

JEFFERSONIAN.

RICHARD JACOBS, EDITOR.



KOSCIUSKO, MISS.

Saturday Morning, June 15, 1844.

**For President,
JAMES K. POLK,
Of Tennessee.**

**For Vice-President,
GEO. M. DALLAS,
Of Pennsylvania.**

Democratic State Electors.

- JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS,
of Marshall.
- JEFFERSON DAVIS,
of Warren.
- JOSEPH BELL,
of Winston.
- H. S. FOOTE,
of Hinds.
- ARTHUR FOX,
of Lawrence.
- R. H. BOONE,
of Tishomingo.

OUR FAREWELL ADDRESS.

When we issued our first number of the Jeffersonian we did it with the hope that the Democracy of the county, would give us their warm and undivided support. Of this we did not entertain a single doubt. Situated in the central part of the State, the county being populous and strongly Democratic, it was reasonable to expect the entire success of our paper. And this too, at a period in the political world, fraught with the greatest interest. The Presidential campaign was opening, a more lively interest was to be felt, and a more zealous support was to be given to the great principles of our party. The time was approaching when the people were to be called upon to exercise that invaluable right, the elective franchise—to exercise it in the election of a citizen to fill the highest and most important office within the gift of a free people. In 1840, the righteous administration of Mr. Van Buren, notwithstanding the honest, ardent and becoming efforts of the democracy to sustain him, his principles and his measures, was overthrown by means disgraceful to those who used them, disastrous to us, and humiliating to the country; yet by what may justly be termed the timely interposition of Providence, our principles were not allowed to suffer much from the triumph of our enemies. The cohorts that routed us, were themselves, soon put to flight and scattered, partly by the loss of their leader, who was taken away as if by the righteous displeasure of Him, who could not look upon their wickedness but in anger, and partly by the treason, mutiny and dissension in their own camp. The standard that was planted upon the outer walls of their fortress was torn down by their own hands. Their discomfiture was the natural offspring of success, begotten in iniquity. Added to this was the sober second thought of the people, which spoke in a voice of thunder as aspiring demagogues, who would tread upon the rights of those, whom they professed to love, telling them that their bishopricks would become vacant, and that others should take their places. They failed to redeem their promises, and were condemned as recreants to their trusts.

But the contest was to be renewed. Their remnants were to be displaced, and every vestige of the policy they had adopted was to be obliterated, or we were again to witness defeat—the overthrow of the very principles of the constitution—the principles of Democracy as laid down by Jefferson, and upon which rest the pillars of the Republic.

With these views present in our mind, we believed, that more than ordinary importance would be attached to our cause during the year 1844, and consequently an increased necessity for a Journal in Attala, to advocate republican principles, and to further the facilities of information to our citizens, upon the political movements of the day. Hence we entered the editorial corps, determined to leave nothing in our power un-

done, that would secure to us the patronage and support of the Democracy of the county; and believing that they, true to the great cause, would to a man come to the rescue and lend us their aid, we commenced our paper fearing nothing—not doubting our success. But in this we were mistaken and disappointed.—The year is half gone, the candidates for President and Vice-President have been nominated, the campaign is fairly entered upon, and yet the circulation of the Jeffersonian is not sufficiently large to defray its expenses. We have thus long labored for nothing, but cannot stand it longer. The principle of justice to self compels us to yield up the post we would desire to maintain.—Whilst we are thus obliged from necessity to take our leave of Attala, we would say to those who have patronized us, that a better prospect presents itself in the neighboring county of Noxubee, where we propose publishing a democratic paper, and if any of our friends will continue to favor us with their patronage, we will be pleased to send them our paper from Macon.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The first day the convention was occupied in preliminary business, and in debate upon the two thirds rule, which being warm, and animated, continued until a late hour and was again resumed on the following morning. Here the debate was suspended at the request of a delegate, who desired, on the part of a fair daughter of Baltimore, to present to the convention, a bouquet composed of magnificent flowers—which was accepted by acclamation, and great applause.—The President was authorized to return thanks in person. The two-thirds rule was then adopted by a vote of 148, to 116. The whole number of votes was 266, and by the rule it required 177 to select. The convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for presidency, and balloted several times, without making a choice.

The following is a synopsis of the vote on each ballot:—

	BALLOTINGS.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.
Van Buren,	146	127	121	111	103	101
L. Cass,	83	94	92	108	107	116
R.M. Johnson,	24	33	38	32	29	23
Buchanan,	4	9	11	17	26	25
Calhoun,	6	1	2	1	1	1
Woodbury,	2	—	—	—	—	—
C Stewart,	1	1	—	—	—	—

Between the balloting, excitement ran high, but good order was preserved.—When the result of the seventh ballot was announced much confusion arose, it being evident that Cass was outstripping his leading competitor. Mr. Miller, at the top of his voice demanded to be heard, and being called to order, he denied the power of the chair, took an appeal, which was not sustained. Mr. Medary, and all the Ohio delegation mounted the backs of the settees, and all was immediately chaos and confusion. Order was called without effect, and no attention was paid to the rules. Miller and Medary, with all their Ohio friends belloved lustily. Order being somewhat restored Mr. Hickman moved that the convention declare the venerable Andrew Jackson to be the nominee for President. Decided to be out of order. The confusion was again renewed, when Mr. Dickenson, good naturedly asked whether the President had complied with the vote of the convention as to the bouquet of flowers. The President replied, "that business should be attended to to-night." Disorder still prevailing the convention adjourned till next morning.

Immediately after the convention met on the third morning, a motion was made to go into an eighth ballot. Mr. Tibbatts of Kentucky, arose and withdrew the name of R. M. Johnson as a candidate. Mr. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, then obtained the floor for the purpose of explaining the position of the Pennsylvania delegation. He mentioned the firm hold Mr. Buchanan had upon the democracy of his State, and that he was their first choice, previous to his withdrawing himself from the contest—then the entire delegation were sent there pledged to go for Mr. Van Buren—to stand by him to the last as their first choice. Gov. Hubbard of N. H., then nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee, as candidate for the Presidency, after which it was decided to proceed to the eighth ballot, which resulted as follows:

EIGHTH BALLOT.	
M. Van Buren received	104 votes.
Lewis Cass "	114 "
James K. Polk "	44 "
James Buchanan "	2 "
John C. Calhoun "	2 "

After the eighth ballot the New York delegation asked permission to retire

for consultation, and that no vote be taken till their return. The Virginia delegation also retired. Upon their return the convention went into the ninth ballot, which nominated James K. Polk of Tennessee. The vote stood as follows:—

	NINTH BALLOT.	
	Polk.	Cass.
Maine,	7	1
New Hampshire,	6	0
Massachusetts,	10	2
Vermont,	4	0
Rhode Island,	4	0
Connecticut,	6	0
New York,	35	0
New Jersey,	2	5
Pennsylvania,	19	7
Delaware,	3	0
Maryland,	7	1
Virginia,	17	0
North Carolina,	11	0
Georgia,	9	0
Alabama,	9	0
Mississippi,	5	0
Louisiana,	6	0
Tennessee,	12	0
Kentucky,	18	2
Ohio,	12	0
Indiana,	9	0
Illinois,	9	0
Michigan,	0	5
Arkansas,	3	0
Missouri,	7	0
	234	29

This result was attended with deafening cheers. The utmost satisfaction prevailed. Appropriate addresses were made by several gentlemen. All excitement was quieted—every feeling of animosity was allayed, and what had previously been chaos was now harmony.

"Kind words were spake to those who spake again, And all went merry as a marriage bell." When the convention was called to order in the afternoon, the Hon. Silas Wright of New York, was unanimously nominated as candidate for Vice President. Information being sent to Mr. Wright, of his nomination, he immediately sent a despatch to the convention, declining the nomination. The convention then proceeded to a second ballot for a candidate for Vice President, which resulted in the unanimous choice of George Dallas of Pa. When this being announced to the crowd assembled in the street in front of the Hall, cheers of approbation rent the air. Thus every thing ended harmoniously, and the morning dawned brightly upon the Democracy. The whigs eagerly looking forward to a division in our ranks, find themselves disappointed, in the universal acquiescence and applause of the entire Democracy, to the nomination. Upon the prospects of a split among the Democrats, the whigs founded the assurance of their candidates election, but how vain was this calculation. United and firm we leave them to throw themselves upon the availability of their candidates, and to resort to the disgraceful means that has heretofore characterized them, in their struggles for success.

From the number of prominent candidates for the nomination, and the ardent support that each would receive, we anticipated much heat in the convention, but we too well knew the compromising and conciliatory spirit of the Democracy, when adopting measures to advance their principles, to fear anything at the hands of the convention.—Even the difference of opinion, and the partial division that prevailed in our ranks upon the Texas question, were not fraught with any serious danger.—Ever devoted to the great cardinal principles of the party, they are willing to sacrifice their preferences for men and local measures, that the triumph of these principles may be secured. Thanks to this ruling spirit in our party, for the present bright prospect before us. Our candidates are good men and true—both in favor of immediate annexation, and will unite the entire Democratic vote from Maine to Louisiana—from the Lakes on the North to the Gulf on the South. As to the Democracy of James K. Polk, it has been tried and not found wanting. His firmness and abilities too are not of a doubtful character. All who have known any thing of James K. Polk, will concede to him a place in the front rank of our country's talent. In George M. Dallas, we have a man of the most eminent talents, and of an irreproachable moral character. For years he has led the Philadelphia bar, (the strongest in the United States,) of which he is still a practising member. The first and only legislative body he was ever in, was the Senate of the United States, in which he took and maintained an honorable stand among the champions of that body. After filling this station with

credit to himself and honor to his State, he was appointed Minister to Russia, where he reflected much credit upon his country. In Pennsylvania, he is deservedly popular and will bring to the Democratic ticket an overwhelming majority in that State.

No other man except James Buchanan could get a stronger vote in the Keystone State. The battle is already half won. All we have to do is to use vigilance and exertion, and we will triumph.

Fourth of July.

We are again approaching another anniversary of the birth day of our National Independence. A few more weeks and American citizens, with hearts of joy, will celebrate the day on which our fathers declared they would be free.—At its approach we naturally turn our thoughts back to the time that tried men's souls, and refresh our memories with the repeated and continual acts of tyranny and oppression, which paved the way for the revolution, and to the hard fought battles of the war. Cruelties, wrongs and outrages heaped upon each other—their dearest rights invaded, and liberty oppressed, the colonies after long persisting in their loyalty and petitioning for a redress of their grievances, resolved at last to maintain their rights by force of arms; yet aimed not to throw off the British government, but merely to break the shackles that were cast around them. But this did not bring a restoration of their rights and liberties. Intent upon a continued and even further subjection of the colonies, British tyranny determined to reduce them by military force. A cruel and unnatural mother waged an unrighteous war upon her offspring, and bathed American soil in the blood of her children. Still did the Americans profess loyalty to the crown of England, and only asked the rights which belonged to them as British subjects. But this they were denied. The oppressive yoke daily grew more galling. Open resistance was resolved upon, although they saw that they must fight with halters about their necks. The two countries were arrayed in open hostility against each other, and the final umpire was now to be the edge of the sword. Battles were fought, blood shed, towns were burned, firesides desecrated.—and now it was that those sturdy patriots ceased to confine their purposes to resistance of oppression alone; they determined to assume a place among the nations of the earth,—to owe allegiance to the English crown no longer. The famous declaration of Independence was made, and for its support a mutual pledge of lives, fortune, and sacred honor. The result of this great event, so glorious to America and so humiliating to England has now become a matter of history. A mighty nation, the greatest republic the freest people on the earth, date the national existence from that day. Our republican institutions then commenced their growth, and while American citizens cherish them, while a single spark of patriotism lights our breast, while the spirit of freedom that reigned in the hearts of our ancestors, can find a home among us, we should celebrate this national anniversary. When we forget to do this, when we refuse to pay this tribute to our country and our country's glory, well may our enemies say, that we are careless of our liberties and they may be wrested from us. We would then cease to be the worthy sons of illustrious sires.

We would say then to our fellow citizens of Attala, come into our village on the fourth and celebrate the day with us. Turn the ox from the yoke and let him graze at will, and if he does not speak he at least will feel that it is the day of liberty. Let loose the horse that he may enjoy the original freedom of his noble kind. Give a holiday to the negroes—the old can lie in the shade or gather blackberries at their pleasure, while the young can go a courting.—Throw aside the plough and the hoe, forget all toil and trouble, and on the day of freedom resolve you will be free. Let us spend the day together, and exchange congratulations. We can rejoice that however much we may differ in our political and religious principles, each has the free and uninterrupted exercise and enjoyment of his own, and however great these differences may be, we can lay them all aside, and as BROTHERS unite in CELEBRATING THE FOURTH.

MR. WALKER IN THE CONVENTION.

The Democracy of the South particularly, and all who were in favor of having a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, that was favorable to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, should feel themselves deeply indebted to Senator Walker for the nomination of a candidate acceptable to them upon this important question.—Mr. Van Buren went into the convention with 146 votes, being a majority of the entire vote of the convention. Had the majority principle been adopted he would have been upon the first ballot the nominee. But that the vote of the party might more fairly be had, Mr. Saunders introduced a resolution for the adoption of the rules of the convention of 1832 and 1835, which required two thirds of the whole vote to nominate.—This met with warm opposition by the friends of Mr. Van Buren, and was supported in debate by many of the members, but by none so ably and zealously as by Mr. Walker. He made the ablest speech, that was made in the convention, in support of this resolution. It was carried, and no doubt the speed and exertion of Mr. Walker did much to effect its success. The consequence was a candidate in favor of the Texas question received the nomination. Had it been lost an anti-Texas man would have been the Democratic candidate.

TYLER CONVENTION.—The Tyler National Convention was held at Baltimore on the 27th inst. After nominating John Tyler for the Presidency, committee was appointed to present to the convention a suitable gentleman as candidate for Vice President. On the following day the convention met, and the committee reported the following resolutions.—"Resolved, That this committee recommended the appointment of a National Nominating committee several persons, by the President of the Convention, whose duty it shall be to report a candidate for the Vice Presidency through the public papers, as soon as practicable, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject." After a few other resolutions the committee adjourned sine die.

CHANGE HO!

James A. Groves, Esq., present Whig Orator, appointed by the Whig Convention, for this county has announced himself favorable to the election of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, as says that henceforth—and forever he is Democrat. What's in the wind, equis? This is a Democratic county.

We tender our acknowledgments to Gen. E. W. Smallwood Washington for public documents, also for the earliest news from the Baltimore Convention. For the latter fact we are under great obligations to General.

The Hon. R. W. Roberts has a our thanks for public documents.

Those Editors who at present exchange with us, will confer a favor by forwarding their papers to Macon, Noxubee County, Miss., at which place the next number of the Jeffersonian will be issued on or about the 4th day of July.

The Democratic State Convention Maryland, assembled at Baltimore on the 27th May, to nominate a candidate for Governor. The Hon. James Carroll of Baltimore received the nomination on the first vote.

George W. Harlow, Esq., of Kosciusko, will be agent for the Jeffersonian and will be prepared to settle all accounts with persons indebted to the proprietor.

Anecdote of John Randolph.—When Henry Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and John Randolph a member of that body, the latter indulged himself in drawing a fancy trait, in something like the following words:

"We will suppose, Mr. Speaker, a young man born in Virginia, destitute of principle, who has spent his patrimony in dissipation and gambling, remove to Kentucky, and by some lucky chance elected to the State Legislature. He will go further, sir, and suppose elected a member of this House, still further, sir, and suppose him to the elevated station of the presiding officer of this very House; and suppose he now sits in the chair"—pointing his long sarcastic finger at Mr. Clay, immediately called Mr. Randolph by name. Mr. R. appealed to the order, which supported the call to order. Mr. R. then rose, in a manner peculiar to himself, and said: "I drew a picture from imagination—you applied it to yourself—and the House has confirmed its application."