THE BANNER.

YAZOO CITY,

Friday Morning, June 20.

Mr. N. G. NYE, Office opposite Banner office is specially authorized to receipt for monies due this office.

AMERICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
GENERAL CHARLES D. FONTAINE,
(of Panola co. County.)

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE;
A. G. HORN, *of Clark county.*

For Auditor of Public Accounts;
F. L. SWANN, *of Hinds co.*

For State Treasurer;
R. S. STITH, *of Marshall co.*

For Chancery Court Clerk;
J. C. CARPENTER, *of Hinds*

For Judge of High Court, 2d District;
C. P. SMITH, *of Wilkerson.*

FOR CONGRESS.

1st Dis., Capt. J. H. R. TAYLOR, *of Marshall.*
2d do LOCKE E HOUSTON, *of Monroe.*
4th do W. A. LAKE, of Warren,

FOR STATE SENATOR,
P. B. STARKE, of Bolivar,

We are authorized to announce M. A. JENKINS the present incumbent as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce S. M. PHILLIPS present incumbent as a Candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Clerk at the ensuing election.

☞ For-Local Items, commercial, &c., third page.

☞ See fourth page for poetry, etc., etc.

ERRATUM.

In justice to Mr. Yerger we must correct an important error in our last number, which was overlooked until it was too late to amend it.—The report of his speech reads thus,—"He desired that all men should be protected in the enjoyment of religion" &c. In our paper of last week it reads "He *denied*" instead of "He *desired*."

This is as bad as the blunder which occurred in Campbell's Directory for Nashville, in 1852, page 160, where John T. Smith, Bell-Hanger, is reported as John T. Smith, Hell Banger.

New Law School.

"This conscience doth make cowards of us all."

So says Shakspeare as usually quoted, but we suggest an emendation in addition to those of Collier:

This bolting doth *make* lawyers of us *all.*

No matter at what time of life acophyte enters, he goes in a *Know Nothing* and comes out a constitutional lawyer. It beats "French in six lessons" all hollow!

☞ It seems from the Democrat that the press of business keeps Junius from speaking for himself, so it becomes the business of the press to speak for him. If our articles are deemed the fruits of leisure, we think our adversaries have had more cause to regret that leisure than any one else. Hereafter we will find better employment for our leisure than contesting with Junius and "such small deer." We have been told that even a good possum dog is whipped for running after rabbits. *Vale Junie, sine otio, et sine dignitate.*

To Correspondents.

Several communications have been sent and handed into us this week which it is impossible for us to publish. Our friends and subscribers must be reasonable. We have constantly on hand matter that would fill a paper four times as large as ours waiting publication. We devote our whole time to our business and must be allowed to judge what is best to fill our columns with. Communications for the benefit or gratification of individuals will be published at the usual advertising rates, if published over the proper signature of the authors.

In regard to the communication of Dr. Holmes in to-days paper, we had understood that Dr. Holmes had been severely dealt with by Dr. Leake in his speech here the other night, and therefore we allowed him a reply through our columns as our correspondent "Madison" had alluded to that attack. We are requested however by Dr. Holmes to state that as Dr Leake has called on him and disclaimed all unkind intentions towards him personally, he also disavows all but the kindest personal feelings for Dr. Leake.

AMERICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

We learn from undoubted authority that the Hon. W. A. Lake has received the nomination of the party in many portions in the District, and we do not hesitate to say that we believe him the choice of Yazoo. We know of none more able to defend the great American question from the furious assaults of its enemies. Mr. Lake is truly one of Nature's noblemen.

☞ The Platform of the National American party is in type, but owing to the heavy press of other matter, will not appear until next week.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Dr. B. Holmes and Mr. E. M. Yerger have accepted the invitation to address the citizens of the American question, at Greer's Store and at Deason's Store. The time appointed for Greer's is Saturday, the 30th inst., for Deason's the Saturday following, 7th July. The correspondence was received too late to be inserted. We hope there will be a general attendance of the people.

THE KNOX CASE.—In the case of Robert Kent, convicted for murder, a motion was made for a new trial, and elaborally argued on behalf of defendant, but it was overruled, and we suppose there will be an appeal. On Saturday evening the court pronounced the sentence. As the case is not yet finally disposed of, we forbear any comment.

DEATH OF JUDGE GUION.—We regret to learn that this distinguished son of Mississippi is no more:—distinguished as a jurist, a statesman, a patriot. He breathed his last at his residence near Jackson — [illegible] day last.

"A CARD."

"In the last number of the Banner, appeared "a communication signed "Madison," in which "there was an unwarranted and unprincipled "attack made upon the undersigned. I, therefore, (having demanded the name of the author "and it being refused) feel constrained to de-"nounce the writer as in wanting in every prin-"ciple that should characterize a gentleman, and "as a sullifer and a scoundrel."

The above is a copy of a "Card" that was posted up about our streets on the 23d inst. With more regard for the character of the author of it than he had for himself, we withhold the name. Unwilling to have it believed that we would admit to our columns "an unwarranted and an unprincipled attack" upon any one, we call special attention to the offensive passage in the communication of "Madison." It reads thus: "The speaker chosen to lead this great onslaught into the Know Nothing Camp fell early in the action or rather did not make his appearance at all. Some think he had a sly glimpse at SAM, and finding him a pretty good looking fellow didn't like to make faces and shake his fists in impotent ire at the young giant." If any one will point out where the "unwarranted and unprincipled attack" in this passage is, we will give up the author immediately. But we do not see it. It will be observed that no name is mentioned, whereas it would have been legitimate to have mentioned it, as it appeared in handbills during the day. People assembled at the Courthouse to hear a speech from the man thus announcing himself. As he did not make his appearance the crowd very naturally wondered at his absence and another speaker was substituted. Rumor may have been right, or she may have been wrong, but still rumors will fly and it has always been common as well as Statute law, that what is of public notoriety is common property, and therefore allowed to be spoken of. We make these remarks because in refusing to give up the name of our correspondent, we assume the responsibility of his communication, maintaining that the whole article was one of legitimate criticism. The expression "fell early in the action" has no definite meaning. If the subject of the remark were a Champagne frolic, the phrase would signify that the party got *slewed*: if it were a pitched battle with the enemies of his country, it would mean that he got *slain*; but as the field of battle was merely argumentive, it means that he yielded the question. This however was saying more than the circumstances justified, therefore Madison very properly added "or rather did nor make his appearance at all," explaining what had been said. In this part of the passage then there is no indication of an "attack." The only remaining point is "some think he had a sly glimpse at SAM." If the gentleman consider it an insult to have the bare possibility of his connection with the great American party intimated, he views the matter very differently from MADISON or ourselves. We have yet to understand how an "unprincipled attack" against a man's character could be manufactured out of a bare supposition that he was a *native born protestant American citizen.* But no such compliment was paid him; it was merely said some thought he had a sly glimpse at SAM, and we are responsible for saying a great many said it openly, though Madison did not know that he had seen SAM nor do we, as we never saw him ourselves and never expect to. As Moses led the rebellious and impulsive Jews through the desert, and bore with their unfaithfulness and dissensions, their avarice in running after golden calves and other tom-foolories, as some of the Know Nothings are, running after office, and if they can't get it, leave the order and kick up a fuss, and never reached the land of Promise, so we may guide others into SAM'S sanctum, but will never get there ourselves. Certainly we should have the credit of disinterestedness.

We state in conclusion, that no threats or bravado by whoever instigated—by that most contemptible of all ceatures, a *man gossip* who likes to see a fuss go on and convinces well meaning men that they are insulted, in order to satisfy their own curiosity in regard to authorship or any one else shall deter "Madison" from working in the cause in which he has enlisted. As sure as this very captious gentleman, or any other imported or home orator of oracle, gets up to make a speech ot the Court house or any other public place, there will be a chiel there taking notes and we, as long as he confines himself strictly to legitimate criticism" & makes no personal "attacks" shall "prent em". We have given this "Card," and subject a longer notice than they deserve, but it involves and evolves a principle which we wish specially understood. As far as we have heard, the American orators expect to be criticised, aye court investigation of their creed. If they fall into the hands of the Philistines, and get ridiculed, that is the fate of war. They run that risk who mount the rostrum for a stump speech and he must be a weak brother in any cause that can't take care of himself in that respect without getting into a fool passion and setting all his friends to laughing at him.

Junius.

We have already noticed the "second advent" of Junius, in two brief articles. In one we showed that, while attempting to liken us (or "a certain individual," as he prefers to express it,) to king Midas of old, Junius had only betrayed a resemblance between himself and the renowned father of Robinson Crusoe; a resemblance which naturally suggested a emendation of Pope's *Dunciad.* In the other we stated that it was the style and matter of his coup d'essai which led us to suppose the writer was young, and that far from imputing youth to him as a reproach, we pleaded it as an apology. Also, in compliance with one rule to be always just to our opponents, we cordially conceded that his second letter bears evident marks of the ripening case of age which would necessarily result from the mere lapse of time while he was devoting his energies to the labor of its compilation. We furthermore admit that, with the aid of Pitt and Sydney Smith, he has cled out a letter in all respects quam credibile; yet, judging alone from his letters, we are still constrained to say, that nature [illegible] unbre." Actuated, we doubt, by [illegible] nce, and a mistaken idea of courtesy, Junius sets us aside as not being the author of our article concerning his first letter. Having done this he feels at liberty to deal at the substituted writer, his heaviest blows, which, in his own estimation are perfectly excoriating. Conceding this premate to be just, does not Junius perceive that he is merely immolating us by another name? That it is as though a pedagogue should say to his pupil, "I will not flog you, but the coat upon your shoulders." Even if it be admitted that another penned our article, we unmasked it. If it were rude that rudeness became ours by adoption; if its composition indicated inanity of mind, the failure to detect that indication evinced the like inanity; and so, of all the other charges. Thus, in its best aspect, the courtesy of Junius is merely ostensible. But the setting us aside, though intended otherwise, is really discourteous. It is true that we, like all editors, have sometimes received assistance from friends; but when we request and accept such aid, it becomes our own, and we become responsible for it. But even if the penman be the only one to be looked to, and it be sin to denounce the Punic faith of Mr. McKinnon, we deserve not, nor desire the charitable judgment which Junius has thought it courteous to extend, for with our own hand we have again, and again recorded our opinion in this regard in tolerably strong language and we see no reason yet to change that opinion. That our charge was malicious, we deny; and we also deny that we ever said it was perjury for a man to leave the order of Know Nothings or endeavored to deter persons from withdrawing "by talking of oaths, moral perjury" &c.

On this point, we may use the words of the great prototype of our Junius? "Our adversaries would fain reduce us to the difficulty of proving too much; this artifice, however, shall not avail them."

We have said, and say again, that we do not regard those perjured who *silently* leave the Order, but only those who leave it with a flourish of trumpets and reveal those things they took oaths not to reveal—Are we understood?

In condemning those who violate their oaths of secrecy, Junius thinks we are "not actuated by a regard for morality." This he infers from the act that we permitted the offences of a Massachusetts Know Nothing to pass unnoticed. It is a lamentable truth that we find nearer home a sufficiency of turpitude to fill all and more than all the space we have to devote to it. We do not recognize the Massachusetts Know Nothings at all, except those who have taken the Union degree, as a part of the great National American party. Junius cannot sympathize with them less than we do, nor can he more condemn the individual to whom he alludes, but a moderate share of delicacy might suggest to Junius satisfactory reasons for our never having alluded to this instance of human depravity. But the most offensive part of Junius' last article is an implied attack upon an individual, who he supposes writes our articles. We do not deny that gentlemen have from the beginning assisted us in the editorial department of our paper but when the editorials are perfectly respectful and not of a personal character, merely discussing public men and measures, we assume the authorship, and no one has a right to look behind us for a prompter.

We are perfectly satisfied as to the authorship of Junius and without saying whether he is or is not vulnerable, if the legitimate freedom of News paper discussion should through his agency, sink into a medium for personal thrusts and recriminations, we enter our protest against such rencounters. We shall however not be turned aside from the path of duty by personal hits, though they may be unpleasant for the time.

We know not why Junius is so much interested in Mr. McKinnon—nor do we care to know; but after saying what we have said regarding that individual, we were actuated not by a regard for morality, but for the interests of the Know Nothing party he says: "Morality and religion are not the moving principles of the Know Nothing party." Here we agree with him. The moving principles are and ought to be purely political.—In admitting "infidels, universalists, deists, gamblers and hypocrites" the K. N. Order does not differ from the Whig, the Democratic and all other political parties: and it is to be deplored that no political party can exclude such characters with any hope of success. But there are good men in the party who detest vice as much as Junius does and do not affiliate with vicious persons except against a common enemy on a purely political platform. In drafting soldiers, or accepting Volunteers to fight a foreign foe, Government has never yet required Religious or moral tests of them, so that they fought the enemy well. These questions are left for each man to settle with his conscience and his God; though it was said that General Washington, and other Revolutionary heroes, prayed always to the God of Armies before going to battle. We much fear that the Generals and soldiers in our day though they fight and watch well enough, leave the praying pretty much to the parsons.

The Scriptures command men to pray and not *faint.* The great leader of Junius' party has violated both clauses of this command, for he *fainted* and there is no record of his having prayed [Field history of Mexico]. It is strange that a man so pious as Junius should fraternize with such a man. But we have wandered far from the subject in hand. The truth is, time and chance must determine whether an article of ours turns out a song or a sermon.

YOUNG AMERICA AT HIS DEVOTIONS.—The editor of the Detroit Times says he heard, a day or since, the following illustration of early piety: "Pray God bless father and mother, and Anna, and by jinks I must scrabble quick to get into bed before Mary does."

☞ Grant Greenwood has [illegible] by appointing. She said of an old [illegible] which had gone to decay, "It [illegible] a ram."

A GOOD SIGN.—Giddings, one of the High Priests of Ohio Abolitionism, is out in a fearing letter, denouncing the Know Nothing! This is a good sign for SAM.

☞ DIRT FOR OLD FOGIES—Stick up.

[illegible]

Dr. Leake, in his speech at the Court house against the extracts which had been read from Washington's writings by Mr. Anderson and Dr. Holmes, as garbled, and labored to show that it does not apply to that special "foreign influence" which the American party now oppose,—not to individual foreigners in our midst, but to foreign nations. The extract was taken from the Farewell address, as follows: "Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that Foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government." We agree with Dr. Leake that the immediate and impending danger which led to these cautionary remarks, was the influence of foreign *nations* not of foreigners residing among us. This is evident from the context, as Dr. Leake showed. Washington had spoken of "a passionate attachment of *one nation for another*" as "producing a variety of evils;" and he proceeded to repeat his condemnation of "excessive partiality for one foreign *nation*, and excessive dislike of another," then he proceeds to lay down "the great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations."

But we must not hence infer that the passage has no bearing upon the question before us at this time. *Foreign influence*, however brought to bear, is the subject of Washington's apprehension and reprehension. If it have now assumed a form which never occurred to his mind, his wise counsel is not to be therefore regarded inapplicable. He recognized the fact that foreign influence might be brought to bear "in *innumerable* ways," and did not attempt to enumerate what he pronounced *innumerable.* Partiality for one and dislike for another nation he regarded "as *avenues* to foreign influence;" and all other avenues are in like manner to be regarded alarming. Is not the turgid tide of immigration, which deluges our land with persons whose affections are fixed upon some foreign land, and who have few or no sympathies in common with us; who have early imbibed views and opinions in their youth which are inimical to our institutions; is not this an avenue to foreign influence? Washington, in his Will, declares that it always had been a source of serious regret with him "to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed, or they have imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own;—contracting, too frequently not only habits of dissipation and extravagance, but *principles unfriendly to republican government, and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind* which thereafter *are rarely overcome.*" If this be so with persons born and reared, almost to manhood under our institutions, how much more with those who have been born, reared, and educated (if at all) where they would be constantly surrounded by those principles unfriendly to republican government!

But the expression of Washington comes still nearer to the present issue. Nearly all foreign nations are under despots; these are their heads, and it is through them, through *their* "insidious wiles," that we are endangered. The alarm of Washington, on account of undue prejudices for or against nations, had reference to the advantage which would be taken of the prejudices not by the nation, but its despot; and the prejudices he regarded as avenues leading to this result. Now one of the forms of foreign influence against which the American party is striving, is that of a foreign despot, the most wily of all, the Pope of Rome.

Conceding, however, all for which Dr. Leake contends, there are other passages of Washington's writings, in which he speaks, not of nations but of individuals. The references to these passages have been furnished us by Dr. Holmes, with the request that justice may be done him by their publication. As we cannot publish entire the documents in which they occur, and do not wish to be accused of garbling, we will give the volume and page, in order that all our readers, and our opponents, may examine for themselves. Without farther comment we will give the extracts in the order in which they occur.

The letter to Gouverneur Morris, 24 July, 1778 is almost wholly devoted to the subject of appointing foreigners to offices in the *military service.* After speaking of their "unbounded pride and ambition" &c., &c., he says, "I do most devoutly wish, *that we had not a single foreigner among us*, except the Marquis de Lafayette, who acts upon very different principles from those which govern the rest." Sparks' "Writings of Washington," Vol. VI. p. 15.

In a letter to Laurens, the President of Congress, of the same date, after speaking of the unbounded ambition of "foreigners in general," he proceeds; "I trust you think me so much a citizen of the world as to believe I am not easily warped or led away by attachments merely local or American; yet I confess I am not entirely without them, nor does it appear to me that they are unwarrantable, if confined within proper limits. Fewer promotions in the foreign line would have been productive of more harmony, and made our welfare more agreeable to all parties. The frequency of them is the source of jealousy and of dissension." Same volume, p. 18.

In a letter to [illegible] Adams, Vice President of the United States, 2[illegible] [illegible]mber, 1794, concerning the propriety of tr[illegible] the members of the [illegible] society, [illegible] considerable emigration he remarks, "My opinion, with respect to emigration, is, [illegible] of useful mechanics and some partic[illegible] of men or professions, there is [illegible] encouragement; while the [illegible] of its taking place in a [illegible] settling of them in a body [illegible] mentioned; for by so doing the [illegible] language, habits and principles [illegible] which they bring with them. [illegible] amalgamation with our people [illegible] assimilated to our customs, measures, and laws: in a word, soon become one people." Id. Vol. XI. p. 8.

In a letter to John Quincy Adams, 20 January [illegible] in reference to a foreigner named James [illegible], "very probably a distant relation," he [illegible] "you know my good Sir, that it is not the policy of this country to employ aliens, where it can be avoided, either in the *civil or military* walks of life, but for want of provident care and foresight, they will find themselves (indeed begin now to feel it) under the necessity of resorting to foreign aid for skilful men in the engineering and artillery corps." " " "

There is a species of self-importance in all foreign officers, that cannot be gratified without doing injustice to meritorious characters among our own countrymen, who conceive, and *justly* where there is no great preponderancy of experience or merit, that they *are entitled to the occupancy of all offices in the gift of their government.* Same volume p 392.

In a letter of the same date, to James Washington, he says: "It would be deceptious not to apprize you beforehand, that it does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices civil or military, upon foreigners to the exclusion of our own citizens, first, because there is an animated zeal in the latter to serve their country; and secondly, because the former, seldom content with the rank they sustain in the service of their own country, look for higher appointments in this," &c. Same volume p 393.

For the Banner.

ED. BANNER:

I trust you will permit me to use a column of your more than valuable paper for the purpose of answering certain charges brought against me as a politician, and putting myself in *rectus resurgo* with my friends and the public.

Your last issue, over the signature of Madison, to whose courtesy, and evident kind intention towards me, I feel indebted, furnishes the manner in which I was "used up" by a "brother chip," and my much esteemed friend the Doctor, of Yazoo city, at a late meeting of the self-styled Democracy. It seems the energy and ire of that party have lately been aroused; that they have spied out danger to themselves in the future, and have determised to make one last desperate struggle to save the party, at any, and at every hazard, ere its life be crushed out by the mamoth foot of the great "*Invisible*, the great Invisible."

They are certainly excusable for their efforts to keep the old craft afloat, on which I could have taken passage and wished them success, were it not that she was freighted at Jackson with such flimsy wares, and has expressed so unequivocally her determination to hold on her course, spurning all new charts, regardless of the cry ☞ "Danger ahead!" ☜

Their case seems, as it is, a desperate one, and under the circumstances I cannot find it in my heart to take offence at any thing their Captain, the Doctor, might say or do, relative to the position assumed by myself before and after the great American mass meeting, lately held in your city; since the Doctor has by the following paragraph, furnished us the most indubitable proof of his *dementia.* He says he "has an account to settle with the Know Nothings of Yazoo county, and particularly with Dr. Holmes, "whom, I do not believe to be sincere in his professed adherence to the principles of the Know Nothings. He wishes to get into the legislature and knows of no other way to accomplish his object but by joining the K. N's.""" Oh, dear Doctor how very complimental!

By way of relief let me assure you that so far as the Know Nothings are concerned, I think I hazard nothing in asserting that the attention of that body will be furnished on or about the first Monday in November next, after which you will be left to the tender mercies of the old lines, unless you repent of your political sins, sue for a position under the proud Stars and Stripes of the Native American party, taking your stand where every true American should be found: *dummodo*, your company be acceptable, which I think extremely doubtful.

As to the "accounts," (my dear professional brother,) you hold against me for chosing to associate with the Know Nothings, which account you presented the other night in my absence, I must say that I did not dream of any indebtedness to you, and I think there must be some mistake; or instead thereof, it furnishes a still stranger evidence to my mind, of your *dementia* since a high-toned gentleman as you used to be when *sane*, would scarcely have made a "charge" against a brother chip. To say the least of this matter your conduct is not strictly professional.

Surely, surely! the *profession* has got wrong. Why, Doctor, I have been solicited, and warmly pressed by my professional brethren to accept a nomination for a seat in the legislature of Mississippi—aye, by almost all the doctors in the county except yourself; but to their calls I have turned a deaf ear; conscious indeed, that our glorious Stars and Stripes will find nobler and abler hands than mine to plant their staff deep in their native soil under the shade of liberty's tree, where they ever after will float triumphantly above the wreck of old opposing parties "The Flag of our country, the American Flag." "Ain't it our Flag too?" Do you ask our answer? "Twas *yours*, 'tis OURS." No Doctor, keep the Priestly gown as your ensign, and lay your tattered coon-skin above the bier of Whigery; but leave the Stars and Stripes to the care of those who glory in the name of Native Americans. We have sworn by them, and can never, never trust them in time of peril to any save those who have sworn with their right hands placed over a native American's heart, with their left hands resting on its sacred folds, pledged with a freeman's vow to yield it only in death.

Doctors will differ; yet, there are those who can discover no act of the chief executive worthy of censure, or which does not strictly accord with their views of political honesty and justice. With you the Democratic party is immaculate. Have you forgotten the fact that we Democrats voted for Pierce with the express understanding that our Flag should be respected and protected from foreign insult? Was it not declared the policy of this government to acquire Cuba at all and at any cost! and has an effort worthy the name ever been made to accomplish these pledges to the people? Have our Flag met with repeated insults? Have our shipping been fired into by audacious Spaniards? Has not Spain thrown full defiance in our face, and [illegible] there, as yet, been made a worthy demonstration by our President to resent the repeated insults to our nationality? If so, then tell me when and where. No Sir, he has signally failed and his name will rot among as foul blots upon the escutcheon of his Republic. But [illegible], if he has failed to do that which he should, [illegible] he has greeted us with much [illegible] less bitterness; nor is the Native American [illegible] only one that speaks in [illegible] look at the sons of his own party, in his own native State. In New Hampshire a meeting of Pierce's own peculiar friends was called for the avowed purpose of sustaining him and his administration, at which Edmond Burke, Commissioner of Patents during Mr. Polk's administration, afterwards associate editor with Mr. Ritchie of the "Union," the organ of the Democratic party, at Washington city, he, Mr. Burke, offered the following resolution, in substance, as a majority report, that "The Democratic party of New Hampshire has no confidence in the ability of Franklin Pierce to conduct the administration of this government;" which resolution was sustained.

Instead of offering protection to, he has become the tool of terror to many Democrats, used and warped, as I suppose, by old pledges and new threats, both in and outside his cabinet. But recently, he has decapitated Josiah F. Polk, turned him out of his office, (ie the Bureau of the 2nd Auditor of the Treasury,) and for what cause? Not because he was not an honest, faithful, and energetic officer, but because he openly avowed himself opposed to the spread of the Roman Catholic faith. And can you blame me that I thus call the attention of the public to such arbitrary acts, when you recollect that Mr. Polk has been in office for more than 25 years? and did no offence save with his pen; he defended his own religious tenets, a habit he had pursued for many years, and which has never been objected to by any President officially before this. Ah, Sir, this *heroic* act, has been reserved for Mr. Pierce. Has Mr. Polk been made way with that his place might be better filled? Who succeeds him? "Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Ascalon;" slumbering spirit of Democracy, awake thee! and defend thyself from the foul blast on thy fair fame, that to bolster up thy claims, one, of thy professed exponents, has not only become the apologists, but the supporter of the Roman Catholic religion in these United States. Mr. Pierce appointed in the place of Mr. Polk, who was a Protestant, a man who was a Roman Catholic, professed and proclaimed.

Why was Mr. Atlee of Michigan removed from office by Mr. Pierce? His democracy was never doubted, but on the other hand, was vouched for by Mr. Cass, and many other Democrats. He published a card in the National Intelligencer, (which was denied a place in the "Union,") in which he says he "cannot account for his removal from office." At an election for municipal offiers held in Washington city since he was thrown out of office, the name of S. G. Atlee is seen among those who have been elected by the voice of the people. Is it not reasonable to surmise that Mr. Atlee was suspected of something? Maybe Pierce did not know that Atlee was not a Know Nothing. B. B. French, a pillar of Democracy, a Statesman and a gentleman, whose steadfastness and political integrity has never been doubted, has within the present month been removed from office (Commissioner of Public Buildings at Washington,) for no other reason under heaven than that he was suspected of having voted a K. N. ticket, and was to be removed by Mr. Pierce for opinion's sake; and yet, you cry out that the Native American party is "a secret proscriptive party;" oh, consistency, where hast thou thy place among the Ragtags? By way of parenthesis, there are now, probably, in office at Washington city, a two-fold greater number of Roman Catholics than under any other administration. In conclusion, let me assure you that you have grossly misrepresented (I do not say knowingly done so) my motives in associating with this order; I wish no office from the order, and would spurn the offer for one from any other party; nor am I guilty of arrogance when I make the assertion, since the most respectable have urged my consent to have my name used by them as a candidate for Legislative honors.

Disclaiming all intentions to wound the feelings of any one by word or inference, and entertaining the highest regard for the Doctor, whose charge against me has rendered it my duty to notice them in some form, and holding myself ready to sustain my positions with him either by private or public debate, permit me my dear Madam to remain, Yours &c.,

Benton. B. R. HOLMES.

NOVEMBER ELECTION

FOR SHERIFF

WE are autuorized to announce CLAIBORNE BOWMAN as a Candidate for Sheriff of Yazoo County, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce Peter B. Cook, present incumbent, as a cadidate for re-election to the office of County Treasurer of Yazoo county at the ensuing November election.

At the solicitation of many friends, L. D. LANGFORD will be a candidate for Assessor of Yazoo county at the ensuing election.

MANY VOTERS.

We are authorized to announce CORNELUIS NOLAN as a Candidate for County Surveyor, at the next November Election.

☞ We are authorised to announce GIBSON BARNES as a candidate for Circuit Clerk at the November election.

We are authorized to announce John Brumfield as a candidate for Assessor at the ensuing November Election.

We are authorized to announce J. M. Hollingsworth, present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election for the office of Probate Clerc of Yazoo County, at the ensuing November Election.

We are authorized to announce W. H. MANGUM as a candidate for the office of Sheriff o Yazoo county at the ensuing Election.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

Messrs. MOODY & KUNER,
(Successors to Downing Moody & Co.,)
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE;

Keeps constantly on hand a beautiful assortment of all articles usually found in a fashionable Jewelry and Music store.

☞ All kinds of work done in the MOST SUPERIOR MANNER, we keep none but good workmen.

☞ All kinds of Diamond Work made to order and in our House.

☞ Our friends need not be in the trouble of sending abroad for any work usually done in our line,

We can do it all, and do it well,

April 20

Watches and Jewelry

JUST received and constantly receiving direct from the manufacturers and importers, a general assortment of rich elegant and fashionable articles [illegible]

June 6, 3m. [illegible] H. WILSON.