

SOUTHERN PIONEER,

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN.

CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY JUNE 5, 1841.

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Prospectus,
For publishing in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss., a weekly paper to be entitled the **Southern Pioneer,**
(BY G. W. H. BROWN.)

UNDER the above title of the "SOUTHERN PIONEER," we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton, a new Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day, and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and country. It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant. Believing that the principles put forth by the great Whig party are the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will lend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

No man or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle. "PRINCIPLES NOT MEN," is our motto—by this rule shall we be governed, and in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprove with justice. As humble Pioneers in the great cause of political truth, we shall ever point to the cardinal virtues of a representative Government. But, the interests of our State, and more particularly of our country, shall receive at our hands a constant and an earnest advocacy. While our sister counties have been the object of Legislative action, and Executive patronage, the county of Carroll has remained comparatively unknown and unappreciated. It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develop its vast resources and point out its numerous advantages. The cause of education, the cause of enlightened and progressive civilization, the only true bulwark of a nation's freedom, shall receive that attention its importance demands. In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marston said to Stanley, "ONWARD."

TERMS.—The "PIONEER" will be published every Saturday morning at FIVE DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the expiration of six months, or SIX DOLLARS FIFTY at the end of the year.

NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

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JOB PRINTING.

In connection with the PIONEER Office, is a large assortment of new and fashionable FANCY TYPE, which enables us to execute all orders for Job Printing in fine style. We solicit patronage in this line, at prices the same as other well regulated offices in Mississippi. Orders from Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., promptly attended to.

ALL JOB WORK—CASH.
Letters or Communications to the publisher must be POST-PAID, or they will not be taken out.

FROM THE RAYMOND TIMES.

THE STATE BONDS.

The view taken in my former number, of the liability of the State for the payment of the bonds, appears to me conclusive. But it has occurred to me that the matter can be placed in a light more obvious, and therefore more convincing.

It was stated that there are two classes of non-payers—those who contended, with the Governor, that the sale of the bonds was in violation of the Supplementary Act, prohibiting a sale below par, and those who deny the constitutionality of that Act under the provisions of which the sales were made.

I am willing to admit, if required. First. The Supplement is unconstitutional. Second. The bonds were sold under their par value.

In return for these ample concessions, I claim nothing more than that both shall be taken together.

In this view of the case, the sale must have been made under the original charter. And why was it not? The fifth section pledges the faith of the State for the loan—directs the execution of the bonds by the Governor and State Treasurer, and prescribes their form. And the sixth section provides "that the said bonds may be transferable by the endorsement of the President, and of the Cashier of said bank, to the order of any person whomsoever, or to the bearer." All this was done, under the original charter; and I know nothing more that was necessary to fix the indebtedness of the State, except the sale—which the officers of the bank had a right to make whenever and wherever they could find a purchaser.

But the bonds were sold under par! Here I claim the benefit of my first admission, that the supplement was unconstitutional. And I defy any scrutiny to detect the violation of the original charter in this transaction. It is the Supplement, not the charter, that restricts the sale to par value of the bonds. There is not a word in the charter which can be construed into a purpose of thus restricting the sale. Indeed, there can be little doubt that the Legislature intended leaving the commissioners some discretion on this point. Other States and nations have borrowed for themselves, on worse terms, than a sale of 5 per cent stock at par.

There are some, however, who do not deny the obligation of the State to pay the bonds,

but think it right that the bank shall first pay as far as she can.

There are others who qualify the indebtedness of the State still more; namely, that the Stockholders of the bank shall first be made to surrender their mortgaged property to raise the funds for the bank.

In answer to the first, my only objection is, that the bank is not now able to pay the smallest portion of the debt. She has neither money, nor the means of raising it; nor can she be expected to receive any, before her circulation shall be gathered in. No man will pay her money, when her own notes are a legal tender at her counter. Nor can the most sanguine calculator anticipate that her circulation will be in, under any management, in less than two or three years. Must the State, in the mean time, remain under protest? Let it be remembered, that the bonds are made by the State and endorsed by the bank—not made by the Bank and endorsed by the State. To the holder of the bonds the State is the principal debtor. This was intended by the charter, for the more ready and advantageous sale of the bonds. The bank is bound, indeed, to stand between the purchaser and the state;—but with that the purchaser has no concern. It is merely a contract between the bank and state. The form of these securities was evidently made with reference to the law here and every where else—that the maker of the bonds is the principal debtor, and the endorser but collaterally bound.

To the other class which I have mentioned, the same answer applies, and with greater force. And their notion is liable to the further objection, that the stockholders do not consider themselves bound for the bonds that have been sold. I shall not discuss the question of their liability, because it is foreign to my subject. It is sufficient to say, that the opinion of the Bar is with them; and admitting them to be liable, there is no way that I can see, by which the holder of the bonds can be turned over to sue them; nor do I see in what form of action he could proceed. In truth, the only practicable method of fixing the debt upon them, is by suits instituted by the state. The state must first pay her bonds, then look to the stockholders for indemnity. Whether they are bound or not would thus be fairly presented to the consideration of the judiciary.

I see no advantage in distinguishing between legal and moral obligations in reference to state contracts. The Chancery Court has jurisdiction of claims against the state, but a legislature that chooses to repudiate a debt can easily repeal the law which confers this jurisdiction. And even without such an act, the decree of the Chancellor will be unavailing, without an appropriation by the legislature. The legal objection, therefore, amounts to nothing here, as in all other cases of indebtedness by a state or nation.

Much has been said, and will be said, about the hardship of making those pay who have had the benefit from the loan. It is not easy to ascertain who they are that have not been gainers by the bank. Every man that was able to collect a debt in Union Bank money may consider himself a gainer. Every contract of sale and purchase, liquidated by Union Bank notes, derived its power of benefitting the parties from the existence of that Bank. Every man engaged in business, who obtained employment or custom from the stimulus of those notes in the market, was a gainer. Besides all this, some nine or ten millions, at least, of foreign debts, were paid by these notes. The stockholders received not a dollar of the funds—the directors that squandered the assets was not elected by them. The institution was bankrupt before the first election by the stockholders.

Many persons are alarmed by the prospect of heavy taxes. It is not denied that \$250,000 a year in addition to the support of a Government is a heavy tax. But there is no occasion to increase the taxation beyond the present rate, to meet it all. Let the legislature provide for proper accountability in the collecting officers, and the revenue under the present taxation is ample. The public buildings are finished—the danger of total loss from depreciated notes is, I presume, past—and a plan of appointing and supervising collectors, perfectly safe and practicable, can readily be devised. Let the legislature provide that the Police Court shall appoint a collector, and require a bond with good security—and let that court have power to enter up judgment and issue execution against him and his sureties, on the complaint of the Auditor that no settlement has been made, or that the full amount has not been paid up. All this may be done under the Constitution; and if done our Treasury will be overflowing in one year.

A RESIDENT TAX PAYER.

COLLOQUY.

Soon after the revolutionary war, Capt. P., a brave Yankee officer, was at St. Petersburg, in Russia, and while there accepted an invitation to dine—there was a large number at the table, and among the rest an English lady, who wished to appear as one of the knowing ones. This lady on understanding that an American was one of the guests, expressed to one of her acquaintances a determination to quiz him. She fastened on him like a tigress, making many inquiries respecting our habits, customs, dress, manners and mode of life, education, amusements, &c. To all the inquiries, Capt. P. gave an answer that satisfied all the company, except the lady; she

was determined not to be satisfied, and the following short dialogue took place:

Lady—Have the rich people in your country any carriages? for I suppose there are some that call themselves rich.

Capt. P.—My residence is in a small town upon an Island, where there are but few carriages, but in the large towns and cities upon the main land, there are a number kept in a style suited to our republican manners.

Lady.—I can't think where you find drivers—for I should not think the Americans knew how to drive a coach.

Capt. P.—We find no difficulty on that account madam; we can have plenty of drivers by sending to England for them.

Lady.—(speaking very quickly.)—I think the Americans ought to drive the English instead of the English driving the Americans.

Capt. P.—We did madam, in the late war; but since peace, we permit the English to drive us!

The lady, half choked with anger, stood mute a minute, and then left the room, whispering to her friend—The Yankees are two much for us in the cabinet, as well as in the field.

DR. WM. M. GWINN.

This individual is fairly before the people of this State as a candidate for Congress on the anti-bond ticket—a ticket originated by one Hagan and endorsed by the small-fry loco-foco presses. Mr. Gwinn is therefore public property, and so long as he gives his countenance and favor to assaults upon private character through presses said to have been pensioned by himself, he must meet an equal courtesy from his opponents.

We recollect very distinctly the time when Dr. Gwinn was foisted upon the people of this State by Gen. Jackson as Marshall—we recollect that he came from Tennessee, and it is fresh in the recollection of every body, what favor he extended to Tennessee lawyers and Tennessee friends. We know of a certain clan who are half whiggish and all moneyish, who Doctor Gwinn considers as part of his property. We know that the people of Mississippi could have lived and died very well without Dr. Gwinn or any of his legal advisers. Knowing all this, we cannot conclude that the people of Mississippi are under any obligations to support him for Congress. He came to this State a bitter partizan and he has been the special patron of every loco-foco press in the State—he has boasted that he spent more money to sustain the loco-foco party than any five men in the State—yes, that he could show accounts for ninety thousand dollars, and upon such an exhibit he placed his claims for political preferment. Let him deny this and we will bring forward a witness from Madison county who will fix it upon him.

Intellectually, Dr. Gwinn has no claims—he is a common-place man, the lucky creature of circumstance and executive favor; there is not a youth in the state of intelligence who cannot successfully and triumphantly meet him on the stump before the people—no matter whether he attempt the discussion of general politics or the question of State bonds, we venture our better judgment that the boys of the State will be able to show him up in his original and ridiculous weakness.

We shall oppose Dr. Gwinn for many reasons which will be given in the course of the campaign. There is much talk abroad about defalcation—on this score we shall wait for affidavits to prefer specifications. The fact cannot be denied that the motion docket of the United States District Court shows him at issue for near two hundred thousand dollars—his friends however say that he can pay all this amount if the plaintiffs will take Union money. Union money indeed! How did he get Union money, and what right had he to take it as the agent of the United States?—Did plaintiffs instruct him to take Union money? Several Attorneys say not, and the number of cases talked about of this character makes it surplusage to dwell upon them here.

We can see an evident disposition on the part of Mr. Gwinn and his loco-foco friends, for abuse and miserable slang. Let the tempest rage!—what this press charges it will establish; and when facts are submitted to the people we do not fear the result. The True Issue will be unlike the Vicksburg Whig and other journals advocating the cause of honor; when it speaks, it will not speak from rumor but from fact and evidence on record. We shall oppose the election of Dr. Gwinn for good cause and such as shall be made manifest.—True Issue.

GOOD ADVICE.

FROM GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Newburgh, Jan. 15, 1783.

Dear Bushrod:—You will be surprised, perhaps, at receiving a letter from me; but if the end is answered for which it is written, I shall not think my time misspent. Your father, who seems to entertain a very favorable opinion of your prudence, and I hope you merit it; in one or two of his letters to me he speaks of the difficulty he is under to make remittances. Whether this arises from the scantiness of his funds or the extensiveness of your demands, is matter of conjecture with me. I hope it is not the latter; because common prudence, and every other consideration, which ought to have weight in a reflecting mind, are opposed to your requiring more than his convenience and a regard to his other children will enable him to pay, and because he holds up no idea in the letter which would support me in the conclu-

sion. Yet when I take a view of the inexperience of youth, the temptations and vices of gentlemen are driven by an accumulation of taxes and the want of a market, I am almost inclined to ascribe it in part to both. Therefore as a friend I give you the following advice. Let the object which carried you to Philadelphia, be always before your eyes. Remember it is not the mere study of the law, but to become eminent in the profession of it, that is to yield honor and profit. The first was your choice; let the second be your ambition. Disipation is incompatible with both; the company in which you will improve most will be least expensive to you; and yet I am not such a stoic as to suppose that you will, or think it right that you should, always be in company with Senators and Philosophers; but of the juvenile kind let me advise you to be choice. It is easy to make acquaintances, but very difficult to shake them off, however irksome and unprofitable they are found, after we have once committed ourselves to them. The indiscretions which, very often, they involuntarily lead one into, prove equally distressing and disgraceful.

Be courteous to all, but intimate with few; and let those few be well tried before you give them your confidence. True friendship is a plant of slow growth, and must undergo and withstand the shocks of adversity before it is entitled to the appellation.

Let your heart feel for the afflictions and distresses of every one, and let your hand give in proportion to your purse; remember always the estimation of the widow's mite, but that it is not every one who asketh that deserveth charity—all, however, are worthy after inquiry, or the deserving may suffer.

Do not conceive that fine clothes make fine men, any more than fine feathers make fine birds. A plain genteel dress is more admired, and obtains more credit, than lace and embroidery, in the eyes of the judicious and sensible.

The last thing which I shall mention is first in importance; and that is to avoid Gaming.—This is a vice which is productive of every possible evil; equally injurious to the morals and health of its votaries. It is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity, and the father of mischief! It has been the ruin of many worthy families, the loss of many a man's honor, and the cause of suicide. To all those who enter the lists is equally fascinating.—The successful gamester pushes his good fortune, till it is overtaken by a reverse. The losing gamester, in the hope of retrieving past misfortunes, goes on from bad to worse, till grown desperate he pushes at every thing and loses his all. In a word, few gain by this abominable practice, while thousands are injured.

Perhaps you will say "my conduct has anticipated the advice" and "not one of the cases applies to me." I shall be heartily glad of it. It will not add a little to my happiness to find those to whom I am so nearly connected pursuing the right walk of life. It will be the sure road to my favor, and to those honors and places of profit, which their country can bestow, as merit rarely goes unrewarded.

I am, dear Bushrod, your affectionate uncle,
GEO. WASHINGTON.
To Bushrod Washington.

FROM THE TUSCALOOSA MONITOR.

At the Baltimore Convention in May last, which nominated Mr. Van Buren as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, a long confession of faith, called by way of pre-eminence, the "Democratic platform," was drawn up and sanctioned by the leaders of the party. Among other things it declares, "That Congress has no power to charter a national Bank; that such an institution is one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican Institutions and the liberties of the people."

The late Judge Grundy, of Tennessee, was a prominent actor in that convention, and did perhaps more than any other man in constructing the mighty "Democratic Platform" on which he stood when he exclaimed "I am a veteran in the cause of Democracy!" I was born and raised a democrat, and have so continued even beyond my three score years.

We have not the remotest desire to cast a shade on the memory of that distinguished, and, we believe, honest man, Judge Grundy—but inasmuch as he was trained in the school, and became the purest model, of orthodox democracy, we have a right to turn his political opinions against a party who rail so loudly against the constitutionality of a National Bank. That we may give something more than assertion on this point we submit the following extract from the Journal of the House of Representatives of the U. S. for the year 1814:

Mr. Grundy, of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution for consideration.

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national bank, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Newton of Virginia, moved to postpone the resolution indefinitely.

Mr. Grundy said "he trusted the motion to

postpone would not succeed. He believed there was time enough left for the consideration of the subject, and, if the House would bring itself to discuss it, all constitutional difficulties he was persuaded, would be removed."

In reply to Mr. Grosvenor and others Mr. Grundy said "he certainly should never, have brought forward the proposition, without having reflected much upon it. He knew that it had been much agitated in this House, and in the nation heretofore, and had been much opposed by many of those politicians with whom he usually acted in this House; but he did not believe that each Congress was so bound by the decision of that which preceded it, that was a good argument against a measure for members, of a former Congress to come in and say, "We have decided it heretofore." As a Representative, Mr. Grundy said, he claimed the right to give at least one vote on this subject."

"The spirit of our constitution had wisely ordained the frequency of elections, for the very purpose of undoing what had been wrongly done by their predecessors, and of doing that which had been left undone.

"I, said Grundy, have no secret on this subject. I wish to see a Bank established, as a national object, let who will be in power—as a general measure, I wish to see it adopted.

"For general considerations, Mr. Grundy said, he had always been in favor of a national measure of this sort, and entertained no constitutional scruples about it."

Comment on the above is useless. We do not maintain that the mover and advocate of the resolution did ought to disparage his wisdom or his patriotism thereby; he was not alone in that opinion. Some of the ablest and ripest statesmen within the last half century, concurred with him, as well as many at the present day. Our object is to show the ridiculous absurdity now put forth by the dominant party of Alabama, that opposition to a national bank has been at all times a distinguishing feature in the character of every democrat.—We have no doubt that federalists and republicans, when that division existed, and the present race of democrats and whigs, have many of them, been on both sides of the question.—So really the test proves nothing after all, and ought to be discarded by every man of common sense.

Who will not endorse the following article taken from the "True Issue." We consider it just,—only not half so severe as it should be:
THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.

This paper is growing an intolerable nuisance, a disgrace to the State and city in which it is published. We find nothing in its columns but arrogance and abuse, and since the establishment of the True Issue, we have deemed Hagan a humbugging blackguard, a sort of rowdy, anxious for renown in the annals of bowie-knife and pistol-outlawry. We hear citizens of Vicksburg every day denounce him as unworthy of credit or respect, and yet he is tolerated with some show of consideration.

Why it is that he is recognized as an editor thus, we cannot imagine—probably the poverty and distress of the times makes even a humbug and blackguard palatable. In his last paper, we discover an article reflecting upon the True Issue, written in the usual low and ribald style of Hagan. He charges that the writers for the True Issue are loafers! Is that not funny? Who is Jimmy Hagan! To the certain knowledge of the publisher of this paper, Jimmy Hagan was for six or seven years a pauper in Washington city, and he begged himself into an agency for the Washington Monument Society. During his stay in Mississippi, he has been the pauper of two men, and as editor of the Vicksburg Sentinel, he has been the unblushing slanderer of every prominent man in the State. A little clan in Vicksburg who envied the excellence they could not rival, made a tool of Hagan to assail such men as Bodley and Prentiss. His paper has been dead a dozen times, but big men came to his relief and revived the Sentinel. Hagan is now the trumpeter of 'big men' in consideration of pay received, and will swear to a thousand lies to advance them politically. For ourself, we care not what he says—the friends and patrons of this press laugh at all the filth which may be hurled against it by such prints as the Vicksburg Sentinel.

We have no regular editor yet; in a few days, however, we will have one who will devote his whole time and talents to the columns of the True Issue. Until this arrangement is made, the Vicksburg Sentinel knows that the publisher of the True Issue is a responsible man and no loafer either.

According to the returns of the last census, it appears that the number of Distilleries in the United States is 9,657 and the number of gallons of distilled spirits 36,343,236. If the population of the U. S. be correctly estimated at 17 millions; the above quantity of distilled spirits, will furnish each man, woman and child with 2 1/4-100 gallons yearly.

Mr. OGLE, the able whig Member of Congress from Pennsylvania is dead.