

# THE HORNET.

BY G. W. H. BROWN & W. D. TERRETT.

CARROLLTON:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1843.



"A LOUD PULL—A STRONG PULL—AND A PULL ALL TOGETHER—AND THE DAY IS Ours."

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KYENTON, V.

**Whig Bond-paying Ticket**  
OF MISSISSIPPI.

For Governor,  
**GEORGE R. CLAYTON,** of Lowndes.

Secretary of State,  
**LEWIS G. GALLOWAY,** of Holmes.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
**AMOS R. JOHNSON,** of Hinds.

For State Treasurer,  
**WILLIAM HARDEMAN,** of Madison.

For State Senator,  
**COL. WILLIAM BOUTH,**

For the House of Representatives,  
**T. S. AYRES,**  
**A. HARDY.**

## Democratic Bond-paying Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS,

**V. E. HOWARD,** of Hinds,  
**JO. DUNBAR,** of Jefferson,  
**W. G. KENDALL,** of Yalobusha,  
**JOHN GILMER,** of Lowndes.

Col. J. J. HODGE, of Carrollton, has requested us to announce him as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Vice-Chancery Court, which compose the counties of Carroll, Holmes, Choctaw, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie. August 24th, 1843.

G. W. H. MAHR has requested us to announce his name as a candidate for Clerk of the District Court of Chancery, held at Carrollton, for the District composed of the counties of Holmes, Choctaw, Carroll, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie, at the next November election. August 10, 1843.

J. S. JOHNSON, Esq., has requested us to announce his name as a candidate for Clerk of the Vice-Chancery Court, to be holden at Carrollton, composing the counties of Carroll, Holmes, Choctaw, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie. Sept. 5, 1843.

We are requested to announce the name of HENRY MORTON, as a candidate for Clerk of the Vice-Chancery Court, to be holden at Carrollton, composing the counties of Carroll, Holmes, Choctaw, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie. Sept. 7, 1843.

## WHO VOTED FOR THE BANKRUPT LAW?

Not long since, agreeably to previous appointment, the candidates for the Legislature of this county met at Carr's Mills and made speeches. Collins Hemingway spoke first in opposition to his opponent, T. S. Ayres, and among other things took a decided stand against the Bankrupt Law, and abused every person who had taken the lawful privilege of its benefits. He seemed to hold the law in utter contempt, and to think that no honest man could countenance it in any manner whatever. Well, kind reader, (and you particularly, unfortunate and honest bankrupts,) what will you think of this man Hemingway, if we prove to your entire satisfaction that he voted for this very same Bankrupt Law which he now so bitterly opposes. Had not such men been in public life, no such law would have covered the pages of our Government code.

Now for the proof. When Mr. Ayres rose and had touched upon many other inconsistencies of Hemingway, he took up the House Journals of 1840 and turned to page 861 and showed to those present, that he voted, while a member of the Legislature from this county in that year, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use every exertion in their power for the passage of a general Bankrupt Law. When this came out Hemingway's ghastly and cadaverous form—his wild and languid look, told a tale to the audience that was any thing but flattering and indicative of success. Little did he think that the hobby he had mounted, was to be knocked so suddenly from under him by Mr. Ayres, and he left sprawling on the ground before the eyes of a respectable and intelligent audience. But it was even so. And we hope to God, that all men, be they whigs or democrats, who pursue the inconsistent path as that followed by Hemingway, may meet with that fate they so justly deserve. Being a full-blooded repudiator, Hemingway assumes the right of repudiating every thing that does not exactly suit his taste at the present. As well might a mother repudiate and kick from presence her offspring, and expect countenance and affection from her acquaintances, as for Hemingway to expect the people to vote for him after he has fathered the Bankrupt Law, and now after it is on the wane and a somewhat puny object,

to cry out against it and say that he always had entertained for it the most utter contempt.

Friend, are you opposed to the Bankrupt Law? If so, upon what principle of consistency can you support Hemingway? If the law had not been passed, then there would have been no necessity for your abusing many of your fellow-men, who have embraced the benefits of that law. When you wish to destroy and remove an evil, always begin your work at the root of that evil, else it will be doubtful whether its removal can be effected or not. Hemingway is a small root of that tree called the bankrupt law, and if you wish it destroyed, it would be as well to trace it up and tear it from the trunk that it may wither and die, and the tree be the more easily thrown from its foundation. Do not begin to strip the tree of its limbs and foliage, by heaping abusive epithets upon unfortunate bankrupts, for that is worse than folly, and is only preparing the tree for a still thicker cluster of sprigs and other growth. We ensure this vein for no other reason than that he voted for the Bankrupt Law, or in other words that he voted requesting our Senators and instructing our Representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to secure its passage, and now when he finds that it has become unpopular, to turn round and abuse the law and all bankrupts. Are you an unfortunate bankrupt, and willing to stand idly by and hear a man impugn your motives—a man too who voted for the law—and yet have neither the bravery nor firmness to expose the designs of that man?—We hope not! On the other hand, can there be a man in the county, who is opposed to the Bankrupt Law, so base as to vote for Hemingway, when they know full well that HE VOTED FOR THAT LAW? If there be such, let them never dare open their mouths in opposition to bankrupts.

If any gentleman should doubt the facts we have thus hastily put forth, let him either refer to the House Journals of 1840, page 861, or call on us, when the proof shall be given.

Collins Hemingway, the bull-dog of the repudiating party of Carroll county, notices in his paper of the 5th inst, the communication of Mr. Hardy which appeared in the last Hornet. In this notice it is to be seen very plainly that Hemingway has felt the force of Hardy's remarks, and that he is suffering under the keen strokes of his lash. He seems to think that it is wrong in the bond-payers to offer objections against Maj. Kennedy and Gen. Brown, while at the same time Mr. Hardy is known to be connected with the Morton Bank. Now, sir, not presuming you to be a fool, we will undertake to explain to you the difference between a bond-paying bank debtor and an anti-bond paying bank debtor. The former is in favor of paying his debts at all hazards—the latter class goes on the whole hog swindling repudiation principle—that is, steal all you can and hold on to it as tight as "grim death to a dead nigger." This is your doctrine, and we are of the firm opinion that no honest man will uphold you in it.

As Hemingway has not told the truth relative to Mr. Hardy's connection with the Morton Bank, but on the contrary made it his business to traverse the county and misrepresent and LIE about the matter, it would be as well perhaps for him hereafter to "lay low and keep dark," else he may find himself in safety from the ferocity of Davy Jones' dogs.

## MAJ. B. KENNEDY.

When this gentleman got up on the first day of our Court and attempted a reply to the speech of Mr. Ayres, and when he found that his heart had entirely failed him, it was a rich treat and a source of great merriment to the spectators, to see him jump entirely over the questions at issue, and commence arguing that inasmuch as Mr. Ayres was not running for the Senate, that therefore he had no right to scrutinize his acts before the public. Drowning men will catch at straws however, & as Mr Kennedy was in the last agonies of a political death, it was to be presumed he would seize hold of any and every thing to keep his head above the surface of the boiling cauldron into which he had been thrown. Never do we recollect in our life-time, of having heard a man, other than on this occasion, contend that a VOTER had no right to examine his course while in public life, and he at the same time asking the suffrages of the people.

Maj. Kennedy, will you be so kind and condescending, inasmuch as you have attempted to enlist sympathy in your behalf because Mr. Ayres has held you up to the public gaze, as to give your reasons for meeting that gentleman on the stump in the year 1841, when he was a candidate and you were not. You will recollect, sir, that the opponents of Mr. Ayres (Herring and Wadlington) were on the spot at the time, but they were considered by you as two small swivels not capable of making very loud reports, and you mounted yourself upon the stand as the eighteen pounder of the repudiating party. This was at Shongalo, sir, and although you left the field bleeding and

badly crippled, yet we heard none of the pitiful whinnings which you endeavored to use at this place for effect. Did Mr. Ayres then follow the course which you are now pursuing? No sir, he did not! But on the contrary he was pleased to get a fair crack at you and your principles. You were treated with less lenity at that time than you have been since. The truth is Maj., it will never do to let the people into the secret of your acts while you were in the Legislature voting for and borrowing money from the Union Bank, because they are mighty judges of these rights, and will be very apt to REPUDIATE you on the first Monday and Tuesday in November next. But as you are a politician on a large scale, you certainly require a great deal of repeating on a small scale!

After what has been said, we are fully satisfied that Maj. Kennedy will feel ashamed of the manner in which he has acted, and hereafter cease the practice of some like a man.

Persons indicted for the Hornet, will please make it convenient to pay up. Many of our Agents have made in their hands, would we would like to see remitted through the Post Office, provided no other mode of conveyance can be had. Testimony in other solvent bank paper will answer our purpose.

By the way, as there is to be a real Water-law defect with a majority of the candidates, we think it advisable to strike while the iron is hot." Gentlemen, look!

We notice that the "Southern Reformer," (God save the mark) a repudiating paper published at the City of Jackson, has the name of Maj. G. F. Neill, of this place, among a list of repudiators who are summoned to act as a vigilance committee in this county, at the next November election. You have missed the mark, gentlemen, the Maj. spurns the dishonest and dishonorable doctrine of repudiation. If you had had noticed the list of Prosecuting Attorneys for this State, among them you would have found the Maj's name. Instead of being a vigilant disciple of repudiation and all other such criminal doctrines, (Maj. Neill is the very reverse, and is one of the servants of the State has done every thing in his power to ferret out thefts and other villainies, and on more than one occasion, has procured comfortable lodgings in the Penitentiary for men who are crimes, in the sight of some, would not be considered greater than those committed by many of the leading Repudiators.

## KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That Benjamin Kennedy who is the repudiating candidate for the Senate from this county, voted, while a member of the Legislature from Copiah county, to pledge the faith of the State for the very same five millions of bonds now outstanding against her. Not satisfied with binding the sacred honor of the People for the redemption of this amount of bonds, he urged, while acting in the capacity of a director of the bank, the sale of five millions more upon the same condition on which the others had been parted with—thus showing to the people of Mississippi and to the whole world, that he either knew the bonds had been constitutionally sold or that he had committed perjury—because he urged the sale of the other five millions of bonds after the passage of the Supplemental Charter; and contends to this day that the original charter was good and binding on the People. Now it is immaterial with us whether the original charter is binding or whether the Supplement is worthless. It is sufficient for us to know that Mr. Kennedy urged the additional sale of bonds under the force of both these Charters. How dare he have the brass, after acting thus traitorously, to face an honest man and solicit his vote.

This is not all that should be kept before the People. Maj. Kennedy, in accepting a directorship and borrowing large sums of money from the bank, either believed it constitutionally organized, or collegued with other bad men in perpetrating a wholesale fraud upon the People. Many an honest laborer was cheated out of his month's labor by the sum Maj. Kennedy borrowed—because just so soon as he shifted off the amount on hand, he turned round and cursed the bank—declared it a thieving concern; and he all the while helping it to thieve, by borrowing and passing its paper. At the November election, honest whigs and democrats, you will be called upon to condemn or sanction by your votes, the acts of this man. Think you our revolutionary sires would have trusted the traitor Arnold a second time, after he had bartered away his country for a little filthy lucre? No, never!

Maj. Kennedy calls himself a democrat, and no doubt expects that party to vote for him; but if there be any with stomachs capable of swallowing such a dose, we do positively pity them. Say the democrats, we are opposed to a United States Bank, and to all other banks? If this be a fact, gentlemen democrats, with what sort of consistency can you stick to Mr. K., and give him your support. In the year 1837, at a barbecue given by the citizens of Shongalo, he delivered a toast favoring the establishment of a United States Bank, and

was the most noisy fellow in your county, dilating upon the beauties and benefits of the banking system. At that time, however, he had not accumulated enough property from the banks to satisfy his voracious hankering for foul gain. Every body knows, or should know, that he owes his present easy circumstances in life, to the spoils obtained from various banking institutions. But at this late day, the mere mention of banks in his presence, brings on spasms—O, never mention it! We would not, Maj., but then the people might say this was "black ingratitude" in us, inasmuch as we are the guardians of their rights—the Gabriel to smother the tramp of steam when enemies are lurking in the neighborhood.

Not being satisfied with his support of the "big money," (Maj. went it with the force of benevolent power, for every little ship-plate involving concern that was brought to the notice of the Legislature. He voted for a joint county banking establishment at this place, based upon a turn-pike through some portion of the swamp. He voted for a like county concern to be established in the Tallahatchie swamp, based also upon a road turn-pike from Charleston, in Tallahatchie county, to Lowndes. Friend, did you ever hear of the West Estate Bank of Columbus—the most infamous thieving den that ever harbored pirates—well, whether you have or not, the respectable Maj. went the whole hog for it.—Wonder if he did not come the Old Soldier over the bars for a little of their ransom for God knows, the whole concern could not have paid out one dollar in specie! This is not all. He voted for another ship-plate shop of a little place called Philadelphia, in Neshoba county. It is said that the sheriff of this county, when he leaves upon a horse, puts it in the court house for safe keeping. Governor Morton vetoed many of these bills, and thereafter the Maj. was always found re-voting to pass them over his head.

Democrats of Carroll, can you through the instrumentality of any one, be induced to vote for such a man, if so we are sadly mistaken in forming our opinion of you. We believe you will not, but on the contrary set your seal of disapprobation on the acts of such men.

Notice the Address of Henry Dickenson, candidate for Vice Chancellor, who appears in to-day's paper. Mr. Dickenson seeks the office, to which he is aspiring, upon merit alone, without reference to politics. He is a refined and polished gentleman, and from the little acquaintance we made with him, it is our decided opinion he would make an excellent Officer. The members of the bar, who should know best, are unanimous in his favor, without distinction of parties.

To our Democratic friends we would say—read the speech of Col. Thomas H. Williams, delivered before an unprecedented gathering of the citizens of De Soto county, on the 18th ult. Thomas H. Williams is well known to the Democracy of this State, as their bond-paying candidate for Governor. Around his standard and under his unpolluted banner, will thousands of true and honest democrats rally. They will proclaim to the world their determination to repudiate repudiation.

Our little friend Printer of the Middleton paper says—"We are almost starved having pitched our tent with nothing to eat." Altho' there has been severe "rubbing" between us, old boy, yet if neither Hemingway, who puffs himself weekly through your paper, nor any one of the many repudiators of this county, will give you food to prevent starvation, just consider the string of our latch sticking out—give it a pull and walk in, where you will find at least enough eatables to prevent starvation.

Had you taken our advice, your present fate never would have overtaken you. This thing of a married man depending upon repudiators for daily bread, is not the thing it is reputed to be. At the close of day he will be very apt to retire with an empty craw. But for this he should not grumble—the fold he is in should be a bar to all gnawing and hungry whinnings.

## CARROLL COUNTY, Oct. 3rd., 1843.

Messrs. Brown & Terrett: I noticed an article in a late number of the Middleton paper, over the signature of "Pet-ticoucouwer," purporting to give the particulars of my connection with the Morton Bank, as stated by Col. Hemingway in a speech at Carr's Mills. Said statement is erroneous, and calculated to produce false impressions with the community—to injure me, not only as a candidate for the Legislature, but as a private citizen.

To cause these misstatements to recoil upon the head of the perpetrator, it is only necessary for me to submit the facts to a generous and confiding public, who will never tion of intriguing demagogues. Justice to myself, to the station I am seeking, and the community at large, demand that I should give a full and satisfactory explanation. I did, as stated, take stock in that institution to the amount of \$1,600—that I gave that amount in Union bank paper to the President, and he handed me the same amount back in

notes of the Morton Bank, which I never borrowed one dollar from. I did I ever attempt to do so. I issued no bonds to be put in circulation; these were none of my own. The President, Col. Morton, issued an amount of notes for me, which I do not know for what, and on what standing. When the institution was a calculation made for me, to ascertain what amount it would date the entire liability of the report of that investigation, I would per cent. on the whole amount would accomplish that and also amount demanded of me, which I stated, only exchanged to Union for that of Morton, which fully satisfied of this being a fact that a bill should be filed for the sole purpose that justice be done to both the stock and to the course of mine did not favor views and wishes of those who ter into large speculations in substitution, and they commenced Circuit and Justice's Court. I found this course had been intended ruin and destruction to the stockholder, and to see the ruin, I immediately gave my bill of sale for my negroes, in other words on earth, there who had acted thus, into the where I knew a final settlement. At this time a bill is filed against banking association, and the remainder of my property, a time for any judgment or award be obtained against me.

This, sir, is a true statement in one dollar by speculation or stock, but on the contrary have an unwilling to surrender all I possess against me. Collins Hemingway degenerated to a very low and the cause he is advocating—his hopes of success, else he resorted to the low and degrading and misrepresenting practice. He will ere long find the condemnation, arrayed against an ungenerous course.

Yours with respect,  
ABRAHAM

## ADDRESS

OF  
**HENRY DICKINSON,**  
OF COLUMBUS,  
A CANDIDATE FOR THE  
OFFICE OF VICE CHANCELLOR  
STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

To the Voters in the Counties of Oktibeha, Noxubee, Winona, Chickasaw, Pontotoc, Tippah, Itawamba, Monroe, Lafayette, De Soto, Tunica, Coahoma, Neshoba, Carroll, Tallahatchie, Hattaw and Neshoba.

Follow-citizens:— I am a candidate for Vice Chancellor, and would be very gratifying to become personally acquainted with you, but believing it impossible to do so, I have taken this method of announcing myself to the public, and of making myself known among the voters of the State. I have resided in the town of Columbus, in the practice of the Law; and in regard to my qualifications for the important and interesting office of Chancellor, I would respectfully refer to the members of the Bar, and other persons in the District with whom I am acquainted.

Respectfully,  
**HENRY DICKINSON,**  
September 21st, 1843.

## SPECIE AND FREE TRADE.

The Washington Spectator, in stating that the specie now in the States is estimated at \$120,000,000 amount than has ever been in the one time, exclaims—"What a state this upon all the predictions of (meaning thereby the whigs), how has this specie been brought into the country? Why, by the whigs, which the Spectator and other one-sided free trade, assail so at the very moment that they are beneficial effects, and exult over that law been passed, and used to import from abroad what we stood when the whigs came into wit: 20 per cent. duties,) instead of 000 of specie in the United States not now have had, we verily believe 000, for, instead of the \$20,000,000 which have flowed into the country, the balance of trade in our favor have probably sent \$40,000,000, just the balance of trade against us.

To exemplify the remark recently laid before the British Parliament that the export of British goods to the States, in the year 1842, is \$1,000,000 value than they have been in 1833, and that they were less than one-half than the average amount of the nine preceding years—the exports of British goods to the States from 1833 to 1841 (both inclusive) the value of £7,880,000, while in 1842 were not more than £3,588,800 (the free trade men,) if we deduct from England, she will be less than so we shall lose in the sale of more than we gain by refusing to This is the common argument which is addressed to the voters