HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

HOLLY SPRINGS, . . . JUNE 29.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.

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

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

Announcement.

FOR JUDGE OF THE HIGH COURT OF ERRORS

☞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.

FOR CHANCEELOR OF THE STATE.

☞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.

FOR CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce Col. THORNTON DAVIS of Chulahoma, as a candidate for the office of Circuit Clerk of Marshall County at the ensuing election.

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

FOR SHERIFF.

☞We are authorised and requested to announce LEVI MCCROSKY, as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Marshall county at the November elections.

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

FOR COLONEL.

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.

FOR ASSESSOR AND TAX COLLECTOR.

We are authorizied to announce E. L. TRAVIS as a candidate for the office of assessor and tax colletor of Marshall County at the approaching election.

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

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

THE SUB-TREASURY.

CONSISTENCY.

We call the attention of the Democrats, and of the country, to the course pursued by the party in regard to the great financial measure of the administration, which is now attempted to be palmed off upon the country. How long is it that the community are to be deceived by the specious allegation of the leaders of the democratic party, that the policy which they now advocate, is the true Republican doctrine which has been contended for throughout all the republican administrations, since the formation of our Government, down to the present period.

The Sub-Treasury in 1836 was by no means a favorite measure of the Administration, (Gen. Jackson then President,) and although now, held up before the American people as the great democratic measure, by the standard of which, is to be measured the true republican, principles of the American people;—we find it was opposed by the leaders of the party in 1835, with arguments which it is only necessary now to reiterate in order to condemn the measure as one which no Republican Government, can consistently tolerate.

When the measure was introduced by Mr. Gordon of Virginia, the plan was declared by the Globe to be "DISORGANIZING AND REVOLUTIONARY, SUBVERSIVE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT, AND OF ITS ENTIRE PRACTICE from 1789 DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME"—denounced as a "*scheme, the effect of which, would be to bring the public treasury* MUCH *nearer to the* ACTUAL CUSTODY and CONTROL *of the President than it is now, and expose it to be plundered by a hundred Hands, where one cannot now reach it.*"—Denounced as the means of enabling the President to put the public money directly in the Palms of his friends and partisans, as calculated generally to enlarge the Executive power, and as placing in its hands the means of corruption.—Where is now to be found this *veracious* paper? Where has fled this danger of disorganizing tendency of this revolutionary doctrine subversive of the fundamental principles of our Government? Who now advocates this anti-republican scheme of placing much nearer to the President, the *actual* custody and control of the public treasury, of surrendering to the Executive, the means of corruption, by enabling him to place the public monies directly into the Palms of his friends and partisans? Let the people look closely into these questions. Let them listen well to the protestations and assertions of the leaders of the administration party of the present day, and compare them with their assertions and protestations in 1834-5. From a very able article in the Republican Banner of 19th June and which has suggested the foregoing remarks, we find the following extract from the speech of Mr. James K. Polk, delivered in the House of Representatives, on the 10th February 1835, when the Bill for regulating the Public deposites was under consideration. We ask our readers to remember that Col Polk is now the Administration candidate for Governor of Tennessee, and claims to be a consistent politician. He is also known to be high in the confidence of the present Executive and a favorite of the past Administration; as such, we claim for his opinions in 1835, a respectful deference at the hands of the modern democracy. Hear what the Col. says in 1835 upon the subject of the Sub-Treasury.

"Whilst I am up, it may be well to notice some other proposition of amendment, which the house have been notified will be made to this bill, especially as I may not have another opportunity to address the House. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Gordon) has signified his intention to move the amendment to this bill which he presented and had printed by order of the House some days ago. That amendment provides that the "collectors of the public revenue," when the amounts collected are small, "shall be the agents of the Treasurer, to keep and disburse the same;" and that they shall receive an annual compensation. It provides, further, that, at places where the amount collected shall be large, 'receivers' shall be appointed, 'to be agents of the Treasurer, to keep and disburse the public moneys,' and that they shall be paid an annual compensation for their services. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, has not overlooked the description of personal agency here proposed, but has submitted to Congress his views in relation to it.—He states that "this kind of personal agency is, in his opinion, to be avoided in all practicable and safe cases, under our present system of selected banks; because it would render the system less convenient, less secure, and more complex, if not more expensive.'

* * * * *

'Unless the States, and the United States, should both deem it proper gradually, and in the end entirely, to dispense with the paper system, and which result is not anticipated, the government cannot escape occasional losses from that quarter, and can never hope to escape all losses from banks as fiscal agents, except by the employment, of other, and individual agents, who will probably be found less responsible, safe, convenient or economical.' He concedes that it would be practicable to employ such agents, but does not recommend it, for the reasons stated in the paragraphs of the report which I have read, and because it would not, in the present condition of things, be so eligible a system as the present one.'

"A corporation may be safer than any individual agent, however responsible he may be. *because it consists of an association of individuals who have thrown together their aggregated wealth, and who are bound in their corporate character, to the extent of their whole capital stock for the deposite.*—In addition to this, the secretary of the Treasury may require as heavy collateral security, in addition to their capital paid in, from such a corporation, as he could from an individual collector or receiver, which makes the government deposites *safer in the hands of a bank* than it could be *with an individual.*"

"It may be well questioned whether *the heaviest security which the most wealthy individual could give could make the public deposite safe at the point of large collection.* In the City of New York half the revenue is collected. Several millions of public money may be in the hands of a receiver, at one time; and if he be corrupt, or shall engage in speculation or trade, and meet with a reverse of fortune, the loss sustained by Government would be inevitable. With ample security, as it was supposed, the Government lost a million or more in the tea cases, a few years ago. The losses in three cases alone, as already stated, in 1827, and 1828, when it was supposed ample care had been taken to secure the debt, amounted to near two millions. As, then, between the *responsibility of a public receiver and bank corporations,* as banks do exist, and are likely to exist, under State authority, the latter upon the ground of safety to the public are to be preferred.

"Banks, when they are safe, recommend themselves to the service of the Treasury for other reasons.

"1.—The increased facility they possess over *individual collectors or receivers,* in making transfers of public money to distant points for disbursement, without charge to the public. Indeed, this is a service which individuals, to the extent of our large revenues, could not perform.

"2. It may happen, in the fluctuation of the amount of revenue and expenditures, that there will be at some times a considerable surplus in the Treasury; which, though it may be temporary, if it be withdrawn from circulation, and placed in the strong box of a receiver, *the circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposite,* by which the value of every article of merchandise and property would be effected. So that, inasmuch as we cannot anticipate or estimate what the exact amount of revenue or expenditure may be from year to year, there may occur an excess of revenue in the Treasury, not immediately called for to be disbursed, *which it would be very inconvenient to abstract from trade and circulation.* Whilst the deposite is in a bank, the bank may use it, keeping itself at the same time ready to pay when demanded, and it is not withdrawn from the general circulation, as so much money hoarded and withdrawn from the use of the community.

"If in the hands of receivers, *they must either hoard it, by keeping it locked up in a strong box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade,* or they must, for their own security, and on their own responsibility, place it at last on *deposite in banks for safe keeping,* until they are called on by the Government for it.

"This temporary use of the money on deposite in a bank constitutes the only compensation which the bank receives for the risk of keeping it, and for the services it performs. If receivers be employed, they can perform no other service than to keep the money, and must be paid a compensation from the Treasury."

CANDIDATE SPEAKING.

A. L. BINGAMAN.

On Wednesday last Col. A. L. Bingaman addressed a large assemblage of his fellow-citizens at the Court House at this place. The style of Col. B., the plain and simple manner in which he presents his subjects, the very luced and correct arrangement of his arguments, and the stubborn array of facts in support of the correctness of the principles and doctrines which he advocates must have a happy effect wherever he addresses his fellow-citizens. With an enviable degree of sound and practicable good-sense, he held forth the corruption and corrupting policy of the Administration; demonstrating most clearly the position which he assumed, that in any action which the people may choose to adopt in regard to a change of rulers, the probability is very remote, that the country can be worsted. Col. B. is an able and efficient advocate of the doctrines and principles of the whig party. We learn that it is his intention to address the citizens of Marshall at different points in the County douring his present visit.

JACOB THOMPSON.

This gentleman replied or, we should say attempted to reply to the speech of Col. Bingaman in a very lengthy address on wednesday. He evinced some talent and tact in his effort, which from the reports we were unprepared to give him credit for, but believing in the motto "*Suum cuique tribuito*" we would not knowinly detract from a political opponent. Relying upon the justness of our cause and the ability of its advocates to sustain it, we need only to remind those who were present, of the entire failure of Mr. T. to answer the objections urged against the party in power and to assure those who did not hear, that the speech was merely an attempt at recrimination and that the positions and arguments in general may be found by the curious in an examination of the columns of the Washington Globe and Richmond Enquirer.—Some of the positions which Mr. T. assumed, we shall give him full credit for, as being entirely original, and in our next, shall proceed to examine their solidity among them may be merely mentioned for the present; his brave assertion that the present administration have in no instance departed from the Republican principles and practices of Thomas Jefferson. We shall notice this and enabled as we are, clearly to establish the contrary, we are entirely willing to submit the question to the umpirage of our enlightened community.

THE COUNTY CANDIDATES.

On Saturday last, the candidates addressed a portion of the citizens of the county at the Court House. Mr. Lane opened the Ball in a speech of about two hours, in which he argued at length, the great questions in regard to Federal politics. He assumes the position that inasmuch as the next Legislature will have to elect a Senator in the United States Congress, that it becomes important for the candidates for a seat in that body, openly to avow and discuss the views and opinions which they entertain upon the subject of Federal policy. He proceeded in a forcible manner to state his objections to the measure and policy of the present administration, pronouncing in a bold and masterly manner, the doctrines, which, as a whig he was bound to support. Mr. L. is decidedly a man of talents, and his mode of argument is well calculated to gain friends for the cause of common rights and common interests. Gen. Davis followed Mr. Lane in a speech of equal length, which we are at a loss properly to describe. But it is unnecessary as nearly all of our readers have heard Gen. D. speak—he talked about General Jackson eating acorns with his arm in a sling, praised Martin Van Buren, abused Henry Clay, called Swartwout a whig, said Gen. Washington was more of a military man than civilian, and was under the influence of Alexander Hamilton, a high toned Federalists, (to which, by the way, we shall again call attention) and talked about building up a great Southern Bank to obviate the necessity of a United States Bank, and furnish a currency for the whole country—said that the county Treasurer was nothing more than just such an officer as was contemplated by the Sub-treasury, claimed to have great love for the people and defied any man to point to an act of Henry Clay's which has been consistent with the interests and views of the South, &c. &c.; upon some of these subjects, we shall in future numbers call the attention of our readers, in the honest belief that we shall be able easily to demolish the positions which the General has assumed.

Mr. Mull followed in a short address from which, we could only gather that he has been unaccustomed to public speaking, and has as yet, but little studied the subjects upon which it is necessary far him to debate.

Mr. Matthews was absent, and the time occupied by the others, had so far tired the patience of the people as to induce Messrs. Greer and Means to decline speaking.

On Wednesday, Mr. John R. Wilson declared himself as a candidate upon the Whig Ticket in place of W. Wall, who declines the canvass.

Thus far the thing goes bravely on. The whig candidates are in fine spirits and seem determined to spare no pains in argument before the people in order that the principles and policy by which they are governed and the doctrines which they advocate may be fully and fairly understood. To this end, we cheer them on, a glorious victory awaits their exertions.

☞Marshall county Wheat. We have been shown a sample of Flour, ground from wheat raised on the farm of General James Davis, the present season of a very excellent quality. Marshall county has raised as much wheat this year as she will need, and it is a source of proud gratification to us that we are and will continue to be independent of our sister State for our Bread Stuffs. We trust that our citizens will in future turn their attention more to the raising of wheat, corn and hogs. For these a ready sale and good prices can be had at a short distance; and to most of our farmers who have not a very strong force, they would yield a much more profitable income than the cotton crop.

☞We call the attention of our readers to the masonic advertisements in to-days paper.

☞*Wanted* at this office immediately, five hundred new subscribers, who will pay in advance. First applicants entitled to preference.

☞We understand that there will be a Barbacue at the Race Tract near this place, on the 4th of July.—Also a ball at the Union House.

☞We have had several fine seasonable rains within the past week, and the prospect of the farmer bids very fair for an abundant crops.

WATCH THE ABOLITIONISTS!

From the Columbia (Tenn.) Observer

Why was the Editor of the Nashville Union sent from New England to take charge of a leading organ of the Van Buren party in the South? Let facts appear. He was there high in the confidence of the *Abolitionists* and of the *Administration party.* In New Bedford he edited a paper which teemed with *incendiary and fanatic publications,* and shortly after, he was rewarded by the *Administration* with a subordinate office in the Custom House at Boston! where he *confesses* that he wrote articles for the Bay State Democrat, said to be an *open Abolition* print.

The increase of Abolitionism at the North is truly appalling. The proceedings of the 6th anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery society show that they are augmenting their forces, sending out emissaries, and preparing for the destruction of Southern rights, in a manner that we had little expected. As evidence of this, we submit the following facts, gleaned from said report, for which we are indebted to the editor of the Southrn (Mi) Sun.

"The present number of abolition societies in the United States is 1000—304 of which were formed last year. The number of news papers [illegible] abolition cause is 12 [illegible] 2 monthly. The [illegible] 25,000 sheets every [illegible] amount of money derived for subscriptions to these journals is *forty thousand dollars per annum*.—During the year, the society has circulated 213,000 copies of the "Emancipator," and 148,000 copies of the "Human Rights." These journals are disgraceful and inflamatory in their nature; and it is presumable that a large portion of the copies issued from the press, have found their way into the slave-States.

A larger sum of money has been donated to the society this year than at any former period.

The audience at this anniversary was a mixed one, composed of negroes and whites. The assemblage was addressed by a negro orator, named Andrew HARRIS, who is a graduate of the university of Vermont. He was repeatedly applauded in the most boisterous manner, during his tirade against the slave holding states.

Two *whips,* of a "formidable size," said to have been used by overseers upon Southern plantations, were exhibited to the wondering auditors. A *bowie knife* was also shewn, which was manufactured at the north, and sent to the south for sale, having upon its blade the inscription, "DEATH TO ABOLITION."

It has been contended by some that the abolitionists of the north have no political views but are governed solely by mistaken impulses of philanthropy. We have never believed this. We always considered that political considerations were the basis and foundation of abolition movements, and that the boasted humanity and philanthropy of the hypocrites, were mere catchwords to trap the unsuspecting, and conceal the inordinate ambition of the anti-slavery leaders. They wear the guise of charity, as the prophet of Khoransan wore his silver veil, to hide the moral and political deformities which the virtuous portion of mankind could not bear to gaze upon.

If there be any man so blind to passing events as to doubt the real views of the abolition party, we refer him to the following resolution, which was adopted at the meeting of which we are speaking, by a very large majority;

"*Resolved,* That the POLITICAL POWER of the free states is sufficient, *if properly exercised,* to EXTERMINATE SLAVERY IN THE NATION." Now here is a complete unmasking! The force of their *moral* power, the efficiency of their mock piety, and the energies of reason are no longer confided in and boasted of; but it seems that the cause of abolition will associate itself with politics, and at the *ballot boxes* of the country, effect that for which they are struggling."

"Political power" "if properly exercised!" And who is this "political" emissary, this abolition viper who has crawled into the bosom of the South, and how does he "exercise" his discretion *here?* Extracts from his paper, (now copiously made in the Banner from his old files) show that he was a *violent political Abolitionist at the North;*—and that he was the *negro candidate* for the Legislature, and voted for by the free negroes as such, is proved by certificate from the town of New Bedford. We have seen a letter ourself, from a prominent county officer in New Bedford, stating that he was a *member of the Abolition Society there!* Here he very "properly" conceals his abolitionism, until he procures the POLITICAL POWER" to enable him to assist his northen brethren to "EXTERMINATE SLAVERY IN THE NATION." The abolitionists are active at the ballot boxes—they gave the majority to the administraton in the last charter elections of the City of New York. They almost invariably unite with the Administration. They look to Mr. Van Buren's Missouri Restriction notions and his free negro vote, and consider him the political head of their hopes. These facts, thus briefly alluded to, we trust will place the people on their guard. We repeat, watch the Abolitionists.

Abolition and Locofocoism.—At an anti-slavery meeting in Cincinnatti, last week, Mr. Morris the Locofoco Ex-Senator, made a long and furious harangue. He denounced with exceeding violence the law of the Ohio Legislature to secure Kentucky against the abduction of her slaves. He remarked, that had such an embassy, as was commissioned by Kentucky last winter been sent to Columbus at any time while he was a member of the legislative body, he could have secured members enough, and would have done it, to commit those gentlemen to prison! Upon the annunciation of this sentiment, the Ex-Senator,s hearers, wrought up to the extremest pitch of excitement, made the house ring with applause.

The Philanthropist, the abolition paper at Cincinnati, commenting upon the applause, says: "Be it remembered, Abolitionists were but a small portion of the meeting. The applause came chiefly from citizens uncommitted to abolition—most of them, we should think, *Democrats.*"

We throw this as a bone for the Locofocos of the South to pick.

HENRY A. WISE.

The following is extracted from a long article in the National Gazette, and is a graphic description of the distinguished Virginia Orator, Henry A. Wise.

'In person this gentleman is about six feet in height, and slenderly made. His hair is a shade between black and light—a brownish shade pervading—he wears it long in front and short behind. His forehead is broad, massive and fully intellectual. In debate, his eyes, which are dark, flash with extreme animation. His nose is prominent and decided with large nostrils. His mouth is large, and chin [illegible] manly. He has no red in his [illegible] yet he has not a sickly look. He [illegible] bold, independent [illegible] making man. His [illegible] and affable—a gentleman [illegible] ding them that would be remarkable [illegible] characteristically gentleman. In the circle he is its life and soul. F[illegible] mour, fun and anecdote, and [illegible] ne homme,' he is the best natured [illegible] in that ever flashed wit or uttered [illegible] ment. His habits are rigidly [illegible] No one sees him drink any thing [illegible] than wine or water; and has been [illegible] marked by another describer of [illegible] man, "that it is fortunate that he is [illegible] nious, for were it otherwise, he [illegible] exceedingly dangerous.' As a [illegible] is quick and full of energy—[illegible] more scorching than he is. W[illegible] who falls under his displeasure [illegible] rocious in his anger but no one [illegible] manner save a nice observer. [illegible] emotions are expressed in his [illegible] his looks but his personal rage [illegible] preter save in the firm set [illegible] flinching and withering eye and [illegible] pact and sullen rightly of every [illegible] His voice is then low, his tone [illegible] and he is as composed as if he [illegible] his servant for a drink of water. [illegible] moments we do not believe that [illegible] bate his eye or change his mind [illegible] ever danger might.'

We take from the columns of the [illegible] fort Commonwealth the following [illegible] sible remarks upon our present [illegible] station. All the relief laws that [illegible] be enacted would not better our [illegible] for a small portion of the people of [illegible] country is so embarrassed, that [illegible] could save their property from [illegible] and Sheriff's hammer.

The excitement about relief has [illegible] present subsided, and we hope will [illegible] revived—at least in the shape of [illegible] and interfering with the judicial [illegible] ings of the country.

The people of Mississippi are [illegible] the midst of pecuniary embarrassment [illegible] Their newspapers are filled with [illegible] advertisements, and all those [illegible] that tell of calamity, present and [illegible] The public mind seems also [illegible] propriety by the weight of disaster [illegible] its maddened frenzy his crying [illegible] lief to the legislative power. We [illegible] say to them, "better bear the ills [illegible] than fly to others that you know [illegible] Kentucky has tried all the machinery [illegible] lief laws, valuation, endorsement [illegible] stopl ws and so on, and they did not [illegible] ate her distress. So far from [illegible] those laws unhinged society, they [illegible] demon of discord to work, armed [illegible] g inst man, and brought the State to [illegible] ry've ge of civil war. Nothing [illegible] paramount power of the National Government prevented Kentucky from [illegible] christened in derision as the [illegible] The obligation of contracts should [illegible] paired and be held inviolably sacred [illegible] he State that disregards it, not only [illegible] nances dishonesty, but holds out [illegible] for its exercise. Retrenchment [illegible] fluous expenditures—rigid economy [illegible] my and doubled labor are the [illegible] relief-laws—they are taught by [illegible] common sense—they were finally [illegible] to in Kentucky and brought her [illegible] through her perils. And now [illegible] stands upon a lofty eminence, having [illegible] ed her prosperity by adhering to [illegible]

Grand Gulf [illegible]

WASHINGTON CITY, [illegible]

CRIMINAL COURT.

Trial of A. W. Goodin.

One of the interesting cases all [illegible] this paper a few days ago came [illegible] al yesterday, in the presence of a [illegible] ded court. Having already, in [illegible] arrest of the defendant in this case [illegible] succinct view of the transaction, it [illegible] unnecessary to enter into a minute [illegible] the evidence, as nothing new or [illegible] was disclosed upon the trial so as [illegible] with our former account of the [illegible] except as to any hesitation in delivering [illegible] the money, and the motive with [illegible] received it. Several witnesses were [illegible] ed on the trial yesterday, who did not [illegible] on the first investigation of this case [illegible] the magistrate. Proof was offered [illegible] occasion to show that the defendant [illegible] criminal intent, and that his motive [illegible] holding the money during the [illegible] screen Orme, from whom he had [illegible] received favor and kindness.

The defendant was indicted for [illegible] fifty thousand dollars on the 23d April [illegible] from Dennis G. Orme, (Teller in [illegible] knowing the same to have been stolen [illegible] the Bank of the Metropolis by the [illegible] nis G. Orme, of the goods and [illegible] the President and Directors of [illegible] The case for the prosecution was [illegible] by the District Attorney. The defence [illegible] conducted by Mr. Jos. H. Bradley [illegible] trial lasted about four hours. The [illegible] to a very respectable and intelligent [illegible] without argument, about 2 o'clock [illegible] Jury, after remaining a few minutes [illegible] room, came back into court and [illegible] verdict of not guilty.

The trial of Dennis G. Orme is [illegible] sent of the Counsel on both sides, [illegible] until the ensuing term of the Circuit [illegible]

ATTEMPTED MURDER

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE [illegible]

Yesterday an attrocious event [illegible] that has shocked the whole community [illegible] facts appear to these:

Captain Cornell, formerly of the [illegible] William Wallace, on meeting Th[illegible] Smith of the City Hotel, attacked him [illegible] a heavy stick, in the end of which [illegible] a spring dagger, he first struck him [illegible]