



THE REPUBLICAN.
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BY E. PERCY HOWE.

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HOLLY SPRING, March 9, 1839.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Circumstances have lately transpired which render it proper for me to state that I have nothing to do with the contracts of the late proprietors. Those who have contracted and paid for yearly advertising in advance, will have to call upon them for a settlement. I am not authorized to receive monies due the office before I became its proprietor—and certainly I cannot reasonably be expected of me that I should fulfil others' contracts, from which I never have derived, and cannot claim the least benefit. True, I am a very amiable and accommodating old man, and had I the means, have the disposition to fulfil all the contracts made in the County, but unfortunately, I find it pretty devilish hard to fulfil my own.

E. PERCY HOWE.

Holly Springs, March 8, 1839.

TAKE NOTICE CANDIDATES.

As the time to commence canvassing has come round, it is proper we should make known our terms for announcing candidates for office. We will premise that editors are not of the camelion order of animals—that they cannot exist on air, i. e. promises—that we have to pay cash for paper, ink, and labor—that we have rents to pay, and no rents coming in—except in our unmentionables—that we have a large family typographical and a large family of little responsibilities, besides a very interesting devil: to keep peace and good will in which families we require to have constantly on hand a supply of current shin-plasters. Having premised these positive facts, we will state that we shall announce no candidate for office, unless the printer's fee accompanies the announcement.

ANNOUNCEMENT FEES.

For announcing candidates for State offices, until day of election, \$10
For announcing candidates for County offices, until day of election, \$5

ELECTION CIRCULARS.

These also must be paid for on delivery. We shall have to insist upon a compliance with the above rates, in all cases, as we assure our democratic friends, that by doing a CASH business, only, can we "push along, keep moving" and keep away that awful complaint so frequently fatal to printers and editors—the BILLIOUS epidemic.

YAZOO CITY.—By an act of the last legislature, the flourishing town on the Yazoo River in this State, well known as Manchester, was incorporated by the name of Yazoo city. The mayor has issued a notice, in consequence, requesting citizens and those directing letters, or executing deeds of conveyance, titles and for other purposes, to observe and adopt the change from and after the 14th April next.

A friend has politely forwarded to us Hon. Ely Moore's late able Speech on the subject of Abolition. We shall lay a portion of it before our readers in our next No. Like every previous effort of Mr. M., it is able, interesting, eloquent and convincing.

EX-GOV. RUNNELS.—We noticed a week or two since, some ridiculous remarks made in one or two of the presses of this State in which it was gravely hinted that the distinguished statesman above-named would be supported by his old opponents for the gubernatorial chair. The following extract from a letter to a distinguished democrat of this county, written by Ex-Gov. Runnels, will satisfy we think, the most fastidious that he is what his friends have always been proud to acknowledge him—a staunch, thorough-going democrat:

"I am in favor of the re-election of Mr. Van Buren; in favor of the Sub-treasury; opposed to a National Bank; opposed to a Tariff for protection; opposed to Internal improvements by the General Government, and opposed to the Distribution of a surplus revenue among the States. If this constitutes me a whig I am one! but not without. I am taking no part in politics—think my situation precludes me from an active participation in party politics; but my principles are and will remain the same I have ever avowed and supported; and I shall at all times declare them when occasion in my opinion requires."

We shall willingly forego scribbling editorial, while we are favored with contributions in abundance from able correspondents.

EXPLANATORY.—We were prevented from issuing our sheet in due season by the non arrival of paper until last evening.

For the Marshall County Republican,

The Editor or most probably Ex-editor of the Mississippi Intelligencer has opened his batteries of froth and slang upon the writer of an article published in the Republican of the 19th ult. in, I suppose the reckless and infatuated enemy of our State Institutions thinks, severe terms. It is evident the writer has two objects in view: the one to please Gov. McNutt, if he can be pleased with such fulsome flattery, and the other to rivet stronger conviction upon the people that his politics accord with the Governor's—he being thought to be a strong man able pack trash that could, to use a common vulgar saying "well navigate itself." The writer of the article of the Intelligencer not only denounces the writer, but in another article in the same number of his paper uses the following genteel and decorous language towards the Legislature for not obeying the mandates of the Gov. in his Message. "Up to the latest dates from Jackson, our bank-fettered Legislature had not even introduced any proposition in accordance with the Executive recommendation." Most extraordinary indeed, that the people of Mississippi, in the persons of their Representative should have the audacity to fail to do the bidding of his Excellency! Will the writer be so kind as to say, whose will the Legislature of Mississippi are to do that of the Gov. or that of their constituents. If the former, let us dispense with the expense of a legislative body and appoint His Excellency dictator. The time has been when some respect was paid to legislative bodies—even by depraved and Swiss prints—when partisan editors had more decency and sense of propriety than to apply to a highly respectable legislature, the term "fettered;" but it seems those decent days have gone by. But, to the writer's remarks, as applicable to myself. He quotes a passage from my article, and thus comments on it:

"Now the man must be ineffably stupid who could suppose by annulling the charters of the Banks any of their debtors would thereby have their liabilities sponged out." The writer seems to have gone off half-cocked, in his great zeal to strike a blow for his temporal deity, and thereby commend himself to him; for his Excellency himself in his Message, after charging all the banks with a forfeiture of their charters, which the writer admits he has done; and, after arguing the right

of the Legislature to repeal the charters of all the Banks except such as agree to make rail roads, says:

"Should you differ with me in relation to constitutional right of the Legislature to repeal our bank charters, another course could be adopted, which would answer the same purpose and obviate all constitutional objections. The evidence reported by the bank Commissioners, conclusively proves that nearly all the banks in the State have forfeited their charters by misusing their privileges and failing to comply with their express provisions. Some of them have issued a greater amount of circulation than they were permitted to have more property than they are authorized to hold. Many of them have transgressed their powers by discounting and producing and exacting various interest, and not a few of them have been established in fraud. All of them have suspended specie payments. An information in nature of a quo warranto would bring the question of forfeiture before the judicial tribunals of the country, where the State and the banks could produce their evidence, have a fair hearing and an impartial trial. Should the courts declare their charters forfeited the stockholders would be the only sufferers, for the companies could not sue or collect their debts."

Now, sir, if I am ineffably stupid I must have caught the contagion from his Excellency by reading the above quotation. It may be possible as his excellency seems to be a contagious disease, particularly with some of our editors, who seem to have joined him in his "Hue and Cry" to run down the Banks. I will appeal to every reasonable and sensible man who dares to think for himself, if the Legislature had adopted any of the measures against the Banks recommended by the Gov. if the inevitable consequence would not have been an utter prostration of the yet not well matured credit of our State institutions, and produced a run upon the Banks that would have resulted in a suspension of specie payments. Could it be expected that non-residents would feel disposed to sustain the character and credit of our institutions, when the high authorities of the State were denouncing them as rotten and fraudulent. But thanks to the useless Bank-fettered Legislature, they have resisted his Excellency and those his heartless partisans who are willing to produce wide spread ruin and stand with arms folded and smile upon the distress they have created.

That his Excellency's course with his partisans, will be onward against the Banks, his recent veto of the Resolution authorizing the Union Bank to issue Post notes is ample evidence, when that measure passed the Legislature by almost a unanimous vote. Is it possible for any intelligent and reflecting mind to doubt his Excellency's hostility to the Union Bank? It is well known that it was with difficulty he could be induced to approve the Bill chartering it. In his last Message, he takes occasion to remind us that his recorded votes upon the journal of the Senate, and his Speeches in his canvass, prove that he is opposed to pledging the faith of the State; and that his Excellency would prostrate it, if practicable, no man who will look into his whole course connected with that institution will doubt

That institution with its large capital has been looked to by the opponents of the United States Bank to give us a sound currency—a currency that will answer our purposes in every part of the United States, as well as regulate our other State institutions, and the circulating currency in our State. That it would answer all those purposes if not crushed by the State authorities, I have no doubt. Such an institution is important for the interest of our State, as well as the success of the party opposed to a United States Bank—for as certain as the night follows day, when the Union Bank goes down, the U. S. Bank will be in the ascendancy in Mississippi. It is then for the Democracy of the State to determine between Gov. McNutt and the Union Bank.

It is due to ourselves to say that we agree with the writer of the above that the Union Bank should, under present circumstances be supported; to crush it now would be an act of madness; the experiment ought to be fully, fairly tried; but at the same time we have the highest respect for Gov. McNutt, and believe him actuated by the noblest motives, in his course against the Bank.—Ed. M. C. R.

From the New York Courier
MR. BENTON'S LETTER.
LETTER No. XI

Washington, Jan. 16.
I went in to-day at an early hour, to procure a seat in the gallery of the Senate for the purpose of hearing Mr. Calhoun deliver his opinions on the land question.

Mr. Calhoun made a short speech, but very much to the purpose. He gave a picture of the progress of our country for the next twenty years, which formed the basis of his views on the land question. In less than that period, the new states would control the legislation in Congress. Was it not for her, then, to amend the question at once, sell out all the public land to the West, and close a question that would forever agitate Congress? He would vote against the graduation bill of Mr. Benton because he would go further and "dispose" of the whole public domain at fair prices to the various states in which they are located.

Mr. Calhoun's views were a perfect, clear and calculated to win the new states to his project. I like Mr. Calhoun's mode of speaking. It is founded on the same principles which regulate the manufacture of good editorial articles: a perfect union between analysis and condensation.

I must say I do not, thought much of Mr. Clay's views or reasonings against the reduction of the price of public lands. One of the prime causes in the late revolution was the operation of the present land system. As now organized, we will have these disturbances renewed during every period of high speculation. Yet Mr. Clay is in favor of retaining this system. Mr. Benton's system is only a modification of the same plan—and would produce the same results. The argument of a reduction of the price of public lands would be unjust to the Atlantic States, is a proposition still more ridiculous. The cheaper the public lands are, the sooner the West will be settled.—The Atlantic States can, through their commercial relations, more readily facilitate the rapid growth of the West than if they were to keep the lands at high prices for a century. The land system is only a modification of the best modern system of colonization—but Mr. Clay's views are narrow, shortsighted, and entirely destitute of a grasp of the subject. Mr. Calhoun's are decidedly the most philosophical and statesman-like of any of their plans.

LETTER No. XII.

Washington, Jan. 16.

I have just heard the tilt between Clay and Calhoun on the question of public lands.

After the usual business of the morning, Mr. Clay got up and made his reply. It was a very moderate effort, and by no means increased, in my opinion, the intellectual reputation of Mr. Clay. It was what I call the speech of an intellectual loafer, without order, arrangement, analysis or generalization. He characterizes the plan to reduce the price of the public lands as "waste" and "destruction" &c. This is an entire misapplication of language. The cheaper the lands are put up for sale, the more rapidly will the population, wealth and happiness of the country increase.

Mr. Clay has great readiness, some wit, a tolerable imagination but in the elements of real intellectual analysis and generalization he is far inferior to Mr. Calhoun. There is a classic severity in the thought and style of Calhoun, that is perfectly fresh and original.

The little tilt to-day will probably be represented in two opposite lights by the respective partisans of each. To me it was evident that Calhoun had the advantage of intellect, argument, and statesmanship—Clay the superiority in wit, voice, and isolated points. Mr. Calhoun's mind indicated more of that talent which makes the statesman Mr. Clay's which constitutes the popular orator or stump speaker. Mr. Clay is a Cicero—Mr. Calhoun a Julius Cæsar.

At the close, Mr. Calhoun took the opportunity to declare solemnly, that he was an aspirant for the Presidency. The delicate irony of this remark seemed to produce little effect on his great rival.

The following piece of information we publish for the benefit of our delinquent subscribers—a few of whom are so greatly in arrears, that a glance at their accounts absolutely makes us shake. We do not wish any of life's ills to be visited upon our patrons; but we should feel very greatly relieved if they would pay up.

There is one thing that puzzles us surpassingly and that is, how any man can ever expect to escape ague and fever, who neglects to pay the printer. All who take a paper down east and don't pay for it, is sure to have that or the nightmare—and there's no such thing as turing them all they pay up.

Manhattan Adv.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A Native of Smyrna, at a low boarding house in New York fell in love with a French servant girl, and then into a fit of jealousy, which led him to shoot the girl with a pistol, on the 3d inst, in her bed room, and then to kill himself by a shot through the head. The girl, Josephine Jovaine, is considered out of danger.—The ball has not, however, been extricated.