

THE HORNET.

TOUCH—AND WE STING.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, August 1, 1843.

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Y & TERRETT.

OF THIS PAPER.

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DOLLAR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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of every description, executed

BOND-PAYING MEETING.

At a meeting of the "Bond-Paying Democratic" of Adams county, held in pursuance to a public call this day, 29th May, 1843, at the City Hall:

On motion of J. A. Vanhosen, Esq., Dr. J. A. McPheeters was called to the Chair, and Thos. S. Muxce appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed in a most eloquent and forcible manner by Col. Lewis Sanders, advocating the views of the Bond-paying portion of the Democratic party of the State, and recommending the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

He was followed by Capt. John B. Nevitt, in support of the principle, but recommending a Convention of all the Democracy of the State, to make another effort to harmonize.

Gen. John A. Quitman responded, showing the impracticability of such a course, and suggested that arguments addressed to People was the only feasible manner of reconciling the differences existing in the party.

The appointment of the committee being called for—the Chair appointed Col. L. Sanders, Jr., Gen. John A. Quitman, Dr. S. A. Cartwright, J. A. Vanhosen, Esq., P. L. Claiborne, R. C. Ballard and Dr. H. N. Lloyd.

On motion of J. A. Vanhosen, Esq., Jas. A. Johnson, Esq., and Col. P. B. Harrison, were added to the committee.

On motion, the meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock, to receive the report of the committee.

CITY HALL, 29th May, 1843, 4 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting assembled pursuant to adjournment.

When Gen. Quitman in behalf of the committee, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which, on motion, were received:

WHEREAS, it is manifest that the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention have not received the approbation of a majority of the Democratic party;—and Whereas, notwithstanding the implied understanding, in said convention, to the contrary, the question of repudiating the bonds of the State, given for stock in the Planters' and Union Banks, has become a test question in the approaching canvass for the election of State officers—Therefore,

Resolved, That while we approve of the leading objects and purposes of the resolutions lately passed in Jefferson county, at a bond-paying meeting, we believe that it is not expedient or advisable that a convention should be held or proposed at said meeting.

Resolved, That the doctrine which teaches that the people will support the government of their own choice, pay the debts which their own agents, acting under their instructions, may contract in their name, and maintain the honor and plighted faith of the republic inviolate, is a democratic doctrine, and Thomas Jefferson is its author, who boldly maintained the identical doctrine, in the infancy of democracy, against the sneers of the British and their opposition of Hamilton and the Federal Junta, whose main argument in favor of high tariffs, big banks, monopolies, exclusive privileges, and such like devices for taxing labor, indirectly, was founded on the assumption, that the people, in the aggregate, had not sufficient virtue and magnanimity to pay their honest debts and support the government, as Jefferson contended they had.

Resolved, That those who would take advantage of the misfortunes of the people of Mississippi, to preach to them the seductive doctrine of repudiation, encouraging them to go to the polls to get rid of their State debts, may call such a procedure democracy, if they please; but it is suicidal democracy, because it strikes a deadly blow at the vitals of the body politic, desecrates the institution of the ballot-box to the worst of all purposes, and would ultimately pull down upon the community an intolerable anarchy, the arch enemy of democracy—which has swallowed up so many republics.

Resolved, That the ballot-box is a democratic institution, and was never intended to supercede the strong box, or be used in the liquidation of debts, nor was it intended to supercede judicial investigation in questions of matter of facts relating to dollars and cents—pounds, shillings and pence, otherwise courts would be useless, the electioneering would become the all-absorbing business, and swallow up law, liberty and every thing else.

Resolved, That borrowed money ought to be paid, and if the acts pledging the faith of the State to borrow it had been deemed unconstitutional by the people of Mississippi, they would have repudiated the said acts of their Governor and Legislature, and not touched a dollar of the money; but in as much as the plea of unconstitutionality was not set up until long after the money obtained on the faith of the State was brought into the State and spent, the plea of unconstitutionality is unavailable, unjust, and anti-democratic: because, not being timely made, those who lent the money on the faith of the State were deprived of the legal privilege of seizing on the funds unconstitutionally obtained, before the said funds were squandered upon the political partisans and friends of the Union Bank.

Resolved, That, admitting the truth of the premises of the repudiators, that the Governor and Legislature betrayed the trust imposed in them, and violated the constitution, in pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of the Union Bank bonds, still nothing will justify State repudiation on constitutional

grounds, at so late a day as pay-day, but an entire ignorance, on the part of the people, of said overt act of their Governor and Legislature; but in as much as the said acts were timely published and spread abroad among the people, and met with no protest from them for two years or more, while the money was being distributed to greedy bank partisans, and noisy politicians of both parties, the State is, to all intents and purposes, as much bound by the said acts as if they had been in strict conformity to the constitution; because the said acts, meeting with no protest from the people cannot annul their own acts, or the acts of their agents after they have once approved them, otherwise the people cannot be the sovereign people which democracy contend that they are.

Resolved, That, holding to the doctrine of Jefferson, in the sense he meant it to apply, that "one generation cannot bind another, and all others in succession forever"—we do not assume a part but the whole doctrine of Jefferson on this subject, and admit, with him, that the generation which has no right in nature to bind all future generations, has nevertheless, a perfect right both in law and nature to bind itself, and hence, therefore, we hold it to be a sacred duty of the present generation, which has run the State in debt, to pay the debt as soon as possible, and not impose the burthen on some future generation, which, according to Jefferson, has no right in nature, though it will have in law, to pay it, in as much as that future generations cannot, as the present, be accused of spending any portion of the borrowed money in drinking Champagne and eating Oyster suppers.

Resolved, That at the very time the anti-democratic doctrine of repudiation is tarnishing the glory, impeaching the honesty, and destroying the credit of the State of Mississippi, it is affording a cover and a shelter for an unprincipled set of men to rob the good people of the State with impunity, under the pretext of befriending them; because, while the people have been listening to the doctrine of repudiation, many of the debtors of the Union Bank, the loudest repudiators, have been carrying their property out of the State, and thus robbing the State of so much of the available assets of the Union Bank, which, but for the dust thrown into the eyes of the people by the doctrine of repudiation, would have been timely seized by the State authorities, as the property of the State, as it lawfully is.

Resolved, That repudiation of State debts is not a democratic doctrine, because it is in direct opposition to those principles of honesty and good faith, on which all sound and durable republics are founded.

Resolved, That repudiation is not democratic, because it is disavowed by the democrats of Virginia and New York, and every other State in the Union.

Resolved, That the present plea of unconstitutionality, which has lately been set up, to give repudiation a democratic coloring, is not well founded in substance and essence, because it has been brought in as an after-thought, by the repudiating members of the Legislature, long after the first reasons for repudiation, assigned by ex-Governor McNutt, which contained no constitutional objections, were found to be unsatisfactory and untenable, and consequently has no claim to any democratic merit, otherwise it would have been made in the first instance, and in good time for those who loaned their money, on the faith of the State of Mississippi to have got it back again.

Resolved, That public faith is a jewel of inestimable value, and an honest name is the most that many of us can leave to our children, whatever abatement, therefore, that repudiation might make in the tax-bill of the rich, would be made at a sacrifice of the good name and character of both the rich and the poor of the good people of Mississippi, and hence repudiation should be rejected, both on the score of principle and policy.

Resolved, That we hold to the maxim of Thos. H. Benton, union, concession, harmony, every thing for the cause, nothing for men, but the cause must be the over glorious cause of Jeffersonian democracy, which makes all the world love us and wish us well, and not the cause of repudiation, which is fast bringing republican institutions into disrepute, and making all the world hate us.

Resolved, That while the flag of repudiation is hoisted in our land, every patriot of every party should let no calculations of a temporary defeat or success of a party to which he belongs, tie his hands from putting forth his whole strength to pull it down, as it is alike dangerous and destructive to the common country of both parties.

Resolved, That as no party trammels prevented the gallant sons of Mississippi during the late war with Great Britain from hastening to drive back the invaders of their common country, regardless of what party at home, democrat or federal, might profit by their absence, the time has arrived when Mississippi should be herself again, cease for a moment to squabble on mere party politics, but rising superior to all party influences, meet the question of repudiation as paramount to all other questions, put down the common enemy, and settle their party differences afterwards.

Resolved, That we consider the issue as now fully made up for the coming canvass between an honorable redemption on the one hand, and on the other an unwarrantable repudiation of the public faith, and that the bond-payers, in

the democratic ranks, cannot co-operate with the repudiating party, and support their candidates for State offices, without an absolute surrender of all principle, nor without placing themselves before the world in the attitude of practical advocates and promoters of the heresy, and aiders and abettors of the mischief of repudiation.

Resolved, That the principles for which we contend, are the great, sacred, and immutable principles of public justice, honesty and good faith, "sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish," as a party, we will maintain them with our voices, our votes, and our property, against political friends and political foes.

Resolved, That we will not suffer ourselves to be deterred from doing our duty to our principles, ourselves and our country, by the artful clamor raised against "dividing and distracting the republican party." We belong to the ranks of the people as distinguished from the politicians and place-hunters. We regard honesty as the best policy, whether for States, for individuals, or for parties, and whenever any party abandons principles for policy, and forsakes what is right for what is expedient, it is the duty of the patriot to use his best exertions to reform the errors and abuses of such a party.

Resolved, That in a republican government, deriving its support, as every popular government must, from popular opinion, and resting for its security on public confidence, to impair that confidence by depriving it of a character for fidelity to its solemn engagements, is to strike a blow at the pillars and foundations of the social fabric—it is stabbing the system in its heart.

Resolved, That the attempt to make Mississippi respectable in the eyes of mankind, by calling to its aid the pretended authority of illustrious names, and tracing its paternity to Jefferson and other fathers of the democratic creed, is to profane the names of the immortal sages and patriots, whom we delight to honor as the pioneers and apostles of our political faith. We deny that those eminent men ever held or taught, that those who borrow money and use it and enjoy the same, are not bound in honor and fairness to return it in their generation. On the contrary, we maintain that the fundamental maxim of those mortal fathers, was that those who contract by a pledge of the public faith, and receive a consideration, were bound to tax themselves for a prompt and punctual payment of the debt, and not throw the burthen upon a future generation.

Resolved, That even if it could be shown that we are wrong in our reading of the text of the republican fathers, we have yet left a still higher authority than they, with which to confront the dogma of repudiation, viz: The law of God requires all men to be just and honest, and no human authority—nay, not of all the politicians on earth can avail to nullify or contravene this divine statute.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the capacity and integrity of the Honorable Thos. H. Williams, of Pontotoc, and recommend him as a suitable candidate to be supported by the bond-payers of Mississippi, for the office of Governor, at the coming election in November next.

Mr. Claiborne, who differed with the other portion of the committee in their suggestions, offered a series of resolutions, which he advocated with great zeal, expressing the declared constitutional indebtedness existing upon the State in the Planters' Bank bonds, and recommending that proper measures be taken by our Legislature to provide for this obligation, but that the bonds of the Union Bank should be submitted to the courts of the country.

Gen. Quitman responded to Mr. Claiborne, in support of the preamble and resolutions as reported by the committee, and upon the question being called, they were triumphantly adopted.

After the adoption of the report of the committee, Capt. Nevitt introduced the following resolution, which was (declared by the Chair adopted, by a majority of two of those voting) acted on by the meeting, under the impression that it did not conflict with the resolutions previously adopted. The Chair not being acquainted with the sentiments of the voters, counted all who voted, amongst whom were several anti-bonders, and one or two who misapprehended the purport of the resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend and earnestly invite all democrats, of whatever persuasion on the bond-paying question, to hold primary meetings throughout the State, in the several counties, and appoint delegates, with power to settle all questions of difference in the democratic party of this State, on the 4th day of July next.

On motion of Mr. Vanhosen,

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be furnished the papers of the city for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

J. A. MCPHEETERS, Ch'n.

Thos. S. MUXCE, Sec'y.

It is a fact worthy of note, that R. S. Graves, the late Repudiating Treasurer, of the Repudiating party, of Repudiating Mississippi, who lately carried his Repudiating doctrine into practice, was the first man who introduced into the Legislature of the State a Petition to Repudiate the Union Bank Bonds!—Crede.

An Athenian who was lame in one foot on joining the army, being laughed at by the soldiery on account of his lameness, said, 'I came here to fight, not to run.'

Experiments and Observations on the Production of Butter.

At a late meeting of the Highlander Agricultural Society at Scotland, a paper entitled "Experiments and Observations on the Production of Butter," by Professor Traill, was read by the author. These experiments were made in connection with the late Gerard, of Liverpool, who had paid much attention to the subject, and assistance was occasionally given by Dr. Bostock, now in London. The experimenters had a dairy of four, sometimes of five cows at their disposal; but after numerous preliminary trials, they found that the numerical results, on the quantity of the butter obtained, were most uniform and satisfactory, when each experiment was made on a few pints only. The process could thus be carried on in glass vessels, which enabled them to observe the progress of the operation, to collect the produce more carefully, and use a more delicate balance to ascertain the weight of the butter obtained. This likewise enabled them to make the comparative experiments on the same milk, on the same day, a point regarded as of essential importance, as the richness, even of the same cow's milk, is liable to vary considerably from day to day, according to the nature of her food, health, and possibly, too, according to the state of the weather. The time which had elapsed since the last calving was also found to have much influence on the quantity of the butter.

The quantity of butter was smallest, and the proportion of cheesy matter greatest, just after calving; and generally speaking, the milk of those cows which yielded the least quantity was richest in butyrous matter.

One of the principal objects in view was to ascertain the comparative advantages of churning:

1. Sweet cream alone.
2. Sweet milk and cream together.
3. Sour cream or that slightly acid.
4. Sour milk and cream together.
5. Scalded cream, or what is called clotted cream, as practiced in Devonshire.

The principal results of the experiments are the following:

1. That the addition of some cold water during churning, facilitates the process, or the separation of the butter; especially when the cream is thick and the weather hot.
2. The cream alone is more easily churned than a mixture of cream and milk.
3. The butter produced from sweet cream has the finest flavor, when fresh, and appears to keep longest without becoming rancid; but that the buttermilk so obtained is poor, and small in quantity.
4. That scalding the cream according to the Devonshire method, yields the largest quantity of butter, which, if intended for immediate use, is agreeable to the palate, and readily saleable; but if intended to be salted, is more liable to acquire, by keeping, a rancid flavor.

The process of scalding is troublesome, and the milk, after the removal of the cream is poor and often would be unsaleable from the taste it has acquired from heating.

5. That churning the milk and cream together, after they have become slightly acid seems to be the most economical process on the whole; because it yields a large quantity of excellent butter, and the buttermilk is good quality, a point of some importance where buttermilk is largely used as an article of diet, as it is in Lancashire.

6. That the keeping of butter in a sound state appears to depend on its being obtained as free from uncombined albumen, or casein and water, as it can be by means of washing and working when taken from the churn.

The author mentioned the interesting fact that, in the course of his experiments, he found when sweet milk and cream were churned together, and though cold water was added, after an hour and a half, and then after three hours' churning, not a particle of butter was obtained.

WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Hear, and learn to be silent.
Be silent, and learn to understand.
Understand, and learn to remember.
Remember, and learn to act accordingly.
All that you see, judge not.
All that you know, tell not.
All that you can do, do not—(except what's good)

- By praying, you lose not.
- By giving alms, you impoverish not.
- By being unjust, you enrich not.
- By lying, you profit not.
- By profane swearing, you get disgrace.
- Wealth lost, some lost.
- Health lost, much lost.
- Virtue lost, more lost.
- Soul lost, all lost.

Whenever you speak any thing, think well, and look narrowly what you speak; where you speak; when you speak; of whom you speak; and to whom you speak; lest you bring yourself into great trouble.

An Editor Courting.—An absent-minded editor having courted a girl and applied to her father, the old man said:

"Well, you want my daughter; what sort of settlement will you make? What will you give her?"

"Give her!" cried the editor, looking up vacantly; oh! I'll give her a puff!"

To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.—Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it. It will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble of preparing it.