

THE UNION.



DECEMBER 22, 1838.

The last number of the Manchester Whig, contained an article, stating that the "town of Lexington was swarmed with gamblers," and whilst the "Standard was flying, things were kept decent" in this village. How far the Standard contributed to the preservation of decency or morals, and what agency that press exerted in the prevention of gaming in this place, during its publication, is not for me to determine. Candor requires me to assert, that I am not conscious the Standard effected any reform in relation to that particular vice. If that paper did, however, endeavor to extirpate the gaming fraternity, surely its conductor deserves the commendation of the community; at least, merits that of the lovers of good order and morality. 'Tis not my purpose to descend upon or weigh the merits of that journal, which preceded the Lexington Union, or to negative the paragraph to which reference has been made above, but simply to correct a charge, (indirectly preferred 'tis true,) but evidently intended for the editor of the Lexington Union, in both his public and individual capacity. The Whig does assert, "things were kept decent" while his friend Smith conducted a paper here, but that since his abdicating, vice has reappeared reinforced. It is painful for any man to feel himself under the necessity of repelling an attack through the public press, derogating, or intended to derogate from him, even should he be thus assailed by a gentleman. How unpleasant, then, must it be for me, who have for a life of 32 years, studiously avoided difficulties, to be called upon to answer an indirect assault from so squalid, so filthy a source, as that from whence originated the slander in the Whig.

It is well known that I am a judicial officer, sworn to support the constitution and laws of the state. That all my interests and property (but little it is true) are centered in this town—all its citizens know full well, to that I never have frequented, nor do now attend those places, at which the various games of sportsmen are exhibited, and though they may not be aware of the fact, yet my own character is such, that when I assert my opposition to every species of gaming, they will give full credence to the assertion. It is with no little regret, I feel it due to myself thus to notice the poor attempt to inflict a sneaking injury upon me, or the paper with which I am concerned; yet it is a duty to myself, a duty to every citizen of Lexington, who have patronized and assisted me, to a man. And whilst I am cheered and buoyed up, by them in my humble yet honest exertions, fool would I be, to harbor the remotest apprehension of injury, when conceived, and offered by a mercenary and miserable interest, who leaves no trace of himself, save the sterucus and slime which belong to that reptile—even though it be endorsed by a "concern" much more respectable than the Manchester Whig, ever has, or ever can be. But enough of this—I have been told that during the races, much gaming existed here. I saw many individuals unknown to me, as well as were their avocations; were they gamblers? I care not; were they here with a view of witnessing the sports of the turf? 'tis unimportant to me. It is usual for sportsmen of every character to attend a race course; no man, at least I will not deny the unhappy influence the vice of gaming exercises over the healthfulness of society; none more willing for its prevention than myself. And pardon me, Mr. Stevens, and also your informant, when you are told that a means for the prevention of this crime, is always at hand; in the Revised Code, chap. 60, sec. 11, page 323, can be found a harsh, severe penalty for the offence, above alluded to, under which all such violations of the law must fall, if the proper means are used for enforcing it. I am (as aforesaid) an officer of the peace. Do you, Mr. Whig, or your informer, or any other individual, present to me a breach of the law within my jurisdiction, then observe whether I

do not resort to a surer, or more certain manner for the prevention of the evil practice, than all the idle and ephemeral vaunts in a newspaper, had that paper reputation and influence, one thousand and one times greater than the Manchester Whig. Remove the mote from thine own eye! Have you gamblers within your own town? be there any offenders against the act above referred to, within your own village? and are you disposed to keep "things decent?" Then, if you be, plant your artillery, call in your splendid writer, and perhaps you may find sufficient employment for both. I hope that in future no such insinuations may be repeated, as to me; it is my wish to avoid all collision, and even now I should have passed over the article in the Whig, had I not conceived it my duty to notice it.

WILLIAM H. HINES.

Col. Thomas H. Benton, has been elected a senator to Congress, from the state of Missouri for the next six years; the colonel's majority was 27 votes.

Two splendid mail coaches leave Lexington, tri-weekly for the south; one for Jackson, the other for Manchester, and one also tri-weekly for the north. Much is due our enterprising fellow-citizen Mr. Sims, for the indefatigable industry and attention, which has enabled him to preserve such regularity in his lines of stages. Passengers can go to any point of the union from Lexington; having the advantage of careful drivers, fine horses, and the most comfortable coaches.

The Rev. Mr. Black will preach a sermon to the Masonic Fraternity on Thursday, the 27th inst., at the Presbyterian Church, at 12 o'clock, M.

Col. W. W. Walton, Jos. Walton, and John Wyatt, Jr., went a few days since on a hunting excursion to Gov. Rannels' prairie, and killed (as huntsmen say "bagged") seven fine deer, two were lost in Black Creek, and some escaped "blooded." Now the way they walked into venison was a caution. Wish, Col., you would send us the melts next time.

A ball will be given in Lexington on the 27th inst. at which we hope to see the young and gay, from all quarters. Our friends, Col. Henry Morton and Otho W. Bell, Esq., are managers.—Fun a plenty.

A ball will be given in Tchula on Christmas Eve, the tickets of invitation are now pretty well distributed; attend, you young folks punctually. There will be good music, a fine room, and "lots of goodies."

We know most of the managers, and their determination to furnish an interesting party.

A good shoe maker and silver-smith, by establishing themselves in Lexington, would do well.

THE UNION BANK.

We are authorized to say that this institution will, on the first Monday of January next, commence issuing her notes payable on demand, and redeem them in specie when presented. She will also check on the North and on New Orleans for all her post notes, at the same rate as for her notes on demand—that is, at the current specie rates of exchange. This will be a virtual redemption of her post notes in specie.—Mississippian.

United States Senator.—The following are the names of the U. S. Senators whose term of service will expire in 1839.

Smith, Vermont; Webster, Massachusetts; Robinson, Rhode Island; Niles, Connecticut; Tallmadge N. York; Southard, New Jersey; McKean, Pennsylvania; Bayard, Delaware; Merric, Maryland; Trotter, Mississippi; Morris, Ohio; Tipton, Indiana; Benton, Missouri; Lyon, Michigan; Rieves, Virginia; Grundy, Tennessee.

* Has resigned his seat—Robert H. Williams has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

In Vermont, Connecticut, and Tennessee, Senators have already been chosen.

ALABAMA AGAINST THE WORLD FOR MAKING COTTON.

We learn that Thomas Billingsley, Esqr of Perry county, has gathered 13,000 lbs. of seed cotton from four and a half acres of land, and it is estimated that there is still left in the field 800 lbs, making over 3000 lbs. to the acre!! Beat this Texas, if you can. Mobile Adv.

From the Southern (Geo) Spy GEORGIA.

The following Preamble and Resolutions, were introduced by Mr. ECHOLS, of Walton, on Tuesday last, and five hundred copies were ordered to be printed, by the Senate—and were also introduced in the House on the same day by Mr. KELLY, of Houston, and two hundred copies ordered to be printed:

Whereas, A connexion between the General Government and corporate monied associations, the effect of which is to make the movements of the former dependent upon the operations of the latter, or by an alliance between them, to create a combined influence superior to the power of the people, is contrary to the spirit, and at war with the character and institutions of our country.—And Whereas, experience has signally demonstrated the utility of such connexion for all good purposes, and recent circumstances have fortunately dissolved. And whereas, the advocates of monied power have assumed such connexion and the establishment of a Bank of the United States to be indispensable aids to the General Government in its fiscal operation. And whereas, the preservation of the fabric of our Government in its original simplicity and purity, is matter of paramount importance, and such simplicity and purity are best preserved by the collection of the revenue by, and deposit of it, with officers selected by, and responsible to the people, to be disbursed by them under proper legislative restrictions, and if the revenue be so collected and disbursed without the agency of Banks, temptation to raise a revenue out of the people beyond the actual wants of the Government, it is to a great extent removed. And whereas, the sentiments of the people of Georgia on question essentially involving the purity, permanency, and consequent well-being of our institutions should be so proclaimed as not to be misunderstood.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia, in the General Assembly met, and it is hereby resolved by the authority of the same, That the recommendation of the President of the U. S. States to dispense with the agency of Banks in the collection and keeping of the revenue meets with our assent and co-operation.

Be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid That the measure of separating the Government from the monied institutions, as embodied in the Independent Treasury Act submitted to Congress at its recent session is a measure truly republican and can only excite the opposition of those who are the advocates of a Bank of the United States and the friends of a monied aristocracy.

Be it further resolved &c. That the General Government is able to conduct its fiscal operations without the agency of a Bank of the United States, and to create such an institution, with the immense power demanded for it by its friends, would be to construct a vast commercial and political machine alien to our institutions, the very movements and operations of which would destroy the genius and annihilate the spirit, if it did not entirely subvert the form of Republican Government.

Be it further resolved &c., That we will rally around and support the present Administration of the General Government in the effort it is making to sustain the cause of the people against the attacks of Bank monopolist, by endeavoring permanently to sever the Government from the Banks.

Be it further resolved &c., That we war not with our State institutions so long as they continue to confine themselves to the objects for which they were created, and are content to revolve within their legitimate sphere,—that they are corporations created for mere commercial purposes, and should not attempt to grasp political power, which they do when seek to link themselves with the Government.

Be it further resolved &c.; That a copy of the previous preamble and resolutions be forwarded by the Governor of this State to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Committee that was selected to draught by-laws for the government of the Holmes County Agricultural Society, met pursuant to adjournment on Thursday 6th inst., and unanimously adopted the following resolutions:—

1st. Resolved. That we associate ourselves into a society stiled the Holmes County Agricultural Society, for the promotion of domestic and agricultural industry. The meetings will always be held in Lexington.

2d. Resolved. That the members of this society be divided into three general committees, viz: 1st. A committee to examine and award premiums on cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, potatoes, &c. 2d. A committee to examine and award premiums on horses, cattle, hogs, &c. 3d. A committee to examine and award premiums on cotton and woolen goods of every description.

3d. Resolved. That we hold a fair annually at such times as may be agreed on by this society.

4th. Resolved. That all the members of the society on fare days appear dressed

in domestic manufactured goods, and the different committees wear the following badges: 1st committee, blue ribbon on the right shoulder; 2d committee, pink ribbon on the right shoulder; 3d committee, white ribbon on the right shoulder.

5th. Resolved. That the committees will examine any animal, article, &c., for any person who is not a member of the society and will report according to its merit, but premiums will be awarded only to members of the society.

6th. Resolved. That every member of this society will contribute a small amount for raising the funds for the payment of the premiums.

7th. Resolved. That this society appoint a Treasurer to keep the funds of the society, and pay out the premiums when awarded by the committees.

First Committee, on Cotton, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Potatoes, &c.

- Lemuel Bullock, Elisha Bell, John S. Tanner, A. V. Rowe, Daniel Blue, Sam'l Sample, Wade H. Turner, R. W. James, Thos. Land, George Stigler, A. G. Matchett, Thos. Durham, Jos. Bloxham, C. Z. Smith, J. D. Walker, Burrel Parker, D. Thomson, E. Sanders, B. G. Whitehead, Jesse Waddington, Jeff. Fatheree, Jones Harvey, T. B. Brown, N. C. Oglesby, J. H. Morrison, M. H. Falconer, Sam'l Long, Phillip McCarty, R. D. Scruggs, E. B. Harvey, W. Gilmon, J. Porter, J. Horton, W. S. Byrd.

Second Committee, on Horses, Cattle and Hogs.

- W. C. Williams, J. D. Shackelford, J. D. Patterson, C. C. Clark, Sam'l Barnett, John S. Ellis, A. Wilson, J. C. Hawlings, A. H. Morrison, W. W. Walton, I. S. Michell, W. Kirkwood, John E. Walker, W. A. Purdon, V. H. Carriway, I. W. Pickens, Anderson West, Aaron Spell, R. G. Seal, N. E. Rives, A. G. Otey, R. J. Davis, Jos. H. Townes, J. W. Davis, John Lehr, John Reeves.

Third Committee, on Cotton and Woolen Goods.

- James C. Bole, Thos. T. Land, J. A. Thomas, J. R. Plummer, A. M. Mayo, L. G. Galloway, Robt. Fisher, Roland Williams, Thos. Lockhart, J. C. Pickens, W. H. George, J. M. Brown, Arthur Hays, W. W. Usher, S. D. Bell, John Dean, J. S. Buines, W. L. Wilson, Lemuel Doty, B. W. Sanders, E. Pursell.

The society will meet on the third Monday in April. The Committees will on that day report on the premiums and agree on the fare day.

LEMUEL BULLOCK, J. R. PLUMMER, JOHN DEAN, A. WILSON, JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Acting Committee.

JACKSON, Nov. 25th, 1838

To COL. L. A. BESANCON,

Editor of the "Mississippi Free Trader."

DEAR SIR: I have noticed in your paper my nomination as a candidate for the United States Senate, in the place of Judge Trotter resigned, I have been solicited by persons from various parts of the State, to become a candidate for that station, and enquiries are constantly being made of me, whether I will permit my name to be used at the approaching election. In answer to the call in your paper and all other enquiries, I will state that I am not and will not be a candidate in opposition to Mr. Williams, who has received the Executive appointment of Senator. If that gentleman is a candidate, I will zealously support him and use all honorable means to secure his election. If he declines being a candidate, and the Democratic party will concentrate upon any member of that party, other than myself, I will sustain him with equal zeal, sincerity and good faith. In the present important crisis in public affairs, and when the parties in the Legislature of this State are equally divided it becomes every citizen sincerely attached to the political principles which he professes, to lay aside private preferences, personal advancement and sectional prejudices, if he can thereby secure the success of these principles, Entertaining these sentiments, I cheerfully forego all prospect of an election to the United States Senate, if I can thereby secure the success of the principles of the party to which I belong, and advance the election of one who sustains those principles.

I avail myself of this occasion to return my sincere thanks to all my friends, who have so warmly, and I doubt not sincerely, pressed me to become a candidate for the Senate. Such evidences of confidence and friendship, will never be effaced from my recollection, and will stimulate so to act in future, that I may feel conscious of deserving both.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, WM. M. GWIN.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

The Hammock Place, Nov. 16, 1838.

MAJ. A. M. WINN, AT LEXINGTON:—Sir, seeing your indefatigable efforts to improve in military discipline the 27th Regiment of the Mississippi Militia. On yesterday, and nevertheless the day was decidedly bad, and the officers had to be drilled in the Court House, and having no advantage of receiving any instruction by going through the different evolutions necessary. Yet I flatter you with having done infinite good to the officers present. And I hope the attention paid to you as drill officer, will in some degree compensate, or at least gratify you as drill officer. Having been informed, however, that you was so unfortunately as to lose your horse somewhere, (perhaps at Canton, Madison County.) I hope you will accept from me my bay horse Hammock, as a token of friendship and regard for your merits. Very respectfully Your obedient servant, E. W. SANDERS.

LEXINGTON, Nov. 17, 1838.

Dear Friend:—I have received your letter of yesterday, and I have perused it with that attention that is only due to the disinterested ebullition of true friendship.

The fine bay horse, Hammock, that you have been pleased to present to me as a token of your regard for me, I accept with feelings of gratitude more easily felt than described. As I think him a fine looking horse. I discover that he bears the name of your plantation, which is an evidence of the value you have hitherto set upon him; and the fact of his bearing that name, as given by yourself, makes him still more valuable in my estimation.

It is true that I lost my horse at Canton, but his place was supplied by Major Walker, of Madison County, who voluntarily loaned me one that was well adapted for the service in which I am employed. I shall never forget this act of kindness from him.

You are pleased to speak of the discharge of my duties as drill officer, in the most flattering terms. Much more so than I had any reason to expect from those who witnessed my imperfection in the discharge of my duties. Merit but seldom meets its just reward, but I fear that mine is more than doubly compensated. I should be glad to know that I had merited even half the respect and attention that has been shown to me in your county, as well as the counties through which I have passed; during the time that I have been in the discharge of my duty, as drill officer of the state.

If the officers have learned nothing from my instructions, the fault is not with them that paraded for drill; for their industry and anxiety to learn, not only in your county, but in every county I attended, far exceeded in my most sanguine expectations. But I have good reasons for hoping that in many instances my instruction has been of considerable credit to those who appeared for drilling on the proper days.

The study of military tactics is like all other studies; there is no beauty in the system until its importance is understood; and when once convinced of the importance, and of the proper use of each motion and each evolution, the mind will dwell upon it with wonder and astonishment, and it is a system that when once understood, never loses its novelty, or its value.

If a teacher wishes his scholars to acquire knowledge quickly, he should impress upon their minds the importance of the study he is undertaking, and the ultimate advantage to be derived from it when completed. Just so with a drill instructor; he may perform all the evolutions as laid down, and understand their use perfectly, but unless he can so explain and impart his knowledge to those he commands so as to arrest their attention, it will be a dry study, and the officer will have the mortification of discovering that he is not wanted.

I shall ever remember with pleasure the kind attention I received from the officers of Holmes County, whom I had the very distinguished honor to command; and also from the citizens generally. In conclusion, I return to you the sincere thanks and esteem of your friend and obedient servant, A. M. WINN.

To LIEUT. E. W. SANDERS, Franklin, Holmes County, Miss.

There was a report in circulation in New-Orleans, at our latest dates, stating that the French fleet had commenced a bombardment of Vera Cruz and had embarked 3,000 troops to attack that city by land. Manchester Gazette.

A Caustic Hit.—Piron, the French author, having been taken up by the watchman of the night in the streets of Paris, was carried, on the following morning before the lieutenant of Police, who haughtily interrogated him concerning his business or profession.

"I am a poet sir," said Piron. "Oh, oh! a poet, are you?" said the magistrate, "I have a brother who is a poet." "Then we are even," said Piron, "for I have a brother who is a fool."

There is no society, says Bulwer, however free and Democratic, where wealth will not create an aristocracy.