

I.
Majestic to view
The great ones of earth!
O'er ages that threw
The light of their worth.
In life they once shone,
Like stars in the skies;
But now they are gone,
More glorious to rise.

II.
When 'neath they did sink
Th' horizon of life,
How glorious to think
The'd departed from strife.
And rose in a world,
Forever to rise,
Where glory's unfurled
Th' immortality's eyes.

III.
From earth they are gone,
But their light is yet here;
The course they have run
Shines brightly and clear.
Then history unrolls
The volume of time,
And marks the bright souls
That have flourished in rhyme.

IV.
How rises the soul
On the tide of their thought,
As the ship on the roll
Of the storm-billows caught.
The soul swells to storm,
As fancy points out
The warriors form
Amid the war shout.

V.
While Tyranny bleeds,
Now hurled from her throne;
And victory leads
Fair Liberty on.
As heaven's bright king,
Is surrounded with light,
And glories that spring
From his own bosom bright.

VI.
So the good, the great good,
Who have cherished mankind,
Midst the blessings have stood
Of their own happy mind.
Majestic to view
The great ones of earth;
O'er ages that threw
The light of their worth.

VII.
In life they once shone,
Like stars in the skies;
But now they are gone,
More glorious to rise.

WAXHAW.

Holy Springs, Mis.

BANK REFORM.

Fellow-citizens, the disease and the remedy of our local currency lies in state legislation. We have already shown from the history of the past, that a national bank cannot cure the vices of the State banks; this must be effected by a system of sound legislation on the part of the States; without which we shall have a depreciated currency, despite the existence of a national bank; for it is pretended by no one that such an institution can furnish more than a fraction of the general circulating medium. With you then it rests to elect men to the Legislature who will go for a deep and thorough reform of the banking institutions of the State, which have so long plundered it by their worthless, depreciated issues of paper money.

The whig party in this state have affected to deny being the authors of the multiplication of bank charters. This was a difficult task, unless they could blot their names and votes from the journals of the legislature. The votes have been published, and prove incontrovertibly that the great body of the whig party supported the banks and bank measures, while they as invariably prove that the great mass of the democratic members went against these charters and shipplaster operations. Exceptions there were on both sides, but it appears beyond controversy that a very small portion of the democrats acting with the great majority of the whig party have produced the vast number of banks in this State. They who will take the trouble of examining the journals since 1836, will learn, that on an average the proportion of whigs voting for the banks is about two to one more than democrats, and that the average of democrats voting against bank charters is three to one of whigs. Besides, is it not fresh in the recollection of the whole country that not six months since the whigs were denouncing the democratic party as agrarians, because of their opposition to banks and bank charters? Yet the whig party, like an unnatural parent, now attempt to disavow their own offspring. It is too late; illegitimate, scurvy, and ill-famed as the banking paternity are too strongly written upon the lineaments of its countenance to leave any doubt of the authors of its existence.

Without denying that they have voted uniformly for bank charters, the whigs essay to skulk from all responsibility, by alleging that they were not in the majority when these charters were passed. In other words they admit their own wrong, but attempt to excuse their wickedness by the plea of political infancy, holding up the democrats as their guardians. As democrats, we decline the wardship, and leave the responsibility where it properly belongs. Had the whigs voted against the banks with half the uniformity of the democratic party, the State would not now be afflicted with the evils of a depreciated currency.

Unfortunately for the denial of the responsibility on the part of our opponents, they had the majority at the last session in the house of representatives, where originated and passed a series of shipplaster measures, which would have resulted in the utter extinction of every interest of this people, had not those measures been resisted by the veto power of the Governor. The attempt of the whigs to deny that they have been, and are now, the zealous advocates of banks, is a most shallow subterfuge, too weak to impose upon any portion of the intelligent population of this State. If the whigs are opposed to unsound banking, why do they not join heart and hand in the correction of its evils. The reason is obvious—the leaders of the Whig party in this state are, very generally, identified with the banks as stockholders and directors, and are therefore in-

terested in keeping up the present state of things. It is their harvest, and no efficient aid in remedying the currency is to be anticipated from that quarter.

Democrats, with you exclusively rests this great work of reforming the currency; it is to be hoped you will not take the hollow pledges of opponents, but will unite on men of our own sentiments and principles. It is to be hoped that patriotism will prevail over the selfish ambition of individuals, and that your strength will not be wasted, and the success of your principles jeopardized by running two candidates, when but one can succeed. This is a great struggle for principle; it is no time for party divisions and personal bickerings, but every democrat actuated by sentiments of patriotism and love of country will so think and act.

If men of the right stamp are returned to the Legislature the currency will be reformed, and especially will be reformed those banks in which the State is interested as stockholders, and for whose insolvency, should it occur, the people are liable to excessive enormities and oppressive taxation. It is with the people now to say, whether they will support a sound currency or continue the worthless and broken corporations, the cause of public robbery and private plunder.

In the front rank of this task of bank reform in Mississippi stands the gentleman who fills the gubernatorial chair and as the lovers of truth, of justice, of political right and your own interest, we call on you to rally to his support. For a series of years he has been the untiring opponent of fraudulent banks and rotten paper money systems.

He assailed them in his first message to the legislature, and his efforts have continued unceasing; many bank charters have been defeated by the exercise of his constitutional veto, and the present note currency, for which you have been taxed in depreciation to the amount of twenty-five per cent., was adopted by the State institution against his most earnest remonstrance, and in despite of his negative, sustained by the democratic branch of the Legislature. For his efforts to protect the people against bank swindling he has been made the object of incessant revilings, abuse and misrepresentation, by the federal party, while the most astute and bitter of his opponents have not been able to point to a single measure of his administration, apart from the currency, which they could censure. All acknowledge that A. G. McNutt has made an able and faithful Governor. We call on all, without distinction of party, who desire a reform of the currency, and who can appreciate a series of honest and well directed efforts in the public service, to give him their cordial and hearty support.

Fellow-citizens, presented for your suffrages by the democratic party, are gentlemen you can feel an honest pride in sustaining, both as men and as politicians. The well earned fame of Mr. Walker, in the senate of the U. States, his efforts to produce a reduction of the price of the public lands, his exertions to secure the rights of the settlers on the public lands, and the claims of Mississippi and the new states to an equal share in the advantages of the public domain, recommend him to your most ardent support for re-election to that distinguished station he now holds. Nor should his present efforts to aid in the reform of the banking system be remembered without gratitude. You will require no excitation to make his election a question in every county. Again we conjure you, take not the hollow pledges of your opponents. Remember that upon the result of his election, depends the Senatorial vote of Mississippi for the Independent Treasury.—That measure of reform and divorce of bank and State, recommended by the patriot and statesman, Martin Van Buren, and supported by him through evil and good report with a constancy and firmness worthy of a Sydney or a Hampden; a constancy which neither the loud denunciations of his opponents, nor the treachery of pretended friends could move from his high purpose. Remember also, that the same measure of divorce and regeneration is involved in the election of Messrs. Brown and Thompson, the democratic candidates for Congress, gentlemen of character and ability, and every way worthy of confidence and support. The democratic candidates for Auditor, Secretary of State and Treasurer, are men competent to the high station for which they have been nominated, and deserving of the suffrages of their fellow-citizens.

On the first Monday of November next, you will be called upon to defend and maintain, with your suffrages, the doctrine of the democratic republican party as illustrated by Jefferson and enforced by the present administration. You must then choose between the republican doctrines of '98 and the old federal creed now inculcated by the mis-called whig party. That the democratic party has a triumphant majority in this State the most sceptical cannot doubt. Our opponents are already pale with fright; three months ago they saw the writing on the wall, and their knees smote together, in the tribulation of anticipated defeat. But let not the sentinel slumber on his post, let us not rest inactive in the security of our strength. Let us show to our sister States who have lately done such noble battle, and achieved such proud victories in the cause of democracy; that the chivalry of Mississippian do still better. Every man should reflect that the day given to the polls, although spent from his ordinary business, is an offering at the shrine of liberty, to secure the rights which he enjoys. Let the democracy pour out from hill and dale to swell the triumph of rejoicing freemen. A general election is a freeman's jubilee, and each voter should reflect that upon his single suffrage may hang the destinies of his country, the cause of civil liberty, and the Rights of Man.—[Address of Mississippi Democratic State Rights' Convention.]

We are pleased to hear from the Natchez Courier of the success and standing of our friend Dr. Selden M. Burton. His operation on club feet is one which has excited much attention of late and which justly entitles the successful operator to the credit commensurate with the relief of the afflicted.

From the Natchez Courier.
OPERATIONS ON CLUB-FEET.
Many of our exchange papers in different parts of the U. States, are speaking in terms

of deserved approbation of some recent operations of this kind, by which those who otherwise would have lived confirmed cripples, maimed and distorted for life were given the full and entire command of the foot, free from all inconvenience and all deformity.

It is only an act of justice to an esteemed gentleman, as well as giving important information to the public and encouragement of those who may be thus afflicted, for us to state that an able and scientific practitioner of this city, Dr. Selden M. Burton has within a few months past, performed with the most complete success this delicate operation on two children in Natchez, who were club-footed.—Their parents had given up all hope of ever seeing them other than they were, but now they have the joyous satisfaction of knowing that they have obtained complete relief, and will not as they grow up, to maturity suffer from this afflicting and painful deformity.

Dr. Burton has devoted much attention to this as well as other surgical investigations and is of opinion that this operation can be as effectually and as safely performed on adults as on others, and that there is no absolute necessity of those who may be so unfortunate either as to themselves or their children, giving up their case as remediless and concluding that it is their destiny for life to suffer from this annoying calamity.

For the M. C. Republican.
GREAT WHIG FUNERAL!!!
"Hung be the Heavens in Black!"

The Whigs of Lagrange, and the surrounding country celebrated a great WHIG FUNERAL on Saturday, Sept. 14th. The relations of the deceased, had respectfully invited the friends of the two political families, to join in the funeral procession—they had also invited Gov. Cannon, Judge, White, hon. Messrs. Bell, Foster, Peyton, Gentry, Campbell, Shull, Chentham, Crockett, Williams, and Cahad, of Tennessee. The Hon. Messrs. Prentiss, Bingham, Henderson, Word, and Gen. Bradford, of Mississippi, as CHIEF MOANERS!

Order of the Procession.

The friends of the deceased assembled on Main Street, and at 10 o'clock precisely formed the procession in the following order:
1st. Chief Sexton on horse-back.
2nd. Pall bearers.
3d. Chief Moaners.

4th. Friends of the deceased.
The sisters of the deceased assembled at the Grove in front of the Episcopal church, and at 10 o'clock formed a procession in the following order:

1st. Muffled drums beat with the distaff.
2nd. The coffin of Wm. George born by two youths—Motto on sashes, "Alas poor York!"
3d. A stately matron—motto on checked apron, "Sister Phoebe!"
4th. Two girls bearing Black Flags representing the two States Judge White received for President, supported by two youths, with sashes, motto—"Enfians per dus" which means Lost children!

5. Daughters and hangers-on of the deceased.
The Second Sexton conducted the sister's line to Main street, and placed them in front of the general Procession, when the whole, under the direction of the Chief Sexton, moved to the Presbyterian church, where the funeral dirge was sung, and "The last Will and Testament, of the deceased was presented amidst the groans and tears of many thousands! After which, the remains of the deceased man was deposited with all respect and due solemnity in its final resting place!

"Dust to dust, and earth to earth!"
After the sad solemnities at the church were performed, the Funeral Procession moved in the same solemn order to Moody's grove, where dinner was provided. And after an able, suitable and impressive harangue or two from "1st Corinthians, 6th chap., and 13th verse." "Meat for the belly and the belly for meat," the funeral rites were closed, and the friends and relatives of the deceased returned to their respective homes to moan the early and sudden demise of Whiggery.
G. A. G.

For the Republican.
La Fayette co, Sept. 16th 1839.

FRIEND HOWE:

Col. Jacob Thompson, the Northern democratic Candidate for congress reached here from his Southern excursion on yesterday. He has now visited 35 counties, and spoke in all of them; in some two, three and four times—He is confident that with proper exertions on the part of our friends, the entire democratic ticket must succeed; that we now have and will continue to hold this vantage-ground the people every where believe that the success of the democratic ticket is certain.—In the South, all eyes are turned upon the North, and the Whigs feel, and the candid ones acknowledge, that if there be no change in the North in their favor corresponding to the change in the South in favor of the democratic party, the day is lost—Sweet alacrity and cheerfulness among the democratic party every where prevails—Brown and Thompson every where have the sympathies of the people in their behalf—many who will vote against them, are still very willing to see them elected—this feeling will paralyze their efforts against the democrats.
Yours, &c. J.

For the Marshall County Republican
Mr. Editor:

It is sincerely to be regretted that notwithstanding the great importance of the duties of this appointment, and the deep and cordial interest which every citizen of the state should take in the selection of the Judge, two thirds or perhaps a much larger number of the voters of this district are not at this time apprised either of the pending canvass, of the names of the candidates from whom a choice is to be made or of the counties of the district. Would it not be well, indeed may it not be considered as a duty of the conductors of the public journals in the district, to call the attention of the public to this subject. I am of the opinion that a more acceptable service could not be rendered to the community—columns upon columns of the press are daily devoted to the discussion of the pretensions of rival candidates for the political stations of the state. The names of

the candidates are presented to the public eye in every possible shape, and the public attention saturated with views of the merits and demerits of the respective aspirants to office. Party politics indeed exclude every other subject and are made to engross the newspaper and the popular mind. And yet not one word is said in regard to what I think may fairly be considered as of equal importance the selection of a suitable incumbent of the highest judicial tribunal of the state—I am not about to complain of the positive act of the press in the continued and spirited discussion of the exciting and deeply interesting political questions which now agitate the country. In this they perform a meritorious service. "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," and the press is the sentinel upon the watch tower. But I do think there is something to be set down for its negative course in regard to the judiciary departments of our government. The newspapers should, I think, call the attention of the people to the subject, the importance of the office, &c. Yours, &c. J.

JUDGE TURNER.

We saw a letter from Holly Springs a day or two since, which mentions that Judge Turner charged Gov. McNutt with being absent from the seat of government, because he did not wish to sign the Union Bank Bonds after the stock was declared. This charge is false in every particular. On the 14th of August, a letter was received in this city, stating that the stock of the Union Bank was declared and that the President and cashier would be ready to hand the bonds over to the Governor by the 20th of the same month. Gov. McNutt was then on a visit to his plantation in Washington county. He arrived here on the 16th, and left on the 19th—consequently having arrived at Jackson, the evening before the bonds were transmitted to the Executive, who with the Treasurer, commenced signing the same—and when we left on Tuesday all of them (\$50,000,000) had been signed, and we saw ourselves "the Great Seal of State," pressed on many.

Now for Judge Turner. He has not yet resigned the office of Chancellor.
Vicksburg Sentinel.

GOV. McNUTT AND THE BANKS.

We observe in many of the whig papers that Gov. McNutt is charged with being largely indebted to the banks. This may be the case—but arises principally from the cause that whenever he gave a note it was placed in bank; and we know that he is now sued, and shortly expects to pay a considerable amount for one of the whig candidates for the Legislature in an adjoining county. If the Governor is so in debt to the banks, why would he urge on the Legislature the importance of compelling them to resume specie payments! It is to his interest that the money should go down to the lowest point; but as the chief officer of a great state like Mississippi, he advocates measures for her benefit, without reference to his own interests. We have watched his policy ever since he has been the executive of Mississippi, and it is from his disinterested course regardless of self, and his endeavors to raise the currency to a specie standard, that we yield him our hearty support.
Vicksburg Sentinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI

FELLOW CITIZENS:
Early last spring my name, as a candidate for the office of Chancellor, was announced in the papers at Jackson, Vicksburg, and Natchez, and I requested, through others to have it inserted in the public journals in other parts of the State. At this late day I am surprised to find it so generally omitted, especially in the North; and this is a reason for this brief address.

During the whole winter and spring, I was detained in the Courts at Raymond and Jackson, and prevented from visiting distant counties; and during the two months preceding the 9th inst, Mr. Howard, the Reporter of the decisions of the Appellate Court, and myself, have been engaged in the Compilation of a complete Digest of the Statutes of the State, with references to those decisions, embracing as well the laws in force, as those modified or repealed, on which rights are still to be litigated, with the acts of Congress relative to land titles and other matters of application here, and a Manual for Clerks, Sheriffs, and Justices of the Peace—a work greatly needed; and if the intervening summer has been actively used by any of my competitors, in the usual modes of electioneering, either by tour, popular address, or an extensive distribution of printed circulars, I have the satisfaction of believing the work, on which I have toiled, will be an acceptable contribution to the Courts, the Bar, and the country. I have written neither letter nor circular, and have scarcely time left within which to pass rapidly through a majority of the counties, on the track of one or more of my competitors, to tender in person my claims to your confidence and support.

In presenting those claims I shall disdain to affect either diffidence, or humility. The first eight years of my youth were employed in Virginia and Tennessee in carrying on the current business of several Clerks' offices. From 1821 until 1834, I was exclusively occupied in the practice of law in Alabama, whose statutory system is mainly congruous with ours, and ever since the latter year, I have continued the practice in this State.

I assert it—not vauntingly, but as a fact important for you to know, that through those 18 years, without any intermission, the burthen of a heavy practice devolved upon me in the Chancery and Appellate Courts; and if a long experience could impart qualification to me for the high judicial trust solicited, I have received it. Never until now have I asked the suffrages of my countrymen, nor desired office. I seek that for my profession yields me a competency—but for the honor of a station at once as elevated as arduous, in which, by devoted exertion, a reputation, humble but well earned, may be extended.

It was and still is earnestly desired by me, that the real and meritorious claims of the candidates should alone be regarded, and their political creeds not dragged before you

for election. To the aspirants to the National and State Legislatures, in which the agitating problems of the constitution and of measures of contested policy are to be solved—where laws are to be enacted—not administered—all party predilection and controversy ought to be referred. On their victory or defeat can be tested. Your Whig and your Democratic Conventions did not nominate to judicial office. On entering the canvass I had not even instigated to indicate to me a resort to any catchword, much less to cater to any class, if there be classes; but I do feel permitted to appeal to your united sentiment and common interests, to respond by your votes to the questions—has his life been one of continued probity and of unflinching moral principle? has he acquired sufficient legal knowledge and eminence to render him qualified? are his head, heart, and habits, such as to justify him in aspiring to a trust so exceedingly important to your rights!

But though it is incumbent on all to exclude from the office of Chancellor even the names of party contention, yet very soon after three of the candidates were announced, (myself included,) the Yazoo City Whig held forth one of them as a favorite, to the disparagement of the rest—yes, as the exclusive Whig candidate—as if to be honest or capable, one must be a Whig—as if, too, the elective franchise of Mississippi should be illustrated by the triumph of a Whig Chancellor! That movement, I am told, was followed up not directly, but still very efficiently, in the Southern Sun, and more directly in the Brandon Sentinel. The gentleman intended thus to be advocated, must be fully and wholly exempted even from connivance in the attempt. Still it is to be regretted. If political intolerance will bring every office into the fang of its virulence and discord—if for not being a Whig, a candidate must be branded as a Democrat—though he will be neither the better nor wiser for either title—I can answer for myself, that as I never have, so I never will, deny or abjure one iota of my political tenets—I shall not palter among parties—but will, if elected, emulate the faithful judge, wherever found, who keeps his mouth decently shut against politics, and decides knowing no man nor sect, nor party.

A. HUTCHINSON.
Grenada, Sept. 17th, 1839.

The Mississippians. Jackson, Southern Banner and Marshall County Republican Holly Springs, Free Press, Hernando, Whig Advocate, Canton, Democrat, Columbus, Eastern Carolin, Plainfield, Piney Woods, Flower Liberty, Mississippi, Free Trader, Natchez will give the above one insertion, and send their bill to me at Raymond.
A. H.
Printers Fee, \$15

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER and HIS LETTER.—We have been capably reminded in our future to notice the able letter written by Senator Walker signifying his willingness to become a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States from Mississippi. Mr. W. accompanied his acceptance of the invitation of his political friends with a long and exceedingly able exposition of the causes which have been at work in producing the monetary pressure in the Union, and especially in Mississippi. His argument against banking institutions under the present destructive system, is bold, daring and original, and cannot fall short of convincing his Mississippi constituents that he possesses a mind above the common standard and independent enough to give publicity to its thoughts, although they may possibly come in contact with, and seek the subversion of old and perverse financial prejudices.

EXCELLENT.—Judge Turner on his way from Holly Springs, to this place fell in with an Irishman, and invited him to take a passage in his carriage, as they were bound for Hernando. The "son of Erin" being safely deposited at his place of destination, was asked if he intended to pay off the distinguished obligation he had been placed under, by voting for the whig candidate for Governor, when he replied—"Ah, be Juss! I vote with my boss and my boss is a bit of a democrat!" Of course, there was much laughter at the expense of the Chancellor.—Hernando Free-Press.

THE WHIGSTURNING DEMOCRATS.—Our readers may see from the Free Trader, that Judge Turner is striving to impress the people with the idea that he agrees with the Democratic party, touching the Bank and shipplaster establishments of this State. We know however, sensible people of neither party will be beguiled by any such awkward artifice. He must be as poor a judge of human nature as he is reported to be of law, if he seriously thinks the community believe his clumsy professions. But this change of faith is not confined to his Honor. The Whigs, generally, seem to be adopting it as a last resort to practice with success their political legerdemain upon us. Has the judge forgotten, or does he suppose the people have forgotten, how readily he granted an injunction against a certain Bank of Mississippi, when the Commissioners applied for authority to stay the rigorous and midwinter career of that institution? He objected to the prayer of the petitioners, because it happened to be written on both sides of the paper. Now we object to the Honorable Judge, because he appears on both sides of every party! "You can't come it, Judge!"
[Hernando Free Press.]

PROPOSALS.
To Bakers of Ginger Bread, Sugar Candy, and Sellers of Sugar Plumbs, Almonds, &c.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the furnishing a supply of ginger cakes, sugar candy, sugar plumbs, almonds and other nice fixens, to furnish the convention of infants to meet in Jackson the last of October.

The quantum desired will be large, and the reward liberal, and paid in excellent notes of the Vicksburg Water Works Bank—an institution in which the mighty Giraffe, S. S. Prentiss, was a director, and the issues of which no man of talent and decency can refuse.

Letters addressed the subscriber at Jackson will meet prompt attention.

POST NOTES.
P. S. A few sugar rags will also be wanting.
[Mississippi]