES.

Levied on as the property of the said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, Sh'ff.
By I. A. ADAMS, Deputy.
Oct 12, 40–41 [Pr fee $3]

ATTENTION INVINCIBLES.

ALL those who are members of the Volunteer Company, at Canton, or who desire to become members, will meet at the Court room on this evening at 7 o'clock, P. M., as the company is to be re-organized, and other important business transacted. Oct 12.

NEW STORE.

JOHN M'LEAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Canton and Madison county, that he is just receiving, and opening next door to Messrs. Talliaferro & Co., a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which were selected by himself, with care, in New York and Philadelphia; he intends doing an exclusive *Cash Business*, and will sell *unusually low.*

Oct 12, 1839. 40–47

B. S. TAPPAN. C. C. HARDY. A. ROYSTER.

TAPPAN, HARDY & CO.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.

REFERENCES.

Doremus, Snydam & Nixon, } New York.
Jno. & R. Leavill,
Robert Patterson & Co. }
Cave & Schaffer,
Grigg & Elliott,
Everly & Rees, } Philadelphia.
Hopkins & Brothers, }
Henry Tiffany, } Baltimore.
Webb & Nesbit,
Thomas J. Read & Son, } Louisville.
L. F. Wood & Sinnot, }
John M. Bell & Co. } New Orleans.
N. & J. Dick & Co. }
Butler & Crutcher, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Forsyth & Atterbury, Wheeling, Va.
Connor, McAlister & Co. Nashville, Tenn.
Maj. J. G. Ott, }
W. Drane, }
Halcot Alford, }
C. P. Taliaferro, & Co. } Canton.
Col. J. C. Napier, }
Col. R. M. Williamson, }
D. P. Perkins, }

October 12, 1839. 40–tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by John D. King, dated 14th April 1836, and duly recorded in the Probate Courts of Madison and Rankin counties, for the purposes therein expressed. We the undersigned (or either of us,) will proceed to sell at the residence of the said King in Madison county, on Saturday the 2nd day of November next, to the highest bidder for cash, the following Lands and appurtenances, to wit:

The south half of west half of north-east quarter, section twenty-eighth, township seven, range two east.

ALSO—Lot number four of section twenty-seven, township number seven, range two east; the south half of west half of south-east quarter, section twenty-one, township seven, range number two east; lot number three, section twenty-six, township seven and range number two east, with a reservation of thirty acres out of the last specified lot, beginning on the east of Pearl river at the half mile stake of said last mentioned section, runing thence due north one quarter of a mile to a stake, thence due west to the river; Lot number two, section twenty-six, township no seven, range two east, with a reservation of five acres out of the last specified lot, on the west side of Pearl river and immediately on the margin of said river, at the point where a public road crosses said river, and more particularly known as Denson's ferry.

The whole of the above described Lands contains three hundred and forty acres more or less.

ALSO—The following Negro Slaves, mentioned in said Deed, viz:

MINOR, a man aged about 25 years, WINSTON, a boy aged 16 or 17, SARAH a woman about 27; ROSE a woman, aged about 22; PRISS a little girl aged 9 or 10, and DICK a little boy aged about 3 years; or so much and many thereof as will pay off and discharge the debts mentioned in said deed, with all interest and costs attending the same.

The Trustees will convey such title only, as is vested in them under the said Deed of Trust and none other.

JACOB B. MORGAN,
WM. M. RIVES,
Trustees.

Oct. 7, 1839. 40–43 [Pr fee $15]

VICKSBURG & JACKSON RAIL ROAD.
PRICE REDUCED.

ON and after the 1st day of November, 1839, a train of CARS with locomotive power, will leave the Depot daily for Edwards', &c. at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and at 1½ P. M., returning at 8¼ o'clock, A. M., and 3½ o'clock, P. M.

The following rates will be charged for the transportation of freight and passengers until further notice.

On Cotton per Bale.

To or from Edwards',	$1 00
" " Big Black,	75
" " Bovina,	65
" " Montalbon,	50

On Whiskey, Pork, &c. per bbl.

To or from Edwards',	$1 00
" " Big Black,	62½
" " Bovina,	50
" " Montalbon,	37½

On Flour, Meal, &c.

To or from Edwards',	75
" " Big Black,	50
" " Bovina,	37½
" " Montalbon,	25

On Salt, Iron, &c. per 100 lbs.

To or from Edwards',	37½
" " Big Black,	25
" " Bovina,	18¾
" " Montalbon,	12½

PASSENGERS.

To or from Edwards',	$2 00
" " Amsterdam,	2 00
" " Big Black,	1 25
" " Bovina,	1 00
" " Newman's,	1 00
" " Montalbon,	75

For freight or passage apply to the Clerks of Depot at Vicksburg or Edwards'.

October 3, 1839. 40–4w

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison Circuit Court—November term 1839.
James W. Camp,
vs
E. R. Anderson,
G. W. Terrell and
D. W. Haley,
On pleurias fi. fa.
C. & L. Pearce
vs
E. R. Anderson,
George W. Terrell &
Joseph Riddle.
Pleurias Fi. Fa.

BY virtue of the above state cases to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the Third Monday in October 1839,

One hundred bales of Cotton, more or less, part of which is picked and part in the field.

Levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By I. A. ADAMS, *Dep'y.*
Oct 10, 40–41 [Pr fee $5]

FRESH DRUGS, OIL AND PAINTS,
And Botanic Medicines,

JUST received and for sale by
E. D. WARD.
January 19 2–tf

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison circuit court—Nov'r term 1839
C. B. Howard,
vs
William Sutherland,
On S. fa. for costs.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed, I will expose to public sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in November 1839.

The following land, to wit: The north west quarter, section two; east half, north-east quarter, section three; west half, north-west quarter, section ten, township ten, range five, east.

Levied on as the property of said defendant, and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case. Sale within lawful hours.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, Deputy.
Oct 12, 40–43 [Pr fee $8]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Hinds Circuit Court—Nov'r term 1839.
Wilcox & Fearn,
vs
James C. Mitchell and
Mitchell Calhoun,
On S. fa.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the Third Monday in October 1839,

The following Negroes, to wit:—Tyree, Nancy, John, Davy, Thomas, William, Lewis, Jim, Lucinda, Randall, Catharine, Henry, Jerry, Mary, Moses, Andrew, Frankey, Jackson, Ben, Jane, Louisa, and Christopher.

—ALSO—

Eight Head of Mules, seven head of Horses, sixty head of stock Cattle, seventy head of Hogs, one Wagon, one Ox Cart, and five Oxen, thirty Ploughs, and about thirty weeding Hoes, five thousand bushel of Corn, more or less, and the crop of Cotton, part of which is picked out, and part in the field.

Levied on as the property of defendant, and will be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, Sh'ff.
By D. A. FRENCH, *Dep'y.*
Oct 12, 40–41 [Pr fee $6]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison Circuit Court—November term, 1839.
John Stone Jr.,
vs
William Bennett and
Henry White,
Leigh Maddox & Co.,
Alias fi. fa. on bond.
vs
Bennett & Searles,
J. Silverberg & Co.,
Same and same.
vs
Bennett & Noble,
Thomas Barrett,
Same and same.
vs
Bennett, Clark & Ridley
Stone & Vannoy,
On alias fi. fa.
vs
Bennett & Johnston,
Phillips, Munn & Starr
Same and same.
vs
Same,
W. Montgomery use &c
Same and same.
vs
Bennett & Pigg,
James Jameson,
Same and same.
vs
W. Bennett sur. part.
On alias fi. fa.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October 1839,

The following Negroes, to wit: Lewis, Emeline and two children, Davy, Richard, Alfred, Daniel, Wilson, Harvey, Jane and child, Aaron, Katy, Sally, Clem, Peter, Amy, Isam and Harriet.

ALSO—Three Horses, eight Mules, twenty head of Cattle, one hundred Hogs, forty bales of Cotton and the remainder of this years growth in the field, Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, six yoke of Oxen, two Wagons and Gears.

Levied on as the property of said defendant and will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'ty.*
Sept 28,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
October 12. 40–41 [Pr. fee $30

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison Circuit Court—November term, 1839.
William H. Bole,
vs
George W. Nicks,
On alias fi. fa.

BY virtue of the above stated case, to me directed, I will expose to public sale, for cash, at the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October 1839,

The following property, to wit: One hundred bushels of Corn and three thousand pounds of Fodder.

Levied on as the property of defendant and will be sold, to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By W. J. NORMANT, *Dep'y.*
Sept 21,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the 3rd Monday in October.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By W. J. NORMANT, *deputy*
October 12, 40–41 [Pr. fee $13]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Motz & Henderson,
vs
Urbane B. Oglesby,
Fi. fa. from Justices court.

BY virtue of the above stated fi. fa. issued from the Justices Court of Madison county, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October, 1839,

One Likely Negro Girl and child named Alsey.

Levied on as the property of defendants and will be sold to satisfy plaintiffs debt and cost.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By B. LITTLE, *Dep'y.*
Sept 28,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the First Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By B. LITTLE, *Dep'y.*
Oct 12, 40–41 [Pr. fee $11

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Yazoo Circuit Court—Nov'r term 1839.
J. W. & E. Exum,
vs
James C. Little,
On Vend. exponas.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed I shall expose to public sale for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October, 1839,

The following described land, or so much thereof as lies east of Big Black river, to wit: the south half of the west half of south-west quarter, section five, of township eleven, range three, east.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By I. A. ADAMS, *D. S.*
August 24. 33

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By I. A. ADAMS, *D. S.*
October 12. 40–41 [Pr fee $20]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison circuit court—Nov'r term 1839.
John S. Gooch,
vs
Jas. E. Brown, and
Wm. A. Brown,
Pleurias fi. fa. on bond.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October, 1839,

The following tract or parcel of land, to wit:—West half of south-east quarter section eighteen, township nine, range five, east; south half of east half of south-west quarter, section eighteen, township nine, range five, east; containing one hundred and twenty acres.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
August 31.

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
Oct 12. 40–41 [Pr fee $20]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison circuit court—Nov'r term 1839.
J. C. Roberts & Co.
vs
William Cagle,
Same,
vs
Richard Arnold,
On alias fi fa.
Same and same.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, I shall expose to public sale sale, for cash, before the Court-house door in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October 1839,

A lot of Hogs, say fifty. Also, a Crop of Corn, three miles North of Williamstown.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated cases.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By I. A. ADAMS, *D. S.*
Sept 7,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By I. A. ADAMS, *D. S.*
Oct 12. 40–41 [Pr fee $20]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison circuit court—Nov'r term 1839.
Ford & Sutherland
vs
W. Arnold & surity
Alias fi fa on bond.
F. W. & J. R. Hubert,
vs
Same,
Same and same.

BY virtue of the above stated cases to me directed, I shall expose to public sale for cash, before the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the Third Monday in September 1839,

The crop of Corn growing on forty acres of land, on the premises of said Arnold.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated cases.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
August 24, 33

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the First Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
Sept 21,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
Oct 12. 40–41 [Pr fee $34]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Madison circuit court—Nov'r term 1839.
J. M. Matlock,
vs
D. B. Crawford,
D. M. Fulton, and
A. McIntyre,
Vend expo.

BY virtue of the above stated case to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, before the Court-house door, in the town of Canton,

On the First Monday in October, 1839,

One Negro Boy named Peter.

Levied on and will be sold to satisfy the above stated case.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, *Dep'y.*
Sept 7,

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of the above described property is hereby postponed until the third Monday in October, 1839.

S. M. FLOURNOY, *Sh'ff.*
By C. HICKERSON, Deputy.
Oct. 12. 40–41 [Pr fee $12

BLANKS

OF every description neatly printed and for sale at this office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order from the Honorable the Probate Court of Madison county, made at the September term 1839, we will offer at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the town of Canton, on

Monday the 4th day of October 1839,

Three likely Negroes, to wit:—John, Allen and Rudy; belonging to the estate of John Rudy, deceased.

Terms of sale—Six Months credit.

JOHN SMITH,
S. L. ROBB,
Administrators.

Sept 28, 1839.

The sale of the above described Negroes is postponed until Wednesday next, the 16th inst.

Oct 12. 40–2

For announcing as a Candidate, received of

David Ford,	$10 00
Wm. Montgomery,	10 00
S. D. Livingston,	10 00
Thos. Shackelford,	10 00
Wm. S. Hamer,	10 00
H. A. Overby,	10 00
Jas. A. Penn,	10 00
J. H. Vannoy,	10 00
G. F. Pack,	10 00
William Ellis,	10 00
S. M. Flournoy,	10 00
Capt. E. D. Cash,	10 00
E. G. Henry,	10 00
G. W. M. Stacey,	10 00
Archibald Clark,	10 00
Samuel Harrison,	10 00
John T. Cameron,	10 00
David M. Fulton,	10 00
George W. King,	10 00

WE are authorized to announce Joshua M. Morris, as a Candidate for Chancellor of the State at the next election.

WE are authorized to announce R. G. Harris, as a candidate to represent Madison County, at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce Hezekiah A. Gilliam, of Canton, as a candidate to represent Madison county in the next Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce David Ford, as a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Andrew Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., of Canton, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State, at the November Election.

WE are authorized to announce Geo. H. Phillips, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Geo. M. Fulton, as a candidate for Sheriff of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Mitchell Calhoun, as a candidate for Senator for Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Judge T. Dearing, as a Candidate to represent Madison county at the ensuing election.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. J. G. Ott, as a candidate to represent Madison county at the next election.

WE are authorized to announce Wm. S. Hamer, as a candidate for Probate Judge of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Thomas Shackelford, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate for Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce G. F. Pack, as a Candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce Thomas H. Gallaway, as a Candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce Wm. Ellis, as a Candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce Wm. Montgomery, as a Candidate for Circuit Court Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce Samuel M. Flournoy, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Samuel Hamilton, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce James A. Pugh, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce G. W. M. Stacey, as a Candidate for Assessor and Collector.

WE are authorized to announce Joseph H. Vannoy, as a Candidate for Assessor and Collector.

WE are authorized to announce Archibald Clark, as a candidate for Assessor and Collector of Madison county.

WE are authorized to announce Geo. W. King, as a candidate for County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce E. D. Cash, as a Candidate for County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce Judge T. Cameron, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Probate of Madison county.

TINNING.

THE citizens of Canton and surrounding country, are respectfully informed that the undersigned is carrying on the

Tinning Business

In this place in all its forms. Those wishing to have their Houses Shingled, would do well to make