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MISCELLANEOUS.

SKILL OF THE INDIANS IN TRACKING.

In the summer of the year 1755, a most atrocious and shocking murder was unexpectedly committed by a party of Indians, on fourteen white settlers, within five miles of Shamokin. The surviving whites in their rage, determined to take their revenge by murdering a Delaware Indian, who happened to be in those parts, and was far from thinking himself in any danger. He was friendly to the whites, was loved and esteemed by them, and in testimony of their regard, had received from them the name of Duke Holland, satisfied that his nation was incapable of committing such a foul murder, in a time of profound peace, told the enraged settlers that he cared not for his own life; but for the honor of his tribe, he if they would immediately send a party along with him, would engage, ere the sun went down, to bring them on the heels of the actual murderers. The proposal was agreed to, and the Duke Holland, accompanied by a party of the settlers, set out on the pursuit. They soon found themselves in the most rocky part of a mountain, where not one of those who accompanied him was able to discover a single track, nor would they believe that man had ever trodden upon that ground, as they had to jump over a number of rocks, and in some instances, to crawl over them. Now they began to cross those rugged mountains in order to give the enemy time to escape, and threatened him with instant death, the moment they should be fully convinced of the fraud. The Indian, true to his promise, would take pains to make them perceive that an enemy had passed along the places through which he was leading them; here he would show them that the moss on the rock had been trodden down by the weight of a human foot; there, that it had been torn and dragged forward from its place;—further he would point out to them, that pebbles on the rock had been removed from their beds by the foot hitting them; that dry sticks by being trodden upon, were broken; and even that in a particular place, an Indian's blanket had dragged over the rocks, removed or loosened the leaves lying there, so that they lay no more flat, as in other places; all which the Indian would perceive as he walked along, without even stopping. At last, arrived at the foot of the mountain on soft ground, where the tracks were deep, he found out that the enemy were eight in number; and from the freshness of the foot prints, he concluded that they must have encamped at no great distance. This proved to the exact truth; for, after gaining the eminence on the other side of the valley, the Indians were seen encamped, some having already laid down to sleep while others were drawing off their leggings, for the same purpose, and the scalps they had taken were hanging up to dry. "See!" said Duke Holland, to his astonished companions, "there is the enemy! not of my nation, but Mingoes, as I truly told you. They are in our power in less than half our, they will be fast asleep. We need not fire a gun, but go up and tomahawk them;—we are nearly two to one, and need apprehend no danger.

Come on, and you will now have your full revenge!" But the whites, overcome by fear, did not choose to follow the Indian's advice, and urged him to take them back by the nearest and best way. He did so accordingly, and when they arrived at home, late at night, they reported the number of Indians to have been so great, that they were afraid to attack them.

Duke Holland once found a watch which had been sent from Pittsburgh, by a man who got tipsy, and lost it in the woods, about fifty miles from the place to which he was carrying it. Duke Holland went in search of it, and having discovered the tracks of the man to who it had been entrusted, he pursued them until he found the lost article, which he delivered to the owner.—*Augusta (Ga) Free Press.*

A Tragedy.—Considerable sensation has been excited in Madrid, by a murder committed by M. Rodriguez, the Deputy, on the person of his wife, a young and beautiful woman to whom he was married about two years ago at Seville. Mr Rodriguez, who is extremely jealous, accompanied his lady to a masked ball given by M. Vinadores. His wife's brother was amongst the guests inognito, and wishing to cure his brother-in-law of his failing imprudently accosted him with an enquiry if he was still as jealous as ever. "I am at all events not jealous of you, *beau masque*," was the reply. "There you are wrong," said the mask, "for you have a very handsome wife with whose charms I am deeply smitten." "So much the worse for you," retorted M. Rodriguez, "By no means," said the brother, "your wife returns my affection, and as a proof of it, I can inform you that she has a violet mark under her right bosom." At those words M. Rodriguez seized the stranger with the utmost violence by the hand, exclaiming, "your life or mine! Meet me in a quarter of an hour at my house." He then tore his wife from the quadrille which she was dancing, and without saying a word to her, hurried her home. On reaching his hotel, he ascended the staircase with his wife still on his arm, dragged her into his cabinet without procuring a light, opened his secretary and taking from it a loaded pistol, placed the muzzle close to his wife's bosom and shot her through the heart. At the report, a number of domestics, accompanied by the ill-lated lady's brother who had been the involuntary cause of this frightful catastrophe, rushed into the room with lights. On witnessing the dreadful sight which met his eyes, the brother tore off his mask and proclaimed his near-relationship to the victim. The disclosure deprived the wretched husband of his senses, and he was hurried from the spot in a state of raving madness, which the Madrid correspondent whom we quote fears, but we might perhaps more charitably hope, he will not survive.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

Up To Any Thing.—A good anecdote is told of the Rev. J. L. Weems, that eloquent biographer of Washington, it is not only known that Mr. Weems wrote books, but that he peddled them also. In one of his excursions of this nature, he accidentally fell in with a pair of young people who were about to get married. Mr. Weems having made himself known, was immediately applied to, to perform the ceremony of uniting them in wedlock. After this important matter had been settled, the idea very naturally suggested itself to some of the company, that a dance would be very proper on the occasion. Mr. Weems had no objection; and the only difficulty appeared to be to render the proposal practicable, was that they had no *fiddler*. It was whispered the difficulty could be overcome if certain arrangements could be made. Accordingly, a curtain was suspended from the ceiling, extending from one side of the room to the other, and presently behind it was heard the thumping and tuning of a violin, and soon after the merry dance began. All things went gaily and merrily for a while, but suddenly the curtain was torn loose, when lo! who should the company behold but the Reverend J. L. Weems, fiddling away as if for poor dear life itself, but really for the amusement of the dancers. It is certainly a happy faculty to be able to turn one's head to anything. Mr. Weems was one of the most eloquent preachers of his time—one of the chastest writers—an honest pedler—a first rate fiddler; and above all, a good man.—*Baltimore Sun.*

FASHION.—1827. "Dear Mother, you must let me have fourteen yards in my new frock.—Mrs. Thompson says she can't get a pair of sleeves out of less than seven. And you know, mother, that a dress would look bad with stunted sleeves. Did you see Mrs. Mixers new Dress, how awkward it looked—the sleeves all scrimped up, and she had five yards in them—you must get fourteen mother."

1838. "Oh mother, I do wish you would let me get my purple silk dress altered, those great sleeves look so awkward and bungling, I positively can't wear them, they are perfectly frightful. Tight—small sleeves look so neat and graceful."
Oh! thou fickle Goddess!

CIRCULAR.

To the People of Yazoo County.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Having resigned my seat in the legislature, and being a candidate for election to fill the vacancy occasioned by my resignation, it becomes my duty, alike to you and myself, to explain the reason which influenced me in taking the course I have. It is well known to you that at the time I became a candidate for a seat in the legislature, we were overwhelmed with debt, and were experiencing the curse of a deranged and unsound Bank currency. It was a time of great distress and even of despair. I, as did thousands, who have ever doubted the right of congress to incorporate a Bank, felt that in the distressed situation of the people, a necessity existed for the immediate incorporation of a United States Bank, as the only means of obtaining for them relief from the pecuniary distresses under which they were groaning. Accordingly, I pledged myself to vote in the Legislature, for the election of an individual to the United States Senate who should be in favor of a bank. How faithfully I redeemed my pledge as your representative I shall not stop to say. Since then, the subject of a United States Bank, has almost incessantly engaged my attention; and after having given it as thorough an investigation as I was able to do, I feel perfectly satisfied that congress has not the right to incorporate a bank. And I am also clearly of the impression, that a U. S. Bank is inexpedient as a fiscal agent of the government; and that it would, in its operations, endanger the liberties of the people. These being my opinions, you at once perceive that unless you accord with me in them, I am not a suitable person to represent you in the legislature. And being doubtful whether a majority of you entertained similar opinions, a high sense of justice to you, as well as a proper regard to my own feelings, dictated that I should resign into your hands the power with which you have invested me. But, in becoming a candidate for re-election, I am encouraged by the hope that the events of the passing year, have afforded you reason to entertain opinions similar to my own. Indeed the prospect before us is cheering. The most, if not all the banks in our state, and the banks generally throughout the United States, it is confidently expected will resume specie payment on the first day of January ensuing, or at an early period thereafter. This event ought, and will unquestionably restore public confidence. Domestic exchanges will become easy, and be conducted without the inconvenience and loss which always result from an unsound circulating medium. And I doubt not, you will soon have cause to congratulate yourselves that a United States Bank does not exist. But let us briefly examine first the question of the constitutional right of congress to incorporate a bank, and secondly its expediency. The advocates of a bank do not pretend that the right or power of congress to incorporate such an institution, is any where clearly defined in the constitution; but, say they, it is deducible from others specifically granted. And they enumerate several distinct provisions of the constitution, having no necessary connection and pointing to different objects from which, by implication they derive the power in question. Now, it is obvious that if the framers of the constitution had designed to invest congress with the power of granting charters of incorporation, either they would have done so specifically, or have given such a phraseology to some one provision of the constitution, as that the power to incorporate a bank, or any other institution, might therefrom be clearly inferred. This they have not done. And indeed the advocates of a bank admit as much, when they take incongruous grounds under distinct provisions of the constitution. However, let us suppose that the advocates of a bank are right, and that congress has the power claimed for it by implication. The question will then occur,—from which of the several provisions, alternately relied upon, is the power derived? Is it derived from the power "to lay and collect taxes, and pay the debts, &c.?" or is it derived from the power "to borrow money on the credit of the United States?" or is it derived from the power to "regulate commerce?" Each of these provisions is, in its turn relied upon by the advocates of the power in question. Now, if it be fairly deducible from each of them by itself, manifestly the framers of the constitution have been guilty of an extraordinary act of supererogation and folly in conveying the power

three several times; and must be supposed to have been very ignorant of the character of the constitution when they had completed it. If, again, we are to understand them as deducing the power from all the provisions mentioned, taken collectively, then is the construction a riddle and its meaning inscrutable, except to those perhaps who have evinced, by their opinions and actions, a desire to enlarge the sphere of the powers of the government. Thus it appears taking the advocates of a bank on their own ground of a broad and latitudinous construction of the constitution, that the power of congress to incorporate a bank, is extremely doubtful. But I utterly deny the right of congress to claim by implication or construction, the exercise of any power. The government of the United States, is one of limited, and cautiously defined power. To adopt the language of President Madison, "it is not a general grant, out of which particular powers are excepted. It is a grant of particular powers only, leaving the mass in other hands." Hence, it is obvious, that congress can rightfully exercise such powers only as are specified in the constitution. Indeed the constitution contains an evident interdiction against the exercise by congress of implied, or constructive power. Article tenth of the amendments, provides that, "The powers not delegated to the United States, by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people." So numerous and indefinite are the powers which, by implication; congress might claim the right to exercise, you cannot doubt that the article of the constitution I have cited was intended as a guard against that accumulation of power in the Federal Government to which implication, if persisted in must inevitably lead. If, by implication, Congress has the right to incorporate a bank, by the same rule, it has also the right to incorporate trading companies, manufacturing companies, companies for carrying on a system of internal improvement, religious societies, and school teachers; and may, further, emancipate every slave in the United States, and then incorporate companies, with banking privileges for exporting them to Liberia. This rule of inferring power in congress by construction originated with the old Federal party, who, in the convention that framed the constitution exerted their utmost powers in an attempt to establish a monarchical system of government; and who, and their followers, ever since its institution, have endeavored, by claiming for it general powers, to bring it by approximation as near as possible to that system they originally desired to establish. I think this question has been long since settled in the negative if historical truth could be regarded. For Mr. Madison, (who was a member of the convention that framed the constitution) informs us "that a power to grant charters of incorporation had been proposed in general convention and rejected." If, then, congress has not the right to incorporate a bank, could any views of its expediency, or of its necessity, induce you to violate the constitution or to authorize your representatives to do so, by voting directly or indirectly for the incorporation of one? Surely not. And I trust that the people of Yazoo county cherish a zealous love of liberty that will restrain them from even the most remote participation in violating the great charter of our liberties.

I have said that a United States Bank is inexpedient as a fiscal agent of the Government, and that it would in its operations, endanger the liberties of the people. But as an investigation of this position, would extend to a great length, this hasty address, in which my object has been merely to sketch my views, I will submit a few remarks only, in its support. I admit that it is the duty of the Government to provide a uniform currency if practicable. How this is to be done is pointed out under section the eighth of the Constitution. Congress shall have power "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." Gold or Silver is the constitutional currency, and I think you would hardly require at my hands a labored argument to convince you that gold and silver are a better, sounder, more uniform currency, and infinitely less liable to fluctuation in their value than bank notes, which theoretically, are the representatives of specie, but in reality are not. Moreover, treasury notes issued to an amount, not exceeding the amount of specie in the treasury, would constitute a sounder, and more uniform currency than could the notes of a bank of discount—for the simple reason that the treasury note would be in reality the representative of the number of dollars expressed on its face, and would therefore be convertible at any time. It is clear then that a bank is not required to enable the government to provide a uniform currency. The next question is,—will not the public treasure be as safe in the custody of the Treasury of the United States, as it would be in the vaults

of a bank? Are the president and directors of a bank more honest than other men? Is there a peculiar, sanctifying charm in being a president or director of a bank, that will preserve from corruptio an honest man, or reclaim a scoundrel? A United States bank would be liable to break as well as other banks, and in such an event the government would sustain an irretrievable loss. Whereas by the provisions of the Independent Treasury Bill if an agent of the government appointed to receive and safely keep the public money, should be guilty of embezzeling it, besides rendering his securities liable, he would forfeit a heavy bond, be fined, imprisoned, and consigned to eternal infamy. Here then is some security that even a hardened villain would hesitate long before he ventured to lay sacrilegious hands upon the public treasure. It seems to me, therefore, an evident proposition that the money of the government would be even safer in the custody of the treasury than it would be in the hands of any bank. Hence, it appears that a United States Bank is not necessary, either for providing a sound and uniform currency, or for the safe keeping the treasure. I presume it is not necessary to say one word, to show that it is within the competency of the states respectively, to provide a sound and safe paper currency adequate to all the purposes of domestic exchange. Indeed I see no reason why a state may not provide as good a currency as were the notes of the late United States bank. All that is necessary to affect this, is to be informed of the amount of the active capital of the state, of the amount of its productions, of the extent and character of its trade and to be prudent in forming the characters of its banks. I confidently look forward to the day, when the notes of the Union Bank of our state will be as good and pass as current as did the notes of the late United States bank. But the great objection to a U. S. Bank is, in the coincidence there would exist in its own and the interest of the manufacturing states, and those deeply interested in the adoption by government of a system of internal improvement. The revival of the system of Tariff Protection would create a demand for a more expensive issue of the notes of the bank, and thus the means by which the domestic manufacturer would be enabled to do a more profitable business, would increase the profits of the bank. The consequence would be an overflowing treasury. This would be followed by a system of internal improvement. And it is almost impossible to conceive of the extent of the power these three great interests, acting in a concert produced by interest, would exert over the public mind, and public councils. A consolidation of all power in the general government would follow as one among the first fruits of the incorporation of such an institution.

A United States Bank with a capital of fifty millions, chartered for a period of fifty years, with the support and concert of the Directory of its branches, and the two great interests I have mentioned, could and would destroy every other banking institution in the country; and exalt whom it chose, demolish whom it chose, and in short, would hold in its grasp the destiny of the confederacy!! The prophetic mind starts back appalled in prospect of the political consequences which would inevitably result from such a money power. Surely, then, it is the part of wisdom and of prudence, not to risk our liberties in hands that are able to destroy them.

In conclusion, I must take occasion to state distinctly, what are my politics. I then am a State Rights man—I derived my earliest notions of the genius of our Government from the disciples of Thomas Jefferson. I regard the Virginia resolutions of 1798, as the text-book of political orthodoxy; in 1832, I participated in carrying them out in practice in South Carolina, and am pleased to have it in my power to declare it. Hence I deny that Congress has a right to adopt a system of Tariff Protection, or a system of Internal Improvement. I deny that Congress has a right to grant Charters of Incorporation. I deny that the Government of the United States, or any department thereof, has the right to decide finally upon the extent of its own power, since that would place the Government above the people, by rendering it irresponsible to them. And I also deny that the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States are the ultimate arbiters of constitutional questions. These were the opinions of the illustrious Jefferson, in his day—are now the opinions of his followers, and of all genuine State Rights politicians. And I sincerely believe that the perpetuity of this Union, will depend upon their triumph and successful establishment in the practice of the Government. These have ever been my opinions. And I will here repeat (what I have often said,) that the Proclamation and the Force Bill embrace doctrines at war with the great principles which lie at the foundation of our Federative System—