

The Trader, Jr.
CANTON HERALD

"NOT THE GLORY OF CESAR—BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME."
CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1837.

ROLLINS & T. C. TUPPER, EDITORS.

who understood most thoroughly and economically the management of domestic matters, was not afraid to put her hand into a wash tub for fear of spoiling the elasticity and diminishing their snowy whiteness, was sought by the young men of those days as fit companions for life—but now—a days to learn the mysteries of the household, would make our fair ones faint away, and labor comes not in the code of modern gentility.

From the Vicksburg Register.

MR. PRENTISS RECEPTION AT PORTLAND.

At a Whig celebration, our distinguished townsman S. S. Prentiss Esq. being present, Col. Kinsman who was called on for a sentiment, rose and remarked: Among the many gratifying circumstances connected with this glorious celebration, it is not among the least pleasant, that I see in our midst, one whom I have not seen for many years, one who was the friend of my youth, the companion of my earlier days, even in those times before he had arrived at his present maturity of mind, he was looked upon by all who knew him with pride and adulation, as one who bid fair to be the pride of his native place, the ornament of New England. Years since he left us for the South, where he more than fulfilled our fondest hopes and most ardent expectations. Were he not present I would and could say more, but as it is, allow me Mr. President, to propose as a sentiment, for our Whig friends.

Our Guest from Mississippi—A native of Maine, a son of Portland—In whose talents and acquirements we recognize the vigor of the North united to the fertility and luxuriance of the South.

The editor of the Portland Daily Advertiser remarks as follows:

Mr. Prentiss answered the call, in a modest, eloquent and classical speech, unsurpassed by any thing of the kind we have ever heard of. It has been carefully reported at length but, as that was not done and could not be done, and as we could not obtain from the gentleman himself even an outline, we hope our readers will be satisfied with the concurrent testimony of all who heard it, that it was a capital affair, that it was worthy of the man himself, one of the most gifted among the great body of New Englanders who have gone to the mighty West and South West, the storehouses of empires, to multiply and scatter the seed of genuine, undiluted New Englandism. It was, in short, a powerful and altogether superior to the speeches we are accustomed to hear on such occasions.

Mr. Prentiss concluded with the following sentiment: The Whigs of '37—Contending for the same principles, may they prove as successful as the whigs of '76, whose triumph we this day celebrate.

After Mr. Prentiss had retired, Mr. Neal gave:

Sargent S. Prentiss.—Emphatically the orator of the day. If such are the 'Practices New England is furnishing to the West and South West, God grant that they may soon set up for themselves.

The Portland paper adds in relation to the publication of Mr. Prentiss's speech, "after doing our utmost we are obliged to give it up—obliged to say, with faces longer than we should like to acknowledge, that the thing is impossible. Neither Mr. Prentiss himself nor the most attentive of his auditors, though accustomed to reporting almost literally the language of public men uttered on public occasions, would be able to do that speech justice on paper, were they to clab together for that purpose to-morrow." Almost the whole paper is taken up with the account of the celebration and the speech of Mr. Prentiss, which is represented as a classical, elegant and masterly effort.

She must get married.—John, said a sprightly lass who had promised her hand to a youth who seemed quite slow in asking her to propose the happy day of its delivery. "I really love you so ardently, that unless we are married in one month, I think it quite probable that I shall accept of the proposition of Ellick Haste, who proposes to marry without delay."

A neat Pun.—A printer, on seeing the sheriff closely pursuing an unfortunate author, remarked, "that it was a new edition of the 'Pursuits of literature,' unbound and hot pressed."

From the Mississippian.
APPEAL TO THE FREEMEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—During the canvass which is just over, a preconcerted effort was made to misrepresent me on the currency question. A thousand rumors were set afloat with the view of injuring me with both parties. In Natchez, I was daily represented as an agrarian, a New York Loco Foco, opposed to all banks, and disposed to make war, even on vested rights and chartered corporations. In Columbus, with the view of drawing off from me the stern and patriotic democrats, the opposition press held me up as a bank man. I was vigilant but silent observer of those illiberal and ungenerous efforts. The object was to kill me off unheard, or force from me a circular which would have been perverted, misrepresented, magnified, or suppressed, as circumstances might warrant. Knowing well, that in the brief interval between the issuing of the writ and the holding of the election, I should have no time to vindicate myself, I preferred to bear up through the canvass against the conflicting reports. The election is over, but my enemies are still active and busy. They charge me with inconsistency and deception on the bank question. With a full sense of the responsibility incurred, I pronounce the charge false, and throw it in the teeth of any man who asserts it. My views on the bank question, and on the causes of the embarrassment pervading the country, have always been open and undisguised. I have expressed them verbally wherever I went, and by letter to friends and foes, whenever desired, in many counties in the State, during the late canvass. I only visited two counties. What my course was, may be seen from the following, and still, which was posted up in Port Gibson, on the days of election:

CLAIBORNE AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK.

4 Jackson, 13th July, 1837.
I have the honor to receive your correspondence for Claiborne county. "You are aware, gentlemen, that Mr. Claiborne, one of the candidates for Congress, is extensively reported to be in favor of chartering a bank by Congress, or of re-chartering the present bank of the United States. In this view of his politics, you are entirely mistaken. He is yet opposed to the chartering of a bank by Congress, on constitutional grounds; and in the presence of Gen. Foote, Judge Winchester, and S. M. Grayson Esq., and many others, he this day declared himself opposed to any such measure, till a change was effected in the constitution. It is not my purpose to contest his doctrines in this communication, but as Congress, at the ensuing session, is expected to adopt important measures in regard to the currency of the country, it is right that selecting Representatives, we should not be mistaken in their views.

"JAMES H. MAURY."

This statement represents me truly. It represents the posture that I assumed at the outset of the campaign, and maintained throughout. I am opposed in every shape and form to the late bank of the U. States, to its charter as in violation of the constitution; to the monopoly of its stock by foreigners, and to the manner in which it was conducted. No human power could induce me to vote for the recharter of that bank under any circumstances, or for the establishment of a national bank of any kind, under the present constitution. As a planter on an extensive scale, I feel this pressure as sensibly as any man, in the low price of cotton, in the difficulty of procuring supplies, and the suspension of payments, and the utter worthlessness of our hitherto doubted securities. A national bank has been presented as the only remedy. Not a day has intervened for three weeks that I have not received some argument; some touching appeal from distant friends and intelligent neighbors in favor of this remedy, and with the most anxious solicitude, I have scrutinized my own opinions and searched the federal constitution, word by word, but in vain, to find some warranty for such an institution. As before hinted, my engagements prevented me from making a tour through the State, but wherever I did go, the community distinctly understood my opinions. Perhaps they were as well known as any other candidate.

But the opposition press quote my letter published in the Port Gibson Correspondent, in relation to the address of Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina, and charge me with inconsistency. The letter was one of several, on private business, written to a friend, in which I incidentally adverted to political matters. It was not intended for publication, and written with no view of affecting the then approaching election. That friend had repeatedly urged me, in the present awful state of national distress, to advocate a bank, for the sake of the country. To his powerful appeals, I opposed my conscientious scruples; and assured him that neither my principles or feelings, at such a time, would allow me to go over to the opposition on the bank question, and join in the pursuit." When the letter of Gov. Hamilton appeared, I gave it a hasty perusal, viewed it as an able defence of the late and present administration, and wrote the letter, an extract from which appears in the Port Gibson Correspondent. It was suffered to be published by a friend whose pure and generous spirit did not apprehend the animadversions it would occasion. I do not regret its publication, since it gives me an opportunity, on the eve of my departure from the State, of declaring my sentiments. I approve the whole tone of Gov. Hamilton's letter, his bold and manly defence of the administration against the electioneering slang of the day; his rebuke of Mr. Biddle and his mercenary press; his appeal to Congress to meet in a conciliatory spirit, and his warning voice, that unless this currency question be adjusted, it must end in pecuniary ruin and bloodshed! I admire the magnanimity of the man; I commend his enlightened and philosophic spirit. The asperity with which I hear him denounced by those with whom, yesterday, his word would have stood against the world; the charge of treachery now made by the Whig press of the north against him—the invasions of his reputation by the slaves and mercenaries of Nicholas Biddle—all commend him to the mass of the people as a liberal, patriotic and enlightened statesman. So far as I remember the tenor of his letter, I concur entirely in its tone and spirit, but cannot adopt the remedy he suggests—the recharter of the United States Bank. That proposition will never receive my vote. I will, however, take my seat in Congress with the conviction that something must be done for the country—some financial system, must be adopted. I am free to confess, as I ever have, that the present system of depositing the public moneys is a bad one, owing to the multifarious character of the charters, and the rotten condition of many of the State banks. Those institutions too, fostered and strengthened by the use of public funds, are stimulated to extravagant issues, and nine times out of ten become the mere instruments of speculation; thus rendering themselves obnoxious to the very same objection, so justly urged against the United States Bank. I am not a financier, nor can I undertake to predict the character of the measures that the Executive will recommend to Congress. That they will be conservative and salutary, there can be no doubt. Mr. Van Buren is a statesman of patriotic and comprehensive views. He well knows the actual and suffering situation of all classes of the community—the necessity—the absolute necessity—of adopting some plan for the relief of the country, the restoration of confidence in the commercial world, and the regulation of the currency. Whether he will recommend a national bank, sanctioned by the amendment of the constitution, to be owned jointly by the States and by the federal government, free from foreign influence and executive control, is not for me to determine. I have good authority for believing that Mr. Van Buren does not run into the ultraism of an exclusive metallic circulation; nor do I know any prominent member of the democratic party, who cherishes any such utopian vision. I believe that Mr. Rives, in his admirable speech last session of Congress, truly interpreted the views of the friends of the administration. His views were sanctioned and sustained with extraordinary ability by our distinguished senator, (Mr. Walker,) and other gentlemen standing equally high in the estimation of the executive and the country. I feel bound too to say, that Mr. Benton is misunderstood, or misrepresented on this subject. The people have been induced to believe that he was determined to annihilate

our paper circulation at a blow, and substitute nothing but bullion in place. This is all electioneering strategy employed to traduce a great man, to embarrass the administration. Mr. Benton is engaged in a great reform.

THE REFORM OF BANKING ABUSES.—The history of his life proves that will carry out his mighty work in spite of detraction and ridicule. His great principle is to diminish the per, and increase the specie circulation. He would break up the rotten system of banking on fictitious capital which prevails in the State, for commercial purposes, convertible at any moment into gold and silver. The only difference between Mr. Benton and other distinguished friends of the administration, is in the time in which this salutary change is proposed to be accomplished. As an honorable member of the party, I believed he was inclined to too rapid a rate; I believed that bank or fiscal agent of some kind, created by an amendment of the constitution, might be necessary for a year or two. But from the developments before me, from the whole tenor of the opposition press, which for the time in two months, I have leisure to review, I am satisfied there is a determination in the bank party to force upon the country, a National Bank, and his infamous scheme upon the country. Not satisfied with the willingness of many deacons to surrender something of their property, and to put in operation for a limited term, a national bank, to bring about a resumption of specie payment, 1837, on a basis with this compromise, decided not satisfied with having brought ruin upon the country, and demand as the atonement, the unconditional charter of the late United States Bank! This atonement will never be made. The price of apostasy will never be paid for their sum of The democracy's irresistible energy will search into and expose the heartless and fraudulent proceedings of those corporations, chartered for the benefit of the community, that have been monopolized by Shylocks, speculators and commission merchants. Congress will commence its duties by reducing taxes; by razing the revenue to the wants of the government, and by taking every necessary step to increase the circulation of a standard and uniform currency. That party which arrogates to itself all the wealth, all the talents, and all the decency, will soon learn that the moral energies of this nation are not vested exclusively in themselves; but in that great mass who derive no practical benefit from monopolies of any kind. The people are rapidly becoming sensible of their own power. The working-man; the small farmer; the mechanic, is gradually assuming his proper station in society, from which he has been heretofore excluded—and for the first time our professional orders, and mercantile nobility are beginning to know that this is a government of equal rights. It is the commencement of a new and fortunate era. It has been brought about by the spread of knowledge, the spirit of free inquiry, and the excesses of those that have fortified themselves with banks to trespass on the interests of the many. It was Mr. Biddle who, in his address at Princeton, described the people of this country to "a troop of banditti, unprincipled and uniformed." But he will soon learn that they know their rights. I do not hesitate to say that in less than three years from this time, unless the measures of Mr. Van Buren, three great measures of more importance to the people than all our previous legislation, will be carried. I mean the cutting down the tariff on salt, leather, wool, and other fabrics consumed by all men, and other fabrics consumed by the portions of the community; the reduction of the price of public land; in fiction of actual settlers, and the establishment of a currency equivalent to gold and silver. It is time, indeed, that something should be done for the laboring man. We hear a good deal of him just before an election, but let the philosopher examine our laws, and he would conclude that there was not a poor man in the country. Every necessary of life has been taxed; the free trade for which we fought has not been granted us, and the very soil which our fathers conquered is reserved for the use of those that have inherited the currency which was intended as a fair measure of value, in the exchange of products, has been perverted by the monopoly of banks into a means of making the rich richer, and the poor poorer. All this is this

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STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. By the Probate Madison County Court of said county, at a regular term thereof, to be holden at the court House of said county, on the 4th Monday of August next, then and there to show cause if any you have why said court should not then order, that the executors of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Camp, deceased sell all, or so much of the personal property of said deceased, as may be sufficient to pay the debts.

Witness, the Honorable Thomas Shackelford, Judge of Probate of said county, on the 4th Monday of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, at Canton, Mississippi.
WILLIAM RILEY, Clerk
June 2d, 1837—7-6w.

NOTICE.
All whom it may concern, I shall petition the probate court to be holden at the court house in Canton, on the 4th Monday in August next, to have commissioners appointed to lay off my dower in the estate of Henekiah Kibbie, dec'd.
ISABELLA KIBBIE, adm'x.
July 24-10-4.

SHERIFF SALE.
Allen Speers vs M C Moore & W A Robinson John S Gooch vs the same Benjamin Brown vs E B Rorex & M C Moore.
fa on bond to Oct term 1837. Madison circuit court. same court same term same.

BY virtue of the above stated writs directed to the Sheriff of Madison county, I will expose to public sale for cash, at the court house door, in the town of Canton, on Monday the 4th of September next, a certain lot or parcel of ground in the town of Madisonville, known and designated as lot no 76, fronting 80 feet on Pearl street, and 1 hundred on main street, and on which is erected a snug brick post to which you have called me by an overwhelming vote, I appeal to you for justice. I have been misrepresented every where by those who have followed me from the commencement of my career. I have encountered the most vindictive opposition, even in the place of my birth, because I have not meanly covered before the influence of numbers. Thus far, I have been sustained. My appeals to you, from the injustice of my enemies, have never been made in vain. That I have been true to you, and to the great principles of democracy, your verdict, just rendered at the election, triumphantly proves. That I will remain faithful to both, let the people determine.

Very respectfully,
Your fellow citizen,
JOHN F. H. CLAIBORNE.
Madisonville, July 27, 1837.

From the N. Y. Herald.
MARRYING.

A great many young persons are courting and marrying on the strength of the expansions of the banks. The lawyers' business has been doubled since the revolution in commerce, and many are actually getting rich. Young ladies now are advised by their pious mammas thus:

"Lucy, my lovely daughter, don't encourage that young man—he is in mercantile business.—Lawyers are the thing—they are making all the money."

"Well, ma, but if the banks will only increase their discounts, that will make business brisk again."
"Oh in that case Lucy, you might take a young merchant. But I doubt very much whether the government will let the bank issue much paper. The President and Congress are all lawyers, and they are in favor of trouble, assignments, suits and specie currency."

"Well, ma, I'll do as you bid. I'll marry any one that can give me the best house and handsomest carriage."
"That's spoken like a wise and considerate child. In marrying, a man is one of the items as parsley or asparagus is used with broiled chickens. A beautiful and accomplished woman is a costly article to rear and educate, and he who indulges in such a luxury ought to pay for it, Lucy, my love."

"Certainly, ma, that is exactly what Madam Modish used to say when I was at the boarding school.
Lucy took a turn in the drawing room—looked into the splendid mirror—admired her most beautiful person—half stepped off in a wall, in order to show her beautiful foot and ankles looked and hummed—
"My love is like the red, red rose."

WAR AND PEACE.—The difference between war and peace has been well defined by one of the ancients—"In the time of peace the sons bury their fathers; in the time of war the fathers bury their sons."