

**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 19th 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the Statutes of the State, with reference to those decisions, embracing as well the laws in force, as those modified or repealed, on which rights are still to be litigated, with the acts of Congress relative to land titles and other matters of application here, and a Manual for Clerks,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, to the Bar, and the country. I have written neither letter nor circular, and have scarcely the 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 these 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 Clerk's offices. From 1821 until 1834, I was exclusively occupied in the practice of law in Alabama, whose statutory system is mainly congenious 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 16 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 to which I now aspire, not alone for its salary, 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 or reprobation. 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 instinct 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 moral 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—yea, 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 advanced, 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 violence 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. 17, 1839.

**CIRCULAR:**

To the electors of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Attala, Leake and Neshoba.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

As my name is before you to represent you in the Senatorial branch of the State Legislature, and believing the people should be well informed of the principles and views of those who ask political favors from their hands, I come before you in this manner to make a free confession of the cardinal principles of political faith to which I adhere.

I believe then in the principle of Democratic Republicanism, in its strongest and purest sense. I have confidence in the virtue, intelligence, and full capacity for self government of the great body of the people—the honest, industrious and intelligent freemen of our country. "The greatest good to the greatest number," is, I think, undeniably the main object with reference to which all social institutions ought to be modeled, the people being the source of power, all government should be so constituted as to conduce to their benefit. All legislative action should be dependant on the influence of public opinion. The popular will should be the animating and moving spirit of all the co-ordinate branches of the Legislature; I am therefore opposed to all such forms of representation as by length of tenure of delegated powers tends to weaken that universal responsibility to the vigilance of public opinion, which is the sheet-anchor of our institutions.

I profess to belong to that school of politicians who had their origin previous to the Revolutionary war, whose principles are recognised in the Declaration of Independence; the Constitution of the United States, and more fully developed by placing the illustrious Jefferson in the Presidential Chair. I hold then as I have always held, to the plain Jeffersonian principle, the foundation of the true science of Democracy, "that the protection of natural rights are the only legitimate object of Government," the rights of person, property and reputation; and that all legislation for the creation of artificial rights to confer special privileges and advantages, is but indirect usurpation and tyranny. Government should have as little as possible to do with the general business and interests of society. If it once undertakes these functions as its rightful province, it will be impossible to confine it to the public interests of the Commonwealth. It will send forth seeds of corruption which will tend to the demoralization of society, by perpetually tampering with private interests. This then, is the fundamental principle of the philosophy of Democracy, to furnish a system of the administration of justice, and leave all the business and interests of society to themselves. These are the genuine principles of republicanism which actuated the illustrious heroes and statesmen of the Revolution. These are the principles to which I profess allegiance; and these, in my opinion, are the original ideas of American Democracy. These principles, of course, place me in the school of the strictest construction of the Constitution; and in this avowal, there appears to be a full committal of opinion on all political questions which now agitate the public mind.

I am opposed to the establishment of a National Bank, because I believe it both unconstitutional and inexpedient. I believe the powers given by the Constitution to the General Government, are limited and specific. In a correct interpretation of that instrument, there are certainly implied powers, but they must be so understood as to be actually necessary to carry out some specific grant of power. I am therefore opposed to all implied or constructive powers of the Constitution, where the specific grant of power will not bear them out, there is no such specific grant which, even by implication or construction, warrants the establishment of such an institution, without giving such a latitudinous interpretation to that sacred instrument, the bulwark of our liberties, as would deprive us of some of our dearest rights.

I am also opposed to a protective Tariff and Internal Improvements by the General Government. I believe they are calculated, with a National Bank, to oppress the many by the aggrandizement of the few. I am in favor of the Independent Treasury. I cannot believe with my opponent, that "it is a Bank in disguise." On the contrary, I am in favor of it because I believe it does not possess the first attribute of banking. It neither issues notes or discounts paper. It neither loans money on interest, or purchases bills of Exchange. I am in favor of it because I believe it to be the safest, cheapest; less subject to Executive patronage, and will have a more happy influence on the currency of the country, than any other plan proposed; and above all others, I am in favor of it because it proposes a separation between the Bank or Banks, and the Government—a divorce of Bank and State—a separation entire and eternal. I think we have had enough of derangement and agitation from the connexion of Bank and State, between great political and pecuniary interests. The country is tired of the spectacle of its monied institutions mingling in the

turmoil and excitement of party strife. It never again wishes to see the Federal Government in the field, either with or against a National Bank; a total disconnection of interests, both of which need peace and tranquility, as their greatest good, and which must be kept in a perpetual state of discord and confusion by their union, never, I hope, again to be assented to, remains the only sound and safe policy, against which no objections ought to be urged from any quarter.

One of the greatest evils of which our country has to complain, is the deranged state of the currency. This, together with the prostration of trade, bankrupt commerce and corruption of morals, are the legitimate offspring of that common parent of evil, overbanking, which, with the extension of the credit system beyond its natural and proper sphere, produced a general over-action in all the usual channels of business.—Over-borrowing, over-buying, over-speculating and over spending; over-importing, and under exporting and producing, contain the sum and substance of the cause of the late convulsion, and subsequent derangement of the currency.

The two leading ideas of our banking system have been false and anti-democratic. The one a violation of the great principles of equality of rights, by conferring exclusive privileges; the other the assumption by the Federal and State Governments, of the function of regulating the whole business concerns of the country, by artificial banking and legislation, instead of trusting to the common sense and intelligence of the people, and the healthy action of the Free Trade principle, with the counterpoising forces of voluntary association and competition. We have sown the wind and reaped the whirlwind.

One of the greatest evils in the banking system, is its irrepresible tendency to fluctuations; and it is one of its greatest evils, of which it is not easy to conceive the vast injury done to society by this attribute. That which is equitable to-day, is unfair three months hence. We can no longer calculate on safe principles of business; industry is not sure of its reward. The Goddess of chance is the presiding spirit, and a spirit of wild speculation pervades the community. In a moral point of view, the injury is still deadlier; the curse of avarice enters and demoralizes society; gives birth to sordid selfishness, a recklessness of means, a total disregard to the sanctity of promises, and a fondness for display and luxury.

I believe in the general policy of the present administration of the General Government, and am in favor of the reelection of the present Chief Magistrate. I believe the present Executive to be devoted to Democratic principles; attached with an ardent patriotism to the best interests of his country, according to his sincere understanding of them.

I consider it ungenerous and uncharitable to vilify and abuse the administration for the conduct and character of every subordinate officer. It is not easy for us to expand our vision so as to take in a complete view, the actual practical operations of the general government. Let us consider for a moment the manifold complexity of our foreign relations; the Army and Navy ramified out through countless branches and details; the vast post office system, forever throbbing in its circulation over the whole length and breadth of this mighty land; and finally the Treasury Department, through which the revenue is collected and administered.

It does not comport with the intention of this address, to give more than a general allusion to the broad outlines of the system. The task of filling up the details must be left to the reader's imagination; and I consider the system has been preserved through all these complicated tens of thousands of details in that state of health and efficiency in the highest degree compatible with the imperfections of human institutions.

I consider it unnecessary to go into even a mere repetition of those slanders about corruption in the general government, which have teemed by thousands from some of the whig presses for the last three years. I consider them a libel on the American people; and that any man must stand in great need of arguments to sustain his principles when he has to descend to the low party slang and vituperation of the violent party presses of the day.

In a portion of the address which my worthy competitor has presented to the citizens of this district, he advances the opinion that the present Executive encourages acts of a tumultuous and disorganizing character when they tend to party purposes, and cites amongst other matters the proceedings at Harrisburg, and the refusal of part of the Senate of New York to elect a Senator. The honorable gentleman's memory must be bad, or he would have recollected to inform his readers of a transaction that took place in our own Legislature not long since, with an honorable whig Senator (now a Senator in Congress) at its head, which deprived the whole of the Choctaw counties of representation, although they had to pay taxes to defray the expenses of government in the mean time. This was a good whig measure, and perhaps the gentleman approves of

it; at all events the Senator who was the moving spirit has got his reward, and one of his co-adjutors is now aspiring to the same dignity; and no doubt he expects to be rewarded in the same manner for his illustrious services on the occasion.

The gentleman has pledged himself to support the nominee of a whig convention, if he be a republican of the "Jeffersonian, and not of the Hamiltonian, school." The fact of his being nominated by a whig convention, will be a sufficient guarantee, I presume, to ensure his support. It matters but little by what name politicians may call themselves—they change as often as the cameleon. When I see a public man claiming the democratic doctrine of Thomas Jefferson, and supporting by his influence and vote, men who sustain the funding system of Alexander Hamilton, and those broad constructive powers of the Constitution, out of which grew the U. S. Bank, the American system, and Internal Improvements by the General Government, I conclude he must certainly be either deceived himself, or endeavoring to deceive others. The fact of a man's calling himself a Whig, Democrat or Conservative, should weigh but little with the people, when by his actions he supports very different principles.

I am opposed to the elevation of Henry Clay to the Presidency of the United States, because I believe the pure Democratic Republican principles of the Jeffersonian school, have nothing to gain and much to lose by his election. He is run in one part of the Union as favorable to the manufacturing interests, and in the other as opposed to them. He has always been in favor of a high Tariff; has always opposed those measures calculated to benefit the new States; has opposed pre-emptions to actual settlers, and denounced them in unmeasured terms; he has been for and against most of the important measures and men that have been before the American people. He was at one time the open and avowed enemy of J. Q. Adams, and wrote a book against him; then turns suddenly round and votes for him as President, when the State of Kentucky voted against him, by which he got himself into the line of safe precedents. That dazzling prize, the executive chair, was too great a temptation to be resisted, when he considered it already within his grasp, to attain which he virtually denied the right of instruction. For these and many other reasons not necessary to mention, I am opposed to his election.

I am in favor of a thorough reformation of the banking institutions of the State. The remedy lies in our State Legislature, and I consider it the bounden duty of that body, as the agents and guardians of the people's rights, to bring those institutions under wholesome and proper restrictions, by enforcing and exercising a supervisory power over all their transactions. Congress has no right to interfere with our State institutions or regulate our local currency. If the State creates banks which afford a bad currency, the State alone is responsible. I am in favor of confining the banks to the legitimate object of their creation. I am opposed to their turning merchants and monopolizing the staple and trade of the country. I am in favor of compelling every institution in the State to redeem all its issues after a certain limited time in specie or its equivalent, under a forfeiture of charter. Every bank in the State which could not furnish a good currency after the time stated, should immediately have their charters voided, and commissioners appointed to settle their business for the benefit of their creditors.

In these remarks, I do not wish to be understood as being opposed to banks. I am in favor of a sound, healthy system of banking, which would restore credit to its natural and proper sphere, by filling up the intervals existing between the beginning and realization of honest industry or legitimate enterprise.

I am opposed to all precipitate changes in our social institutions. I follow "Nature as the best guide," which accomplishes her most mighty results by the slow and silent operation of mighty principles, without the convulsion of too rapid action.

I am the friend of education. I need not descant on the general advantages and patriotic consequences which its success must produce. I am in favor of the immediate establishment of our State University in some healthy and central situation, on a broad and solid basis. And in connection with the above, I am in favor of the establishment of a system of common schools, so that the benefits of education may be extended to all classes of society. Of all the blessings which we are allowed to cultivate, there is not one that breathes a purer fragrance or bears a more heavenly aspect than education. The phenomena which bewilder—the prejudices which debase—the superstitions which enslave—banish before education; and surely, if there be a people in the world to whom the blessings of education are peculiarly applicable, it is the American people.

I am in favor of those measures of Internal Improvement within our State which are calculated to advance our in-

terests and develop our resources. I am in favor of opening and improving our natural channels of communication, by which our bulky staple may find an easy, cheap and safe road to market.

I shall endeavor to sustain democratic principles, by supporting men for dignified political stations, who are its friends and advocates. I am therefore in favor of the re-election of the Hon. Robert J. Walker to the Senate of the U. States. I shall also support the nominees of the Democratic State Rights Convention. I consider the Democratic State Rights party now engaged in a struggle for principles. If they succeed, we may expect to see the General Government conducting its own operations through the one safe medium contemplated for it by the framers of its fundamental law, and leaving the people to determine for themselves, through the proper organs, the State sovereignties, the kind of currency they may prefer.

It has not been my intention in this address to go into a detail of all subjects that will be brought before our State or National Legislature, or to answer those objections urged against some of my principles, although I have necessarily touched on some of them. My main object has been to lay before you in as concise a manner as possible, and in as plain general language, my own political principles, with my views on some other subjects.

The democratic party of this district have laid aside local prejudices and personal feelings, to sustain their principles. Such conduct deserves success, whether they reap their reward or not. The elevation of an individual to an honorable political station is a matter of indifference, when compared to the success of high and mighty principles.

If elected, fellow citizens, I pledge myself to support the principles I have here briefly laid down; and to represent fairly and honestly the will and wishes of my constituents as far as the same may be fairly expressed. The doctrine of instruction I believe to be virtually connected with democratic principles.

For the honorable gentleman who is opposed to me in this district, I entertain the kindest feelings. I believe him to be honest and capable. Differing with him, however, in some of my views, I have honestly and plainly expressed them, with perfect good will towards him, and every other gentleman, who may differ with me on political subjects.

SAMUEL N. GILLILAND.  
Kosciusko, October 1, 1839.

"See them on their winding way,  
How they make their trotters play."



HARLOW IS AHEAD.

**GEORGE W. HARLOW**  
IS A CANDIDATE FOR PROBATE CLERK  
OF ATTALA COUNTY.

Vote for me if you choose,  
And nothing by it you shall lose—  
But if another you should prefer,  
Don't pray, let these few lines deter  
You from your predilection.  
At the next November election,  
But be sure and remember,  
On the 4th day of November,  
That you have a duty to perform,  
Which cannot be done in better form,  
Than by selecting from among us all,  
The one you prefer best of all;  
And if for office he is suited,  
Vote for him, and be contented.  
"Hail Columbia! Happy land!"  
If I'm not a Prairie I'll be jam'd.

**HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT,**



one mile from Kosciusko on the Rockport road;

**BY WILLIAM THOMPSON:**

WHO would most respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has fitted up his residence in good style, and that he is now prepared to accommodate all who may feel disposed to give him a call, in a comfortable manner. This stand is situated one mile from Kosciusko, and is admirably located and suited to the convenience and accommodation of those persons having business in Kosciusko for a few days, as it is plenty near town to afford them no inconvenience as to distance. He is well prepared with good stables which shall be at all times well furnished and well attended to. Possessed of all the advantages arising from raising every thing necessary to the support of a tavern stand, he is enabled to accommodate persons in better style and at more moderate prices, than those living in town, who have every thing to purchase at the present very high and almost unprecedented prices of provision. He is determined to accommodate the weary traveller, and all others, in the very best possible manner, or will charge them nothing. Under these circumstances and a firm determination to accommodate all in a kind and hospitable manner, he hopes all to share liberally of the patronage of a kind and generous public. July 27, 1839. 474

**CAMPBELL & BRYCE,**

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
KOSCIUSKO, MISSISSIPPI.  
August 31, 1839.

Look at this!  
YOU must pay me in a hurry. I will sue you—I will and so I will. Do you hear?  
August 16. JNO. M. McCARTER.