THE RODNEY TELEGRAPH.

New Series—Vol. 2—No. 23. RODNEY, (Miss.,) WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1839. *Whole Number 75.*

THE RODNEY TELEGRAPH

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY

THOMAS BROWN,

At FIVE DOLLARS per year, in advance.

☞No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

Terms of Advertising.

Per square of ten lines or less, for the first insertion, One Dollar; for each additional insertion, Fifty Cents.

☞To those who advertise by the year, a liberal discount will be made.

The number of insertions required must be marked on all advertisements, or they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for accordingly.

☞All Job Work must be paid for on delivery.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR R. D. PICKETT,
(formerly of Maysville Ky).

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Rodney, and neighborhood, in the various branches of his profession. He may be found at the Union Hotel.

Dr. P. refers to the following gentlemen:
To the Medical Faculty, of Transylvania University, Lexington.
Professors Caldwell and Short, Louisville Med. Institute.
Tho. L. Dobyns and E. G. Wood, Rodney, Mi.
Dr. Davis and Metcalfe, Natchez, Mi
Josias A. Lyle, do
Professor J. S. Riddle, Louisiana Medical College.
Rodney, May 4, 1839.

LAW NOTICE.
G. H. WILCOX & WM. M. TODD,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN PARTNERSHIP, at Fayette, and will attend all the Courts of Jefferson County; the Circuit Court of Adams and Claiborne Counties, and the several Courts at Jackson.

WILLIAM N. TODD will reside at Fayette, Office near the Court House.

Business confided to either, will receive the prompt attention of both.

N. B.—G. H. WILCOX will continue to reside at Rodney, and practice his profession as heretofore.
oct 24 6t

G. T. MARTIN & G. E. MARTIN,
ATTORNIES & COUNSELLORS
AT LAW.
RODNEY, MISS.

WILL attend the circuit courts of Jefferson, Claiborne, Adams and Warren counties; the high court of Errors and Appeals, and the United States court at Jackson.

Address G. T. Martin & Brother,
Rodney, Mississippi

REFERENCES.

Hon. G. Robertson,
Hon. D. Mayes, Lexington, Ky.
Foster & Easton, N. York.
S. W. Oaky & Co., New Orleans,
Dr. J. B. Warren, Rodney, Miss.
H. B. Hill & Co., Louisville, Ky.,

WILLIAM L. POINDEXTER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Vidalia, Parish of Concordia, La.

WILL attend the District Courts for the Parishes of Concordia, Madison and Carroll, and the Supreme Courts at Alexandria and New Orleans.
March 27, 1838 19tf

LAW NOTICE.
S. B. REMIS & A. C. HUNTER,
ATTORNIES & COUNSELLORS at LAW,

WILL attend to the practice of their profession in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, the adjoining parishes, and in the higher courts of the State. Their office is in Vidalia.
March 27, 1838 19-tf

JOHN R. COLEMAN

HAS resumed the practice of Law. Office in Port Gibson, next door to the Branch of the Planter's Bank.
April 10, 1839 tf49

Leaf Lard.

30 Kegs leaf Lard, a first rate article, expressly for family use, for sale at the store of MURRAY & GARNETT, by
E. G. WOOD.
June 27, 1839.

Flour.

40 Bbls fresh superior Flour, just received and for sale at the store of MURRAY & GARNETT, by
E. G. WOOD.
June 27, 1839

Palmetto and Leghorn Hats.

JUST RECEIVED, 35 dozen, assorted, which we offer on the usual terms.
GRIFFING & CAROTHERS.
Rodney, June 26, 1839. 7-tf

To Planters.

THE undersigned are prepared to furnish any amount of the very best quality of PORK and BACON, for pledges of Cotton, to be delivered the ensuing season. They will also sell very low for cash. Planters will find it to their interest to give them a call, as they are determined to sell most as cheap as it can possibly be afforded in the section of country.
HENRY & HOYLE.
July 24, 1839.

PRINTING.

THE office of the Rodney Telegraph has been supplied with a great variety of

NEW TYPE,

and we are prepared to execute in a style of superior neatness, all kinds of Printing usually called for in this section of country—such as

Bank Circulars and Checks,
PAMPHLETS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Funeral Invitations,
Magistrate's Blanks,
HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,
Promissory Notes,
NOTARY'S BLANKS,
Business & Address Cards,
BLANK DEEDS, &c.

Commission & Forwarding.

JAMES & BAYLY, of Rodney, Miss., have connected themselves with RICHARD BECK, of New Orleans, in the Commission and Forwarding business; which will be conducted in the latter place by THOMAS P. BAYLY and R. BECK, under the firm of Bayly, Beck & Co., and at Rodney by JOHN G. JAMES, under the firm of John G. James & Co.

JOHN G. JAMES,
THOMAS P. BAYLY,
RICHARD BECK.
New Orleans, 27th Aug. 1839. 69-y

Cotton Storage.

THE subscribers have provided large and commodious

COTTON SHEDS

which are now in complete order for the reception of Cotton. They pledge themselves to take every pains to prevent injury to Cotton that may be stored with them; and respectfully solicit a share of patronage from planters who may wish Cotton stored in Rodney.
HENRY & HOYLE.
Aug 22, 1839. 68.

Forwarding & Commission.

THE subscribers having formed a copartnership together for the transaction of a General Commission Business. They will in future conduct business in this city under the firm of JOHN GOODIN & BROTHER, and in Vicksburg under the firm of WM. F. GOODIN & Co.
JOHN GOODIN,
WM. F. GOODIN, 42 Poydras st.
New Orleans, Aug. 23. 1839. 70-tf

Commission, Storage & Forwarding.

I AM now prepared to receive Cotton on Storage, and will make liberal advances in money, on shipments to New Orleans or Liverpool.

Punctual attention to, and prompt sales made of all consignments of Produce, and other articles which may be entrusted to my care.

Up Country Produce and Groceries, furnished Planters on the most accommodating terms.
JOHN A. WATKINS.
Rodney, Sept. 18, 1839. 72.

COTTON STORAGE.

THE subscribers are prepared to receive and carefully store all Cotton entrusted to them.
GRIFFING & CAROTHERS.
Sept. 18, 1839. 72.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

200 Bottles, just received and for sale by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & CO.
Aug. 19, 1839. 68

Winter-strained Sperm Oil.

100 Gallons, just received, and for sale by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & CO.
Aug. 26, 1839. 69

Calomel.

100 Lbs. English and American Calomel, just received direct from New York, and for sale by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & CO.
Aug. 19, 1839. 68

Spirits Turpentine.

75 Gallons Spirits Turpentine, for sale by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & Co.
Aug. 26, 1839. 69

Cold-pressed Castor Oil.

70 Gallons Cold-pressed Castor Oil, just received and for sale by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & Co.
Aug. 26, 1839. 69

Lemon Syrup.

50 Gallons, just received by
R. N. FETHERSTON'H & CO.
Aug. 19, 1839. 68

Mustard.

5 Boxes London Mustard, just received by R. N. FETHERSTON'H & CO.
Aug. 19, 1839. 68

Minutes

Of a Convention of Ministers and Lay Members of the Mississippi Annual Conference, convened at Jackson, Mississippi, according to previous appointment, on Wednesday, the 7th of August, 1839.

The Convention was organized by calling Rev. JOHN LANE to the Chair, and appointing Rev. *Samuel L. L. Scott*, Secretary.

The Convention was composed of the following members, viz:

Rev. John Lane,	Hon. J. L. Erwin,
" B. M. Drake,	" F. W. Huling,
" John G. Jones,	" J. W. King,
" G. M. Rogers,	Maj. W. J. Austin,
" S. L. L. Scott,	" David Gordon,
" E. N. Tally,	A. L. Magruder,
" Thos. Owen.	Mr. W. B. Pittman,
" R. B. Ricketts,	J. T. Heard,
" W. G. Gold,	G. Finucane,
" B. Frazee,	H. H. Smith,
" S. W. Hankins,	W. Blake.
" E. R. Porter,	
" H. M. Booth,	

WHEREAS, the usages of the church, both ancient and modern, and even Divine appointments, indicate to us the propriety of celebrating great and interesting events, and as the 25th day of next October, will be the centennary of Methodism; and as the Providence of God has been so distinctly manifested in blessings to the church and the world in the rise and unexampled success of the Methodist societies in Europe and America, in their efforts to spread Scriptural Holiness over the earth, and as the Wesleyan Methodists in England, have engaged with entire unanimity in the celebration of that day, and have with unexampled liberality presented to the Lord a thank offering of their substance; and whereas the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have recommended a similar course in this country, and as many of the Annual Conferences have already made the necessary arrangements for a suitable celebration of said day, therefore,

Resolved, That we unite with our brethren in Europe and America, in the celebration of the day.

On motion,

Resolved, That Reuben B. Ricketts, Thomas Owen and Benjamin Drake, be appointed a committee to devise and report the order of the religious exercises of the day.

On motion,

Resolved, That Benjamin M. Drake, John Lane, Green M. Rogers, John L. Irwin, and John W. King, be appointed a committee to inquire into the objects and apportionment of the centennary funds.

On motion, Convention adjourned to meet at sun rise to-morrow.

Aug. 8.—Convention met according to adjournment.

The committee on the order of Divine service, reported as follows, which report was adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the duty of directing the order of Divine service in the Methodist E. Church, throughout the Mississippi Conference, during the day of the centennial celebration, ask leave to report the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, That the order of service recommended by the Mississippi Annual Conference, at its last session be observed at each district meeting, to wit: Prayer meeting beginning at sun-rise. At 10 o'clock, reading of essays, to be followed by a Missionary Sermon, and conclude with love-feast at early candle lighting.

2d. *Resolved*, That in each circuit and station in this Conference, whenever circumstances will permit, the following religious exercises be observed:—Prayer meeting at sun rise; love feast beginning at nine o'clock—preaching or other appropriate services to begin at 11 o'clock, and evening services to be adapted to the circumstances of each congregation, as Divine Providence, and a special reference to the honor of God, and the advancement of the interests of his church may seem to direct.

3d. *Resolved*, That all of our services be characterized by a spirit of gratitude and thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the institution of his church, and the peculiar manifestations of his divine favor to us as a people, and to the world through our instrumentality, in all our trials, persecutions and vicissitudes, during the lapse of a hundred years; and that the day be celebrated throughout as the Jubilee of Methodism; and be spent in acts of solemn devotion, and demonstrations of joy, and songs of praise; and that all the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church be requested to let all their slaves participate with us as far as practicable.

4th. *Resolved finally*, That the Friday before the 25th day of October, be observed by all the members of our Church as a day of fasting and prayer, for the blessings of God, to attend the centennial celebration of Methodism, and that the next century may be ushered in with circumstances auspicious of future glory and usefulness to the church, and tokens of the continuation of the divine favor that has attended us throughout every vicissitude during the past century.

The committee on form of subscription, &c., reported as follows, which report was adopted.

The committee appointed to prepare a form of subscription, and to devise ways for efficient operation in our centennary collections, &c. have felt the difficulty of fixing upon the best plan, and with diffidence submit the following as the result of their deliberations:

FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

In view of the extensive and salutary influence exerted by christianity through the instrumentality of the Methodist E. Church throughout the world, and upon the conviction and feelings of gratitude to God, for the preservation of the church now raising some to celebrate the centennary of Methodism.

We the undersigned subscribe the sums annexed to our names to the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Mississippi Annual Conference, which sums we promise to pay to———or either of them, stewards of the Methodist E. Church, and their successors in office, as follows:—All sums under twenty-five dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing, or before the 25th Oct. all sums over twenty-five dollars and under fifty dollars, in one year from the date of subscription; all sums over fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, in two annual instalments from date of subscription; all sums of five hundred dollars and under one thousand dollars, in four annual instalments from date of subscription; and all sums of one thousand dollars and upwards in five annual instalments from date of subscription.

For the more efficient direction of our fiscal operations, your committee would respectfully present the following resolutions for the adoption of the convention.

1st. *Resolved*, That each preacher in charge be required, as soon as practicable, to bring the subject of the centennary collections before every society and congregation in his circuit or station, and give them all an opportunity of subscribing.

2d. *Resolved*, That all monies collected for the centennary be deposited in the hands of the recording steward of each circuit and station, to be sent by him to the next annual conference.

3d. *Resolved*, That the names of all donors and subscribers, with the amount donated, or subscribed by them severally, be preserved by the stewards, to whom the money is paid or subscribed and recorded in a book prepared for that purpose, and that these books be placed at the disposal of the annual conference.

The committee on appropriations reported as follows, which report was adopted.

1st, *Resolved*, That the amount which may be collected, on the centennary subscriptions, shall be divided as follows, to wit:—One tenth to the cause of Missions; two tenths to aid the Preacher's Fund Society; seven tenths for the establishment of a College, to be under the direction of the Mississippi Conference, to be located as near the centre of the conference as practicable. Two sevenths of the amount set apart for the college, shall be reserved as a special fund for the education of the children of the conference; except the literary fund raised in the Holly Springs District, which fund may be applied to the support of the University of Holly Springs.

2d. *Resolved*, That the Mississippi Conference be requested to publish a volume, which shall contain a selection from the essays which shall be read on the centennary—the names of all the subscribers, and the amounts subscribed and to be sold for the benefit of the Preacher's Fund Society.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish each Presiding Elder or his representative with a copy of the form of subscription, who shall communicate the same to the preachers within the bounds of their respective districts.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders of the Vicksburg, Brandon and Sharon districts be required to look out, in their respective Districts, a suitable location for the conference college—receive propositions, and report at the next annual conference.

JOAN LANE, Chairman.
SAMUEL L. L. SCOTT, Secretary.

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

As some of our Loco Foco prints speak so tenderly and affectionately of R. D. Owen the defeated Van Buren candidate for Congress in Indiana, and seem to feel so so much regret for his defeat, it may be well, perhaps, to give the reader, in this vicinity, a little further insight in regard to his "*eccentricities*." To show his opinions and doctrines on the marriage covenant, it will be quite enough to copy the subjoined extract from the 38th regulation of "Owen's Social System," as published in the New Harmony Gazette. The great "improvement" of the Loco Foco reformer of social systems, it will be seen, consists not so much in amplifying the marriage covenant, as in providing the means for its prompt and easy *annulment*, in case the marriage should "fail to insure the happiness of the parties"—that is in case the parties, or either of them, should desire it! Amiable "eccentricity!" Enlightened Loco Foco! Safe law giver!

The 38th regulation of Owen's Social System provides:

"That parties wishing to be united in marriage, give notice of their intention in writing, signed by each, to the committee at one of their weekly meetings; that at the end of three months they renew this notice, signed also by two witnesses; upon the receipt of which, the secretary of the committee shall call a meeting for the next day of the members of the community, and at this meeting the parties shall appear with their witnesses, and openly declare themselves husband and wife, and from that time be admitted into the class of married persons, and obtain a separate dwelling.

"Should, however, the precautionary measures proposed not be in every instance sufficient to insure the happiness of the parties, then it is recommended that a notice and ceremonial similar to those by which they were united, shall be allowed to separate them again.

Such is *Owenism*, as a Western paper remarks, and we may add, such the sober sense brought forward for high office by the Loco Foco Democracy of Indiana, and whom, doubtless, they have no scruple in supporting in other districts!

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE State of Mississippi.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Having become a candidate for the office of Governor, it is proper I should give you some account of my principles and views, in relation to our political affairs. I would do this in person, if in my power. I shall not be able to visit all the counties, before the election, having been engaged in the discharge of my duty as Chancellor, until the adjournment of the Oxford Court, on the 17th August, 1839.

I was born in the State of Virginia, in the time of the Revolutionary War, and educated in Kentucky, among the compatriots of Washington. I received my first lessons in law and politics, under the tuition of Col. George Nicholas, in the year 1799, at the time that distinguished statesmen and lawyer was warmly engaged in bringing about that revolution, which resulted in the election of Thomas Jefferson to the Presidency of the United States, over the elder Adams. I emigrated to Mississippi in 1801–2, and have resided here ever since. The great principles of liberty which induced our American ancestors to take up arms against our mother country, and those avowed by Washington and Jefferson, respectively, on coming to the Presidential chair, are my principles.

They were my first and only political principles. They cover the whole ground of good government, for a free people.

I have ever been considered, among those who know me best, and especially, in this State, by Governors Claiborne, Holmes, Leake, Poindexter, Brandon, and Lynch, as a Democratic Republican, and not as a Federalist. But the Chief Magistrate should not be the Governor of a party, but of the whole of the people.

The various offices and stations I have filled from 1802, to the present time, under appointments from Governors, legislatures, and people, afford sufficient evidence of the estimation in which I have been held, not only as to my moral and political principles, but as to the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the various offices conferred upon me.

Having from 1811, till 1822, been frequently elected to the House of Representatives—having been Speaker of the House at two several sessions—having digested the laws of Mississippi Territory, by Legislative appointment—having filled the office of Attorney General—having been a member of the Convention, which formed our State Constitution in 1817—having been one of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of the State, from 1824 till 1833, and part of the time, the Presiding Judge of the Supreme Court—and having been elected by a large majority of the People of the State, in 1834, to the office of Chancellor of the State—my friends and countrymen have called on me to become a candidate for the office of Governor. This call has been made from time to time, for the last twelve years, and I have at length consented, to place my name before the people.

The condition of our statute law, our finances, and our banking concerns, call loudly for reform. I am in favor of a plain, simple, economical government, favoring commerce and internal improvements to a moderate and reasonable extent, and of always keeping our expenditures within our means; I am in favor of preserving the public faith and pledges, inviolate.

On the subject of our banking system, it is now admitted on all hands, that we have extended our banking capital beyond all just and sustainable bounds. All see and admit this. All the wisdom, moderation and prudence, of our Legislature, must be brought to the restoration of a sound currency. How is this to be done.

Those Banking institutions which cannot comply with their charters, should surrender them. Those remaining should be compelled to pay specie, or wind up their business. Some of those States where the banking bubble has burst, have repealed all charters, and established new banks, and restored a sound circulating medium by that means.

Our courts are open and competent to the task of revoking bank charters, or of suspending their operation, and placing them in a condition to wind up. We have a Board of Bank Commissioners, employed for this salutary purpose.

We have an Attorney General, and District Attornies, competent, and possessed of legitimate power to act in the premises. Let justice be done to the people, either by voluntary action on the part of the Banks, or by the constitutional enforcement of the laws of the State upon those requiring their enforcement.

Some people are of the opinion that the United States Bank will correct, and restore the currency.

I am of the opinion that the question of the constitutionality of a United States Bank has been settled, in favor of such an institution. The Congress of 1791, enacted the first United States Bank, and George Washington approved it. Mr. Jefferson thought it unconstitutional; but he approved an act of Congress establishing a branch of the Bank at New Orleans.

The Congress of 1816, created the second Bank of the United States, and Mr. Madison approved it. The question of its constitutionality was raised in the Supreme Court of the United States, and decided by that court, a court of the last resort in all questions [illegible] the State of Maryland. The Congress of [illegible] chartering the Bank of 1816, which was vetoed by President Jackson; but in giving his reasons for withholding his approval, he signified to Congress, that if he had been consulted, he could have [illegible] plan of a Bank, which would have avoided constitutional and other difficulties.

But the Governor of Mississippi, as such, has nothing to do with this matter; he having neither the power to advise the enactment of, or to veto such a law—as to its expediency, or its utility, I believe a Bank of the United States, properly guarded and limited in its powers, useful in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, calculated to equalize exchanges, and to promote a sound circulating medium.

I consider, that, as a candidate for Governor, I have nothing to do with this subject. It belongs to the people and their representatives in Congress, and to the President of the United States, and not to the Governor of the State; and I have allowed myself to say this much on the subject, to oblige many of my friends who have called for my opinions. We once had a Branch of the late U. S. Bank in our State. I did not join in inviting it here. When it came, it did good to many people, and did no harm to my knowledge. I used it, when I needed it, in common with other citizens, having no constitutional scruples.

Whether we shall ever have another like it, or any other, I know not. Let the people decide this matter.

I am not, in the management of our State affairs, disposed to wait for foreign aid. It is our business as a State, to put our own house in order, to make our own state respectable, to do those acts best calculated to restore our credit, and to provide for the future.

As to our great Union Bank—it has been established without my vote, and I have no stock in it, nor do I owe it any thing but *justice*. It is a constitutional bank, and the faith of the State is pledged for its capital stock. Let it have a fair trial, and be well guarded and controlled, according to its charter. If well managed, it is calculated to do much good. If otherwise, much evil.

The office of Chancellor, which I now hold, will expire at the next November election. Chancellor Quitman was elected in 1833, for the constitutional term of six years. He resigned in 1834, and I was elected to fill the vacancy. By law, when a vacancy occurs, an election is held to fill the vacancy. *Some* have thought, that when a Chancellor is elected by the people, he should be commissioned, and hold the office for the full term of six years. I have come to a different opinion on consulting the statute, and by the advice of a gentleman learned in the law. The people having elected me to fill this office, I deem it my duty to discharge its duties, till the election of another; and I suppose my distinguished competitor is of the same opinion, in relation to the office he holds with all its power and patronage.

Whatever may be your decision, between us, fellow-citizens, I shall most cheerfully submit to it; and if it be your will that I shall retire from public life, you will promote my substantial interest and happiness; but I shall never cease to be grateful for your past favors and confidence.

EDWARD TURNER.
Columbus, Sept. 30, 1839.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.—Among the items of interest brought by the Great Western, not the least gratifying is the intelligence, that the English Government has concluded a contract with private individuals for an extensive steam communication between England and the West Indies, and the ports of South America; and also, that the packets are to touch at Charleston, South Carolina, if not at another of our southern ports. When the plans of the French and English governments, already announced, are carried out, the steamboat arrivals from the continent of Europe will be as frequent as once a month. We shall be as near to Paris and London, as far as regards facilities of intercommunication, as two years ago we were to New York or Boston. What is to be the result of this close contact between the democracy of the new, and the aristocracy and autocracy of the old world, is a curious and not an unimportant inquiry. Frequency of intercourse and identity of interest must eventually lead to an amalgamation or assimilation in social features and politics. Which of the two great antagonist principles will prevail, is difficult to conjecture; but judging from the aristocratic and autocratic air that the leaders of the self-styled democracy, at the present day put on, we should rather suspect that the good, old, and homely principles of '76 were getting out of fashion—at Washington, at least, and among the servants of the sovereign people. To an inquiry elsewhere, however, this conclusion must be obvious, that before ten years Europe or the United States will be *revolutionized*.—N. O. Bulletin.

A Good Joke.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Times, relates a good joke that happened in Paris the day before the President arrived. Immediately after the pinging was erected for his reception, a party to make a speech from one of Brinkerhoff's goats [illegible] and [illegible] backwards [illegible] for the first horse-[illegible] and [illegible] the President [illegible] the Bank of 1816, which [illegible] which