HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

HOLLY SPRINGS, . . . JUNE 15.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.

FOR CONGRESS,
A. L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
SILAS BROWN.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
PHILIP DIXON.

Announcement.

We are authorized and requested to announce CURTIS H. PARHAM as a candidate for the office of Colonel Commandant of the 58th Regiment of the Mississippi Militia, in place of Col. Early resigned.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce JOHN GATELEY, as a candidate for the office of Assessor and Tax Collector for the County of Marshall.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce BENJAMIN F. DAWSON, as a candidate for the office of Assessor and Tax Collector for the County of Marshall.

We are authorized to annonnce Mr. GEORGE B. HOLLAND as a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall County, at the ensuing election.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce A. T. CARUTHERS as a candidate for the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Marshall County.

☞ We are authorised and requested to announce ABRAHAM H. ROACH as a candidate for the office of Assessor and Tax Collector, for the County of Marshall.

☞ We are authorised to state that the Hon. FELIX H. WALKER, of Desoto county will be a candidate at the November election, for JUDGE of the High Court of Errors, and Appeals for the Northern District of Mississippi.

☞ We are authorised to announce ROBERT H. BUCKNER, Esq., of Clinton as a canditate for the office of Chancellor of this State, at the next election.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE, REQUIRED FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF ALL CANDIDATES.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

We have as yet no complete returns from the old dominion—so far as we have received accounts although they do not come up to the warm anticipations which we had entertained in regard to what Virginia would do, are encouraging to our cause—we give below, the latest accounts that we have seen, which arrived too late to enable us to make out a regular statement of the Delegates thus far elected in addition to the list in our last paper. The N. Y. Weekly Whig, from which we make these extracts, contains also the cheering intelligence of the election of Wm. Talliaferro (W.) over his (L.F.) opponent, Grayson, by a majority of 17 votes in what is called the Northern neck Dist ict. In Westmoreland, the County of Washington too, the Whig majority amounts to 169 votes for Talliferro; and Whig Delegate returned without opposition.—Next week will surely give us the returns in full.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

AMELIA, (nearly complete.

Delegate—Wood, W.		200
	Lawson, V. B.	166

Senate—Nash V. B. has 34 majority in this County, and is elected over Flournoy by 49.

HALIFAX.

Congress—Witcher, W.		265
	Coles V. B.	585
Delegates—Carrington, W.		205
	Taylor V. B.	545
	Stowell, V. B.	165
	Michie, do.	15
	Clark, do.	430

BATH.

Congress—Steele		217
	Samuels V. B.	99

Delegate—Lockridge, Cons. 177, Mc Guffin, V. B. 77, Hamilton, W. 68.

☞ Lockridge is pledged to vote for Rives, hence the Rives' whigs rallied for him.

GREENBRIER.

Congress—Wethered, W. 189 over Beirne, V. B

☞ Beirne's great majority on local grounds in Monroe has probably elected him, though the district is clearly whig.

ROCKINGHAM.

Congress—Steele,		572
	Samuels,	255

SHENANDOAH (in part.)

Congress—Steele,		42
	Samuels,	145

☞ It now looks as though Steele, of doubtful politics, is elected over samuels in this Egyptian District.

CAMPBELL.

Congress—Witcher, W. 538. Coles V. B. 421.

Delegates—Toler, W. 538, Lynch V.B-426. Fox W. 522, Gilliam V. B. 403.

PITTSYLVANIA,—[not complete.]

Congress—Witcher, W. 482, Coles, V. B. 467.

Delegate—Tunstall, W. 516, Terry V.B. 475. Keen, W. 464, Treadway V.B. 467.

☞ Two precincts to hear from will give 50 whig majority. Col. Coles is re-elected by the heavy loco faco majority of Halifax, by over 100.

CHARLOTTE, (complete)

Congress—Hill, w. 356, Wilson, V. B. 325.

Delegate—Cardwell, W. 365, Gardiner, V. B. 327.

ESSEX.

Congress—Hunter, W. 298, Scott, V. B. 82.

Senate—Thoruton, W. 223, Garnett, V.B. 154.

Delegate—Lorimer, W. 243, Wright, V. B. 145.

KING WILLIAM.

Congress—Hunter, W. 136, Scott, V.B. 233.

Delegate—Fontain, V. B. 220, Shadwick, V.B. 139.

ALBEMARLE.

Congress—Garland, Cons. 349, Gordon V.B. 214,.

Senate—Cocke, W. 423, Coles, V. B. 221.

Delegates—Gilmer, W. 515.
Southall, W. 515.

HARRISON.

Congress—Camden, W. 583, Jonson, V. B. 717. [Delegates not heard from.]—Shinn V. B. 439.

☞ If Shinn has run throughout the the District, Col. Camden, Whig, is elected.

☞ STEENROD, V. B. has beaten Haymond by 5 or 600.

Correspondence of the New York Whig.

LIBERTY, Va. 25th May, 1839.

Below you will see a correct statement of the votes of Bedford County, Va.

FOR CONGRESS.

A. Stewart, Adm. oppposed to Sub-treasury,	315
Wm. L. Goggin, Whig,	623

Balance of District not heard from.

SENATE.

Wm. Campbell, Whig,	637
J. M. Holland, Adm.	285

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

William M. Burwell, Whig,	638	Elect.
T. P. Mitchell, Whig,	617	
Ed. Wil iams, Adm,	285	
R. L. Coleman, Adm.	284	

To-day is the first mail to the north since the day of the election. I will as soon as ascertained inform you of the result for Congress and Senate.

Your obt. and very humble servant.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Whig.

UNION, Monroe Co. Va. May 24, 1839.

Gentlemen:—Agreeable to your request, under date of the 13th instant, I hasten to give you the result of our election in this County. Great and zealous exertions were used by both parties, and the result considered doubtful for a week previous, and and contrary to all expectation by both the parties, the following is the state of the polls:

Congress—Andrew Bierne, Adm.		601
	P. B. Wethered, Whig,	247
Delegates—A. A Chapman, Adm.		515
	Allen T. Caperton, Whig,	356

Respectfully, &c.

GOGGIN, Whig has probably beaten Stuart, V. B. He has 318 majority in Bedford.

A Whig gain of one Member of Congress.

STEELE, doubtful, has probably beaten Samuels, V. B., in the Shenandoah District.

COLES, V. B., has beaten Witcher, Whig, in the Pittsylvania District.

Hopes of a Whig Congressman (CAMDEN) in place of John V. B.

Later.—6 *o'clock P. M'*—The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday afternoon announces that "TALIAFERRO is *certainly* elected, by 55 majority." We hope this is true, but still fear.

Craig, Loco, has beaten McDowell Moor in the Botetourt District by 600 majority. A full poll in Augusta and Rockbridge would have carried this District.

Coles, V. B. is re-elected in the Pittsylvania District by 113 majority. This is unlucky, but the Whigs have done their duty. Witcher's majority in Pittsylvania County (complete) is 90. Of course, both our Delegates in that County are beyond contingency.

The late Conservative Delegates from Botetourt, and Montgomery have been run out, as we feared. The contest was vigorous. In Montgomery a third candidate run as a Special Deposite man, who received 131 votes, and the Sub-Treasury candidate slipped in by 6 votes over the Conservative.

LUNINBURG.

Congress—Gholson, W., 210 Dromgool, V. B. 253.

Delegate—Smith do., beaten by Organ, do., 55m.

PRINCE WILLIAM.

Congress—Talliaferro, W., 145 Grayson, Ad. 258.

Senate—French, do.	115	Hunter, do.	287
Delegate—Hooe,	97	Ratcliffe, do.	295

BOTETOURT.

Congress—Moore, W 262, Craig, V. B.551.
Delegate—Hanks, Cons., 395 Hannah do. 488.

ROANOKE.

Congress—MOORE, — Craig, 182 majority.

Delegate—Snider, Adm., over McDermot

MONTGOMERY.

Congress—MOORE, — Craig, 392 majority.

Delegate—Barnett, Cons., 199, Wade., Adm., 205.

Grills, 'Special Deposite.' 131

FLOYD.

Congres—MOORE — Craig, 308 majority.

Delegate—Howell, Adm., elected.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE CANDIDATES.

Some of the Candidates for the Legislature, will address the citizens of Marshall county, at the Court House in this place on Saturday 22d. We hope all of the Candidates will meet on that occasion and that the people will make a general turn out to hear them; we want an open field and a fair fight in the coming elections. The election of a administration man to the Legislature is claimed as a triumph of modern Denocracy. Let our Candidates then, give us their views both on State and Federal politics. We make the question of Whig and administration and if the Whigs don't succeed in fairly licking the Democrats, then set down the empire country as for the administration of Martin Van Buren. We pray all to come up and hear the Candidates on Saturday next.

Mr. J. A. Martiniere has taken charge of the Maringo Gazette, at Demopolis Ala. we hope for Messrs McCrae and Hayden the former proprietors, in their retirement from the ardous duties which they heretofore have faithfully performed, all prosperity and success in whatsoever they may undertake, and trust that our new brother will receive at the hands of a liberal publick, the profitable encouragement, his own, and the merit of the cause he advocates justly entitle him. The Politics of the paper are unchanged.

REUBEN M. WHITNEY.

The Grand Gulf Advertiser says, we learn from a Gentleman direct from Natchez, that Reuben M. Whitney arrived in that city on the 28th May, having been elected by the Northern directors, President of the Commercial Rail Road Bank of Vicksburg. Did you ever!

ACCIDENT.—On Friday morning our respectable fellow citizen, Col. C. Kyle, while assisting in raising some timbers about his mill in this neighborhood, was badly hurt by some falling timbers; having his ankle badly crushed, and other serious injuries upon his body and head.—The extent of his hurt we have not learned.

☞ The defeated Administration candidate for Governor of Louisiana, Mr. Dennis Priear has received his reward, in the appointment by the President, as Collector of the Port of New Orleans, in place of J. W. Breadlove resigned—the appointment to take effect from 30th June. This is another fact for the consolation of Mr. James K. Polk and A. G. M'Nutt. When the people reject, the President rewards.

☞ Gen. Samuel Houston, Ex-president of Texas has arrived at Nashville. The honor of a Public dinner has been tendered by the citizens of Columbia.

☞ What has become of the Nashville Whig, which was wont to reach us so very regularly in bygone days? Friend Kaleb

"If do expect, I have done some offence
That seems disgarceful in *thine* eyes."

if not, whip up, and let us be again cheered by the appearance of thy useful paper upon our table.

WHIG AND TORY.

In a letter written by THOS. JEFFERSON to a friend he says, that the proper distinction of PARTIES in a REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IS into WHIGS and TORIES.

Mr. Jefferson then goes on and defines the terms whig and tory as follows.—"THE TORIES," he says, "*are for strenghening the General Executive Government*, but the WHIGS are for strengthening the Representative Branch, as the bulwork against Consolidation, which must ultimately generate monarchy.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren surely will not object to this application of terms, as it comes from their professed and acknowledged leader. We call no names, but we presume they understand their principles well enough to know which title rightfully belongs to them, They know who are for for "*strengthening the general executive government* and who are for *strengthening the representative branch*,

The general executive government, or simply "THE EXECUTIVE," as it is frequently called in the newspapers, is composed of the President of the United States and his cabinet officers, the Secretary of State, of the Treasury, the Navy, the War Department, Post Master General, and Attorney General, who hold their offices at HIS WILL, and are RESPONSIBLE TO HIS AUTHORITY ALONE

This GENERAL EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT is strengthening itself with frightful rapidity, and we call upon every freeman to look upon its daily extension of power with watchful and jealous eyes. The whigs are exerting all their power to diminish and weaken it. They are for strengthening the representative branch—the conongressional department of our government. They want members in congress who are responsible to the people, and who will faithfully represent the people. The tories, as Mr. Jefferson says, are strengthening the general executive by sending members to congress, who will go there to do the will and sustain the interest of Martin Van Buren. And every man who will sacrifice the political interest and feelings of the people, to the success of the power party, is sure of hs re ward. Martin Van Buren has, by virtue of his office, thousand of miner offices to bestow with salaries of from $9000 downwards—and these are given to those who most faithfully sustain his interests. The constitution of the United States intended these offices should be filled with men, "honest, faithful and capable," who would perform their duties for the benefit and advantage of the people. Under the present administration, however, these offices are used as bribes to secure strength, and rewards to pay politicians for their support of Van Buren.

Mr Jefferson had a good knowledge of human nature, and of the corrupting and tempting character of office and power——hence he wrote this great truth—which we hope every *honest* Van Buren-*ite* will lay to heart—THE TORIES are for strengthening the General Executive Government, "THE WHIGS are for STRENGTHENING THE REPRESENTATIVE BRANCH as the bulwark AGAINST CONSOLIDATION which must ultimately generate MONARCHY."

[*Franklin Review.*

HENRY CLAY.

[*From the Raleigh Register.*]

Mr. Clay is the fabricator of his own fortune.—He was born in Virginia, the son of a Clergyman, and in his youth, received but a limited education. Endowed, however, by nature, and stimulated by ambition, the "last infirmity of noble minds," he broke through streams of indigence, and emerging from obscurity, rose to distinction and honor, at a comparatively early period of life.—Though the stores of antiquity and the treasures of science have not been very diligently explored by Mr. Clay, because his professional occupants have never allowed him much leisure to devote to them, yet their want is in a great degree supplied by the abundance of his native resources. He makes up, by deep and habitual reflection, for the absence of what would be indispensible to ordinary minds and when he speaks, he pours out masses of thought, and with a rapidity that is truly wonderful. This too, is done in a style and language appropriate, vigerous and flowing. Mr. Clay always prepares himself by meditating, and not by consulting the opinions, or availing himself of the labors of others. His arguments, imagees and views, are therefore almost always original and striking, and peculiar to himself. No man can listen to the volume of thought he pours out, and behold his earnetness, and the warmth and sincerity he displays, without feeling the charm and power he exercises. There is, in his eloquence, a simplicity and manliness which gives it acriness and force, that those who labor after sparkling conceits and tinsel ornaments can never reach. He knows what will effect and influence the human heart, without having recourse to the unreal glitter, the meritorious embelishments of art that so many speakers are ambitious to display. As he advances, his eye-beams with great lustre, his countenance becomes more animated, his figure more stately, and his action more vehement. Thought rolls on after thought, in the most magnificent succession, and he moves from proposition to proposition, until his whole subject is developed and elucidated. Such is Henry Clay as an Orator.

SOME THINGS ARE TOO SERIOUS FOR A JOKE.

Among which may be noted the declarations made by the Hon. Wm. R. King, U. S Senator, and proposed candidate for the Vice Presidency, in reply to an invitation to a public dinner by some of our citizens—in the face of the well known fact that *he voted for the late United States Bank*, and the positive assertion of undeniable testimony, which can be supported by the evidence of other respectacle gentlemen, that within two years he has declared "that HE HAD NEVER DOUBTED THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF CONGRESS TO ESTABLISH A BANK!"

We grant that many of our public men have at times changed their views in regard to the Bank—some touching its constitutionality, and others the expediency of the measure; but we would ask what did Mr. King intended to convey by the expressions that he "*had ever been* opposed to the latitudinarian construction of the Constitution"—and that he "*has ever been* a strict constructionist"—if he did not mean us to understand, that the power to charter a bank, is only obtained by a "latitudinarian construction" which he *has ever* opposed? that he has NEVER been a seeker after "vagrant powers,"—that he never sought to "extend the granted powers of implication."

We ask what do public men—those to whom we have a right to look for giving a tone to public morals—man, by making declarations when among their constituents, utterly inconsistent with their recorded acts?

These are the extracts from the communication to which we refer:—

"*I was and ever have been opposed* to the latitudinarian construction of the Constitutiod. I believe, with our Democratic Republican fathers, thnt the only security for the rights of the States was to be found in confining the action of the General Government to the powers 'expressly' granted, and to such incidental powers as were plainly and undeniably 'necessary and proper,' to carry granted powers into effect.

"I AM and EVER HAVE BEEN A STATE RIGHTS MAN; A STRICT CONSTRUCTIONIST. I hunt up no *vagrant power* on which to bottom legislation, nor upon any supposed ground of expediency *seek to extend the granted powers by implication.* For a United States Bank, Internal Improvement, and a Tariff Protection, I *find no warrant in the Constitution.*"

Mobile Chron,

THE TARIFF.

Among the prominent grounds of objection urged against Mr. Clay, by the Jackson Van Buren party, is his alleged disposition to favor high protecting duties. And when we ask for the proof of this allegation we are referred to his past course, while all his more recently expressed opinions, indicative of his determination to abide by the Tariff compromise of 1832. are disregarded or forgotten! If this be a legitimate mode of argument against *Mr*, Clay, we should like to know why it is not equally so against Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. And if it be as fair to resort to it in relation to the two latter gentlemen as to the former, with what consistency can those who have heretofore supported Gen. Jackson and who are now prepared to support Van Buren reproach those who sustain Mr. Clay? Gov. Pope, who was a warm and confidential friend of Gen. Jackson from the period of Mr. J. Q. Adam's election till the year 1837, declared, in a speech, delivered at the last session of Congres, that the system "was too popular to be directly resisted, and the high tariff of 1828, was a contrivance of the Jackson party for effect, calculated to injure Mr. Clay." If this be true it was a most unworthy and contemptable motive of action;—and it becomes the South to inquire whether IT is willing to be made the victim of legislative experiments, in order to overthrow one political party and to exalt another. But if this was not the motive of the old Jackson party, then the only other inference of which their course on the Tariff question in 1828 is susceptible is, that they were as honestly in favor of the highest rates of duties, as Mr. Clay himself or any other man. Nay, it is worthy of remark, that *Mr*, Clay was not a member of Congress in 1828, and did not therefore vote for the Bill of Abominations, whilst Mr. Van Buren was then in the Senate, and voted for i! And now we are called upon to denounce Mr. Clay because he was a Tariff man; just as if, in this respect Mr. Van Buren was less guilty that himself!

But it is said that Mr. Van Buren acted under instruction in 1828. If he did, they were doubtless solicited by himself, for the purpose of enabling him to get rid of an implied pledge, given to the Southern members, that he would oppose that system.—But Mr. Van Buren was not instructed in 1824—and he then, in company with his "illustrious predecessor," (Gen. Jackson,) who was also a member of the Senate, Mr. Benton, Mr. Eaton, R. M. Johnson, &c. &c. voted for the highest protective duties.—On the consideration of that bill, numberless efforts were made by the Southern Senators to reduce the proposed duties; and in every instance they were foiled by the votes of Jackson, Van Buren, Johnson, Eaton, &c. who now, with unparalleled impudence, claim to be the *Anti-Tariff party*, and who denounce Mr. Clay for his relinquished opinions on the subject—opinions relinquished upon the altar of Peace and patriotism, upon which the distinguished Kentuckian is always the first to lay his offerings and to make his sacrifices. In 1824, on the passage of the Tariff bill of that year, in the Senate, the vote stood as follows:

Yeas—Barton, Bell, BENTON, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, DICKERSON, EATON, Edwards, Findley, Holmes, of Maine, JACKSON, JOHNSON of Ky., Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, M'llvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taloy of Indiana, and VAN BUREN—25.

Nays—Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliot Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Miss. Henry Johnson, J. S. Johnston, Kelly, King of Ala., King of New York, Lloyd of Miss., Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor of Va., Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—23.

We copy the yeas and nays, for two purposes. The first is, to show that the leading *Jackson Van Buren* men of this day (including Jackson and Van Buren themselves, and Benton; the heir apparent,) were the leading high Tariff men of that day. And our second purpose is to call public attention to the remarkable fact that Mr. Van Buren, in voting for the high Tariff, acted in opposition to his colleague, Rufus King, who voted against it! He must have been very anxious for *instructions* in 1828—four years afterwards!!—Especially so, as within that period, he had become the proprietor of 20,000 sheep, and was therefore necessarily a Tariff man from *interest*, as he had previously been from *principles!* If he is now opposed to it, it is only because *Southern votes* and $25,000 per annum are of more importance than a heavy duty upon wool and woolen fabrics; and he may, too, in the mean time, for aught we know, have exchanged his sheep for "bank-rags!"

It is really the height of impudence in the Administration party to denounce the Tariff, and Mr. Clay as a tariff, man with these recorded votes of the leaders of that party in favor of the most odious enactments of Congress upon that subject. It only shows, that with all their affectation of attachment and regard for the "dear people," they hold their judgments and their intelligence in the greatest contempt.

"There is no pressure that any honest man ought to regret!"

This was the declaration of Mr. Van Buren, through his official organ, the Washington Globe, at the time when the country was suffering under the most ruinous distresses, of the country—the way, which originated in the "*measurements*" of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren upon the currency of the country. Do you believe it reader? When your house and furniture are atached by the Sheriff, sold under your eyes, and your little ones thrown upon the world for charity, do you not feel a "*pressure that any honest man ought to regret!*" When you behold your little farm, earned by toil and pain, taken from you for one tenth its value, to satisfy the claim of a rapacious creditor, then, do you feel "*a pressure that any honest man ought to regret!*" And when the man in such instances finds that his money, the fruit of his plantation, is so depreciated that fifty doliars to pay a debt of twenty, that, without such a sacrifice, he is sent to give up his plantation and negroes, does he not feel a "*pressure that any honest man ought to regret!*" This is the cry of the loco focos—the party in government who are feeding and fattening upon the spoils of office—who are the slaves of their *democracy* and calling themselves "*friends of the people!*" Save us from such friends. There is a pressure that any honest man regrets; a pressure that is increasing every year, and is a pressure that has already crushed thousands and neighbors, and a pressure that will continue to increase until the people, in the fitness of their power, hurl from their elevated seats the present rulers of our land.

Southern

NOVEMBER ELECTION—ORGANIZATION

That we are approaching a very important election, one on which the very life and spirit of our civil institutions seem to be suspended, without preparation, without concerted system of operation, by which our strength can be called into requisition, is a fact which our paper as a whig paper will not pass by in silence. It is important, the consequences are too high, the responsibility to the public is too great, relatively, for us to pass idly by the crisis. If it is necessary for us to succeed at the election, over the Sub-Treasurers, and state our public affairs as they were and they ought to be, then it is necessary we should be seasonably prepared for it. Mississippi is now in the high political elevation; and we must assume it in our power to place her in the position along side of the noblest states in the Union, renovated of the leprous remains of locofocoism, proud of the station and rejoicing that she has done her country some service. But to carry this glorious work of reform, and those glorious principles of republicanism and universal right, it is indispensably necessary that the whigs of our state do their duty, and it is universally admitted by all intelligent men who reflect that there is now an immense odds against us, in consequence of our total disorganization.

How did the people succeed in New York, in Connecticut and other states where the shackles of locofocoism have been doffed and the liberties of the people established? Not by apathy and a little sort of orising. No indeed. They have succeeded by dint of labor and perseverance, they have conquered by a concentration of strength and an array of strength. They organized forces in such a manner that some effective efficient service was done in every part of the state leaving no single neighborhood unattended to. Shall we not do this, or is it not necessary in Mississippi? It is more necessary in this than any part of the Union. For there is a portion of the State scarcely populated from the great channels of intelligence, even remote from places where correct information is to be had. These sections of the State are constantly flooded with the lies of Extra Globes, Van Buren newspapers, pamphlets, handbills, and every species of falsehood and humbuggery that cunning can devise and deceive the people. Not a whig paper or a whig publication of any kind is seen or read in many parts of our State, year to year. Our previous elections demonstrate fully that we have lost votes in great odds, in the back neighborhoods where we do not go with information, and where the people are not furnished with a history of the current transactions of the country. These portions of the state are in the undisturbed possession of the locofoco party, and whatever effect is produced on the public mind in them, is produced by the sub-treasurers. We say then, that the system of organization by which we can reach all over the state, is, we believe, the key to our success. For we know that the Van Buren party are now at work with a host of travelling agents, committees, speech makers and demagogues, with a zeal deserving a better cause.

Now, whigs of Mississippi, what say you? Shall we organize and meet the enemy in November, or shall we not? Shall we sit still while November steals upon us, and finds us one at his farm, another at his merchandise, and all unprepared for the onset? Well, gentlemen, if you think we would like to hear your opinions expressed; for we wtsh to see who and what our men are, and we want also to see who for positions. But on the contrary if you think not forgotten, that you are whigs, and if you are ready up and do, let us hear from you. We ask the press, we ask our patrons, we ask our Yazoo friends particularly, what shall we do in this matter?

A mode of organizing the whig party in Mississippi, such as has been pretty generally adopted elsewhere, has been published in our paper, and we have also seen it published and approbated in most of the whig papers in this portion of the State. We