WESTERN STATESMAN.

CARROLLTON, JUNE 30, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

JOHN I. GUION, OF WARREN.	PETER B. STARKE, OF LOWNDES.
T. J. STUART, OF ADAMS.	A. B. BRADFORD, OF MARSHALL.
ISAAC N. DAVIS, OF YAZOO.	HENRY GRAY, OF WINSTON.

☞ **We send this number of our paper, as a specimen, to a great many individuals who are not subscribers. Those who do not wish to become subscribers will please return it, as we shall take it for granted that all those who do not do so will expect their names to be placed upon our subscription list.**

☞ We are authorized to say, that Mr. NEAGLE of Middleton, will take a class in French. Those wishing to study that language should apply early, as only a small number will be received.

OUR PAPER—OUR FUTURE COURSE.

We this week present our readers with the first number of the *Western Statesman*. We trust its appearance will, at least, equal the expectations of those of our friends who have given their encouragement to the enterprise; and we now offer it to the citizens of this and the adjoining counties for their approbation and support. We will endeavor to merit it—without it, the undertaking will have to be abandoned. It is left with you, then, to say whether you will have a good newspaper in your midst or not.

As we have a good supply of type and other materials necessary for the purpose, we are persuaded that we will be able to publish a sheet which, in typographical execution and neatness of appearance, will be equal to any paper of its size in the State. The paper on which the present number is printed is not as fine as we could wish, but we will remedy that defect as soon as we can procure a better article.

In obedience to established custom, we proceed to make known some of the principles by which we shall be governed in our editorial course. But before doing so, however, it may not be improper nor out of place here to glance briefly at the press.

There is, perhaps, no institution in the world which is paramount in importance and influence to the press, and especially does that of our own country claim our most serious and candid consideration. Being perfectly free and untrammelled, the power wielded by it is enormous, and the influence which it exerts over our political institutions is unlimited. It possesses the power, when properly used, to elevate our country to the loftiest pinnacle of national glory; or, when perverted, to bring it down to the lowest depths of national infamy. It can perpetuate the blessings of civil and religious liberty to remotest posterity, or fasten upon us the iron yoke of despotism, and visit us with the horrors of a religious persecution. In short, (if we may be permitted so to speak,) it is a mighty lever, by which a few individuals may turn the world upside-down, and deluge it in the blood of human beings; and upon the proper direction of this agent of power chiefly rests the future existence and prosperity of our free and happy country. It is, therefore, of the utmost consequence that it should not fall into the hands of wicked and designing men.

It is also the press upon which depends our moral character as a nation; for if the press is corrupt the people will inevitably become so, since, in this country, the great mass of them look to it to direct and guide them in all matters of importance, both political and religious. Therefore, unless it takes a firm and decided stand on the side of good morals, our standing as an enlightened and civilized people will be injured abroad; and just as much as the press lowers the standard of morality among us, just so much will our national character be lowered in the estimation of other nations. It then becomes of the first importance that a high moral tone should pervade every publication which issues from the press of the United States. But is it so? Alas! we must confess, with shame and sorrow, that it is far otherwise. Do we not almost daily see newspapers filled with the vilest slander, and with the most profane and obscene language? and that, too, in the land which once stood far above all others in point of morality and virtue? How wounding it must be to the patriotism of every one to see his country thus disgraced! or is there one soul so destitute of interest in his country's fame that he can behold the moonful spectacle without pain and mortification?

"Lives there a heart so cold and dead,
That never to itself hath said,
This is my own, my native land?"

Taking this view of the subject, we believe it to be the duty of the people to analyse, as it were, the various doctrines which are or may be promulged by the different presses of the country, and condemn whatever is found to be treasonable, dangerous or immoral in its tendency. We will, therefore, by pursuing a course consistent with patriotism and virtue, endeavor to merit the confidence of the public.

As to our political course, we will advocate those principles and measures which we sincerely believe to be the best calculated to promote the dearest interests of our country. Our government is not a pure democracy, but essentially federal in its character, the States having entered into a sort of contract or compromise, and delegated, in their articles of confederation, (i. e. the Constitution) certain powers to the general government, to be exercised by the different departments, the rest for the benefit of the whole; thereby aiming to avoid anarchy on the one hand, and the concentration of power, in one hand on the other. We believe the measures of the great Whig party better adapted than any others to accomplish the objects of this confederation, and to secure the general welfare and prosperity of the Union.

A pure democracy we conceive to be a government where the people govern directly in all matters of public concern, without any restraint on the majority, which, in such case, unavoidably becomes a tyranny of numbers. To this, we think, the doctrines and practices of our political opponents inevitably lead; and consequently, if carried out, will bring in their train anarchy, discord, and, finally, civil war, a calamity more to be dreaded than any which evil could befall the human family. When that shall come to pass in our country, the Genius of Liberty may bid an eternal farewell to this unfortunate and suffering world, which has for so many ages groaned beneath its weight of tyranny and oppression! But let us look to that Divine Providence which conducted our forefathers through the doubtful and gloomy period of the Revolution, to direct us in the future, that so sad a catastrophe may be averted from our country.

Having declared our determination to support the measures of the Whig party, and in order that we may not be misunderstood, we here distinctly set them forth, as laid down by Henry Clay himself in his letter to Mr. Jacob Stratton. They are—

"1. A sound NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the nation.

"2. An ADEQUATE REVENUE, with fair protection to AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

"3. Just restraints on the executive power, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the veto.

"4. A faithful administration of the public domain, with an equitable DISTRIBUTION of the sales of it among all the States.

"5. An honest and economical administration of the general government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage; but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.

"6. An amendment of the CONSTITUTION, limiting the incumbent of the PRESIDENTIAL office to a SINGLE TERM."

To promote the success of those principles,

"We throw our banner to the breeze,
Its ample folds aloft are rising;
In words of light, it there displays
The names CLAY and FRELINGHUYSEN;"

and though we be not able laborers in the field, yet we will do what we can to ensure their election, honestly and fearlessly, without resorting to the contemptible subterfuge of the demagouge to achieve our object; and with such men before the people, we are willing to abide the issue.

CARROLL COUNTY CLAY CLUB.

We think it is high time the whigs of Carroll county were forming themselves into a Clay Club. We believe one has been formed in almost every county in the Union, while Carroll seems as careless on the subject as if the Presidential election did not come on in three years yet. Arouse yourselves, ye whigs, and arm for the fight; for your opponents will doubtless make a desperate struggle to regain their lost power! We do not believe that there is the most remote probability of the locos being able to elect their candidate for the Presidency, but that is no reason why every whig should not do his duty. Let us endeavor to gain a triumph even more glorious than that of 1840, in order that our opponents may *know* that their measures are condemned by the *sober second thought* of the people, of which they talk so much and so loudly.

We hope the whigs will attend to this matter *immediately*, and have a meeting as early as possible, for the purpose of organizing the Carroll county Clay Club.

☞ There is a considerable stir in our town this week, in consequence of the Vice Chancery Court, which is now in session here, Vice Chancellor DICKINSON presiding.

MR. TYLER'S NOMINATION AND ACCEPTANCE.—On our first page will be found the correspondence between Mr. Tyler and a committee appointed by the Tyler National Convention to inform that gentleman of his nomination to the Presidency of the U. S. for the next term of four years. We publish this correspondence solely on account of its extraordinary character, and for future reference. It is copied from the *Madisonian* into the *National Intelligencer*, from which paper we get it. It is difficult to believe that any man, even Mr. Tyler, could be so utterly blind to every manifestation of public sentiment as this letter shows him to be; but it comes to us so well authenticated that we cannot doubt its genuineness. Mr. Tyler says he has not been an inattentive observer of the many manifestations of public opinion in his favor. He says the people have held conventions in various parts of the Union, in many instances endorsing Democrats, to express their approbation of his course, &c. Now we do not wish to be understood as disputing the President's authority, but if ever a Tyler convention mustered *five hundred* of the faithful, we have no recollection of the fact; and we do not believe that there can be enough of the party found in Mississippi to form an electoral ticket! In fact, as well as we remember, we never saw but *one real live Tyler man*, and he was *just from Texas*. Under all these circumstances, Mr. Tyler's letter is certainly a rich production. We could not desire to see a more complete burlesque of his own prospects than it contains.

ANNEXATION.—The apple of discord thrown into our ranks by our wily opponents, for the purpose of producing division among us; hence their battle cry is, "TEXAS is the only issue" but the means are disproportioned to the end in view. No true whig will be deceived by so shallow an artifice, but will press forwad in solid ranks until they accomplish their noble resolves, by electing Henry Clay President of the United States.

This attempt on the part of our opponents to create a new issue, will signally fail them, and instead of the discord and division so devoutly wished for, our watch word will be, "Our cause is just, our union is perfect."

☞ We do not think it just for the locos to rob Mr. Tyler of all the advantages of the Texas question, to which he is certainly entitled, and endeavor to *Poke* it down the people as one of *their own* measures. It's too bad.

We see it rumored that S. S. Prentiss, the great whig leader and travelling stump orator in 1840, has deserted the standard of Henry Clay, and avows his intention to support a man who is in favour of the immediate annexation of Texas.—*Detroit Dem. Free Press.*

We are informed by a gentleman who has lately seen Mr. Prentiss, that, that gentleman was then as warm and enthusiastic in his support of Mr. Clay as ever, and that, so far from supporting Mr. Polk, he ridiculed his nomination. This information may be relied on.

FOURTH OF JULY.—The good people of Greenwood (Williams' Landing) are going to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence in all sorts of style, if we may judge from the proceedings of a public meeting held there on the 3d ultimo, which may be found in another column. Those who would enjoy a good speech and a feast of fish would do well to attend, as both are expected on that occasion.

"THE SPIRIT OF '76."

It is occasionally the good fortune of mortals, even in this degenerate age, to witness the performance of a praiseworthy action by their fellow beings; and we now and then see a spark of pure patriotism, kindled into a burning flame, extending itself from bosom to bosom until whole communities are filled with its sacred fire. It does the patriot's heart good to have his attention called away from the perplexing scenes of political strife, and directed to objects of a nobler character, which, in their very nature, evince the fact that the "Spirit of '76" is yet to found in the breasts of American freemen! It is then that the spirit of party ceases to rave, and discord and confusion are hushed in silence, whilst all seem to be actuated by a pure and elevated love of conutry, which induces them to unite as *one man* in celebrating the acts of those patriots who achieved our liberties.

These remarks are elicited by the meeting in the Court House on last Monday evening, convened for the purpose of devising the best means to celebrate the "glorious fourth" in a manner becoming our town and its citizens. There was not even a bell rang to call them together, and yet they turned *out* in crowds, and a short time after the appointed hour there had assembled *a body* at the place of meeting amounting to the incredible number of *one person!* Such was the enthusiasm exhibited on this occasion, that even the *bats* entered the house and seemed to participate in it. Notwithstanding the excitement, however, the proceedings were characterized by moderation, with one exception: An enthusiastic *bat*, becoming too forward, received a blow from a person present, and, we believe, has since expired. The utmost *harmony* prevailed during the evening, and every *motion* was *carried unanimously*. Finally, having ended its proceedings, the meeting *quietly dispersed*.

☞ Congress was to have adjourned on the 17th instant.

The following, from the Boston Post, is an account of but one of the many soul-sickening cases of suffering, debauchery and crime, which are the legitimate consequences of intemperance! It is enough to chill the blood with horror to behold the resulting picture which is here presented, and there see helpless woman, whom we are bound by nature and religin to cherish and protect, suffering under the keenest pangs of want and starvation, while insatiate hunger is slowly gnawing in two the cords of life which bind her struggling spirit to its emaciated and perishing tenement! and he who should have been her support and protection is revelling in licentiousness and debauchery, even in the presence of his dying wife! And what is the cause of all this misery and degradation? *Intemperance!* It should arouse every philanthropist to uttering zeal in the cause of temperance, of humanity, and of God! Read it, and when you raise the intoxicating cup to your lips pause and think of this.

HORRIBLE CASE OF DESTITUTION AND DEATH IN BOSTON.

In Wall street, near Custom-house street, yesterday morning, seeing a crowd of men, women and children assembled around the entrance to a cellar, we inquired the occasion of the collection, and were informed that in the apartment below, a woman had died of starvation! We descended, to learn, if possible, some further particulars, eight or ten rickety wooden steps, down which the water was trickling from the snow without, when a scene met our eye such as our readers may have seen described in the works of Dickens or Sue, or some other delineator of degraded life, but which we did not suppose ought be found so near our own homes.

The place was filled with an almost intolerable stench, caused by the proximity of a vault at one end, and at the other from a leak in a drain, by the filthy current of which the floor was flooded. The atmosphere, of course, was cold and damp, although an effort had been made to warm it by piling up chips in the centre of a large open fireplace. The only furniture visible was a single chair, an old water bucket, a spruce beer bottle, and a small iron pot. At the dry end of the room, in a corner near the fireplace, lay the corpse of the unfortunate woman, whose fate we had been informed of previous to our descent.—She lay, as she had died sometime during the night previous, upon the damp boards, without even a straw mattrass under her, or any covering except an old woolen blanket or rug. Her head was without a cap, her hair dishevelled, and her face, hands and arms very much emaciated. It was this appearance, combined with the extreme wretchedness around her, which gave those who looked upon her the idea that she died of starvation alone.

Inquiring for somebody who could give us some information in relation to the woman's death, we were directed to her husband, and after seeking some time among the crowd who had passed into the place, we found him. His countenance was the only one around us that did not wear an appearance of commiseration or horror, but in his could be seen only the most impenetrable stolidity. Persons who knew the man and his habits told us *he was drunk!* that he was discovered in that state in the morning, and had continued so since. We questioned him, however, in relation to his wife's death, and found that he could give but a vague account of them. She had lived with him seven weeks in the place in which she died, being all the while sick.—He was a poor man, he said, and could afford no better habitation; and the one in which he was, his landlord refused to repair. He tried to make the woman as comfortable as he could: he cooked for her, but she could not eat it; and he had a bed for her to lie on until six or eight days before, when an individual to whom he was indebted a trifling sum for rent, took it from under her. After she was brought to the cold floor, she lingered in a helpless state until her death, which happened on Thursday night, about 12 o'clock.

There is little doubt that this sketch gave something like a true account of the poor woman's feelings, but circumstances convinced us that the wretch spoke altogether more highly of his own conduct than it deserved. During the whole time of his wife's illness, he had been every day more or less under the influence of liquor, and made the hole in which he lived a lodging place for the abandoned of both sexes. On the very night in which she died, his companion was a notorious girl who had been little more than a week out of the house of correction. The man and this creature drank a bottle of rum, and divided what they called a bed between them and the sick woman. That the latter did not find this arrangement comfortable is evident from the statement of the husband, made to account for some bruises and scratches on the face of the corpse—that in the night she got up to sit by the fire, and owing to her weakness fell upon some broken beer bottles. Indeed, it is probable that she died when either sleep or liquor had deprived him of consciousness, and that he knew nothing of the matter until he awoke in the morning.

The poor women of the neighborhood, who when the death was made known, came in to be of whatever assistance they might, upbraided the husband loudly for leaving them ignorant of his wife's illness, and for allowing her to die without a friend by her to say a kind word, and, as they most feared, without the consolation of religion. "Indeed, sir," said one of them to us, "the people he used to take in with him were bad enough; but the poor creature that's gone, as any one may see, from how innocent she looks now, was a decent, honest woman." While we were in the cellar pursuing these inquiries, and while it was thronged, as we have [illegible] quietly formed a circle around [illegible] shut out observation, and [illegible] pared it decently for the grave [illegible] we looked upon the dead [illegible] was covered with a clean [illegible] hair was properly dressed, and [illegible] a neat cap; and at her head [illegible] burning. The further arrangements [illegible] interment were then entrusted [illegible] superintendent of burials, among [illegible] women remained to watch the [illegible] with the brutality that characterized [illegible] conduct, had been deserted [illegible] en husband.

The painful impression which [illegible] made upon us has led us to dwell [illegible] length than we at first intended [illegible] we have said, however, has not [illegible] merely for display, any of our [illegible] satisfy themselves by visiting [illegible] They will see that our description [illegible] low the horrors of the reality [illegible] desire to pain one's sensibilities [illegible] ary sufferings, and we shall be [illegible] who read this will believe that [illegible] own city of Boston, although [illegible] are not many dying as this poor [illegible] there are many, at this time, [illegible] damp and cold cellars, as do [illegible] claims upon their sympathy [illegible] are infinitely more strong, as [illegible] are more intense, than those [illegible] treated slaves from Maryland [illegible]

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the citizens [illegible] on the 30th of May, held for the [illegible] making arrangements for the [illegible] the approaching anniversary of [illegible] dependence.

Mr. WM. N. MILLER was called [illegible] and Mr. S. B. HART appointed [illegible]

The chairman explained the [illegible] meeting, and

On motion of Mr. W. J. [illegible] J. J. WOOD, W. N. MILLER, A. L. [illegible] JNO. T. READY and ISAAC HART [illegible] pointed a committee to superintend [illegible] tions for a dinner.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Wood [illegible]

Resolved, That JAMES K. LEA [illegible] refiton, be invited, through a [illegible] deliver an address.

Whereupon the Chair appointed [illegible] J. J. WOOD, A. L. MCCASKILL [illegible] LINGSWORTH to be said committee.

On motion of Mr. S. B. HART [illegible] MILLER, Esq., was appointed to read [illegible] laration of independence.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Wood [illegible] ing committee were appointed [illegible] regular toasts, [illegible] MARSHALL and A. W. CAPERTON.

On motion of Mr. J. J. Wood [illegible]

Resolved, That a public invitation [illegible] through the Western Statesman [illegible] zens of Carroll and the adjoining [illegible]

On motion of Mr. J. J. Wood [illegible]

Resolved, That Messrs. S. B. HART [illegible] BOOTH, and E. G. HARRIS, be [illegible] committe to extend invitations [illegible]

Resolved, That the Western [illegible] requested to publish the proceedings [illegible] meeting.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. [illegible] the meeting adjourned.

WM. N. MILLER, [illegible]
S. B. HART, *Secretary*.

From the [illegible]

ATTENTION WHIGS!

At a called meeting of the [illegible] Club, held on Tuesday evening [illegible] pose of taking into consideration [illegible] time for holding a State Mass Meeting [illegible] city of Jackson; the committee [illegible] was referred reported the following [illegible] tions, which were unanimously [illegible]

Resolved, That on Tuesday, the [illegible] October next be recommended to [illegible] Mississippi as a proper day for [illegible] Convention to be holden in the [illegible] son.

Resolved, That if any other day [illegible] preferred by our political brethren [illegible] a timely indication thereof, they [illegible] ceive a hearty whig welcome from [illegible] of this city and vicinity.

Resolved, That the whig papers [illegible] the State be requested to publish [illegible] lutions.

Our good whig frends in Adams [illegible] counties, who have already responded [illegible] suggestion of holding a Convention [illegible] on the 3d of July, will see at once [illegible] ety of the postponement. The weather [illegible] oppressive and planters too much [illegible] July, for men to leave home—[illegible] would venture out on a day's journey [illegible] season. In October the atmosphere [illegible] ant, the crops are cured, and being [illegible] of the election, greater zeal will [illegible] ranks, and hence a greater multitude [illegible] semble from every part of the State [illegible] member, whigs of 1840, as another [illegible] in favor of the postponement, that [illegible] October Convention in that memorable [illegible] that swept the State for the "[illegible] Thames."

A lad running through the street as [illegible] shot out of a cannon, was stopped [illegible] father—

"Here, Bill, stop! where are you [illegible]
"Nowhere!"
"What after?"
"Nuffin!"
"What's your hurry then?"
"Cos I is!"