

THE HORNET.

TOUCH--AND WE STING.

Carrollton, Mississippi, Tuesday, September 19, 1843.

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WYN & TERRETT.

ONE OF THIS PAPER:
The HORNET will be furnished to single subscribers at the rate of \$100 per annum, in advance, at the office of the printer, at the corner of the Market and Exchange streets, New York.

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POETRY.

THE TEARS AT RANDOM STRUNG.
[Communicated.]
HARRY.—Tune Royal Charlie.

Just in from Tennessee,
I've opened clearly,
I've done their duty there,
I'll be in motion:

Together, around them gather,
I'll welcome late or early,
I'll stand, ah, to a man,
I'll give my vote for Harry;

Together, around them gather,
I'll welcome late or early,
I'll stand, ah, to a man,
I'll give my vote for Harry;

Let's all together, &c.

Ladies in the land,
I'll smile most clearly,
I'll be for all their smiles,
I'll be for HARRY:

Let's all together, &c.

Honest HARRY's cause,
I'll call him early,
I'll say—a Tariff too,
I'll vote for HARRY:

Let's all together, &c.

U.M.B.R.A.
Sept. 20, 1843.

LATE HUESTON.
Diamond, of Tuesday, has the following mournful paragraph:

The lamented Hueston
On board the steamer Clipper, last
Left for Baton Rouge in the
Who man was more esteemed at
Who deceased, and the arrival of his
Who produced the most poignant
Who minds of his fellow-citizens.—
Who one to whom the blow must have
Who ng. The partner of his bosom—
Who confiding being who watched for
Who the cherished fireside, was yes-
Who ter presented with a coffin! No
Who give a description of the scene
Who ensued when the dreadful truth
Who tempered the wind to the shorn
Who ve her strength in the dark hour
Who prevent her falling, like a reed,
Who form that has made desolate the
Who which we may look for unalloy-

SENTIMENTAL.
"You muttering there?" asked a
on whom he had spoken harshly

"I'm alone," said the mother; "his
of the heart's rain, (poetic wo-
soul is clouded with grief."
The husband, "his mutter-
sort of mental thunder, I sup-

posed the wife.
"That was the reply, "we must ex-
tend; so I'll apply the lightning
rod," he took a trim birch, and
in warm style.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

That A. G. BROWN, repudiating candidate for Governor, voted for the bill chartering the Union Bank. See House Journal of 1839, page 187. Gen. Brown cannot oppose the payment of the Union Bank bonds upon constitutional grounds, because by his own votes as a member of the Legislature from Copiah county, he is completely cut off.

After the passage of the Union Bank Charter, Gen. Brown voted against the Supplemental Charter, but by his action in the Legislature in 1839, he fully recognized the constitutionality of the Bank, and the legality of the sale of the Bonds. We take from the House Journal of 1839, the following extract:

"The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank, and for other purposes.'"

Was considered in committee of the whole house,

Mr. Josselyn in the chair.

After some time,

The committee rose, and reported the bill with an amendment thereto; which report,

On motion of Mr. Josselyn,

Was received.

Mr. Stewart, of Hinds, then moved that the bill be recommitted to a select committee of five; whereupon,

The vote was taken by yeas and nays,
And decided in the affirmative.

Those who voted in the affirmative, ars. Mr. Speaker, ARMAT, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.—41.

In the negative 23.

The chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Stewart, of Hinds, Gholson, Foote, Minter, and BROWN, of Copiah, said Committee."

From the above it will be seen that Gen. Brown voted for a reference to a committee, the act to extend additional privileges to the Union Bank—and was himself made one of it. The committee afterwards reported the bill to "extend additional privileges to the Union Bank," which then passed both Houses, and was returned with the veto of the Gov. The bill required the Governor to execute and deliver to the Union Bank, Bonds to the amount of TEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS for its use. The bill was, as before stated, vetoed and returned by the Governor to the House for its further action. The annexed extract from the Journals, shows the fate of the bill and the position occupied by Gen. Brown:

"The bill to be entitled, 'An act to extend additional privileges to the Mississippi Union Bank,' accompanying the foregoing message, Was taken up,

And put upon its passage by yeas and noes, as provided for in the constitution,

And passed by a constitutional majority of two-thirds.

The vote is as follows:

In the affirmative, Mr. Speaker, Messrs. ARMAT, BROWN, of Copiah, et. al.—45.

In the negative 13."

The above extracts prove that General Brown regarded the Union Bank as constitutional, that he was willing to give its managers control over ten millions five hundred thousand dollars more of the bonds of the State, the proceeds of which would have been squandered like those already negotiated.—But Gen. Brown has given additional testimony that he regards the Union Bank as constitutional, by his application for, and obtaining discounts, for himself to the amount of *Fourteen Thousand Dollars*, and assisting his friends through the credit of his endorsement, to obtain the sum of \$40,000. But there is one good reason why Gen. Brown should advocate the repudiation of the Union Bank Bonds. He owes the Union Bank \$10,000 at this time—repudiation will reduce the value of the notes of the Union Bank, and thus enable the General to pay his \$10,000 with a trifle.

Independent voters of Mississippi, it is now for you to say whether or not this corrupt and inconsistent politician shall rule over you. He has violated your Constitution which he was sworn to support—he has borrowed thousands of dollars from the bank, paid it out to the toiling yeomanry of the land, and immediately cried out in favor of repudiation, hoping thereby to render the money worthless, so that he could pay the bank with a mere whistle. Who suffered by the operation? Why those to whom the Union Bank money was paid. The day of reckoning is near at hand, and the spirit of a cheated, wronged and insulted laboring people, has whispered in our ears, "Defeat to Brown and all those who have imitated his bad example!!"

CLAYTON AND BROWN IN TIPPAH.

From the Southern.
I propose to give you a short account of the progress of the gubernatorial canvass in this county. Both candidates (Clayton & Brown) spoke at Salem on the 15th, and they addressed the people on the four following successive days, in as many different places, in the county. I have listened to them both attentively throughout, and I have heard a free and full expression of the feelings and opinions of the friends of both candidates at every place. I shall therefore give you only a general account of the whole five discussions in the county, omitting a particular history of the proceedings on each day.

Judge Brown devotes about one-half of his time in his speeches to the discussion of national politics, and the other half to the bond question. Each candidate occupies generally about two hours and a half. Judge B. commences generally with a favorite grand original axiom of his own, that a country is prosperous in proportion to the nominal value of its exports. His illustration of these doctrines is, that if Tippah county exported \$50,000 last, and \$40,000 this year, that she is \$10,000 poorer this year than she was last. He also lays it down as an incontrovertible law of political economy, that an impost duty always diminishes the exports of a country. I am inclined to think that the astute Judge has lost a portion of his notes, for there is a remarkable hiatus just at this place, in every one of his speeches. He has never yet attempted to show why or how an impost duty lessens the amount of the exports of a country. The people, however, have his word for it. Judge B. then reads some statistical tables from which it appears that under the tariff of 1816, there was a very slow, but gradual increase in the amount of exports, up to 1832, when the compromise act was passed—that under the descending scale of duties provided for by that act, there was an enormous increase in the amount of exports, down to 1840. The Judge attributes all this to the effects of the tariff, and thus proves very satisfactorily to himself, at least, that nothing is so much calculated to retard the prosperity of a country, as a tariff.

Judge Clayton (for I believe both gentlemen rejoice in the title of Judge) totally demolishes this argument in the plainest and simplest manner. Judge C. shows that Judge B. attempts to conceal a portion of the facts from the people. He shows that so far as the exports of a country are an index to the national prosperity, that it is not the gross amount of the nominal value that must be looked to, but that the excess of the exports, over and above the imports furnishes the only data from which a true deduction may be drawn. Judge C. then shows that from 1832 to 1840, the period when Judge B. says the country was progressing with such rapid strides to greatness, wealth and glory, that the imports of the country were actually much greater than the exports, so that instead of growing richer we were growing poorer. This single fact, in Judge Clayton's plain intelligible manner of stating it, totally demolishes the whole of Brown's theory. The whole of Brown's argument on the tariff question is a series of misstatement and false deduction. For instance, he states that the whigs in 1840, pledged themselves to the country not to disturb the compromise act, but that their first act was to pass the distribution law and the tariff of 1842, both of which he asserts is a violation of that pledge. Now in the first place, no such pledge was ever made. The Whig leaders in 1840 did say to the country that it was their design to adhere to the principles of the compromise act, and it does not require an argument to show that the principles of that act have not been disturbed by any act of the Whig Congress. Another misstatement of Judge B. and a most pitiful subterfuge to be resorted to by a candidate for the dignified station of Governor is, that the duty of only 7 per cent. on jewelry and diamonds, was intended to favor the rich, while the duties on iron and salt were intended to oppress the poor—Every person of common sense knows that this is not so. Judge Clayton explained this fully by showing that if any thing more than a very small duty were imposed on precious stones and jewelry, that these articles would be smuggled in and pay no duty at all. A third misstatement of Judge B. is, that one reason why Mr. Van Buren's administration was put down was that he was opposed to a protective tariff. Judge C. showed that this was so far from being the truth, that Mr. Van Buren is now, and always has been in favor of a protective revenue tariff. His Indiana letter was referred to as conclusive on this point. But by far the most false demagogical argument used by Judge B. on this question, was this: he argued as though every cent of duty levied by the present tariff was raised for the purposes of protection alone, without any view to revenue. This most unstatesman-like course was exposed, as it deserved to be, by Judge C. I have not room to trace every false position through, assumed by Judge B., and to show how it was met and demolished by the Whig candidate.

But the great question in which both candidates seemed to feel the deepest interest, was the bond question. This was evidently a sore affair with Judge Brown. He complained bitterly of its being forced into the canvass. He went into an argument to prove that the candidates for Governor ought to be elected with a view to their opinions on national politics—that a Senator in Congress might die or resign—that the Governor might have to appoint one, &c. But I do not believe he succeeded in satisfying even his own friends, that it was improper for candidates to discuss those matters directly connected with the office they seek. Judge Brown's argument (if it can be dignified with the name of an argument) is the stereotyped pettifoggery of all the repudiators. You may read it almost verbatim in Parson Mathews' Report, Thompson's Letter or M'Nutt's Address. On one day he argued that every section of an act to pledge the faith of the State, must be submitted to the people, to make it valid; and yet he got himself completely huddled by admitting that he voted for the original charter, and that it passed according to the forms of the constitution, when only two sections of the act were submitted to the second legislature. Finding himself headed here by Judge Clayton, the next day Judge B. assumed a new position, and contended that the constitution itself referred the whole of an act pledging the faith of the State, to the ensuing legislature, without any specific provision in the act for that purpose. Here again Clayton completely used him up, by showing that if that were the case, the supplement was referred to the legislature of 1839, which by their various votes and action on the Report of Hancock's Committee, re-adopted and confirmed the supplement, and all the proceedings under it. But that part of Clayton's speech under which the repudiating candidate seemed to writhe with the most bitter agony was, where he showed that Brown had voted in 1839 to compel the Governor to issue the whole of the remaining ten and a half millions of bonds, before mortgages had been given to secure the State. The whole weight of Brown's argument was that the first five millions were void because the State had not been secured by mortgages when the bonds were issued. Judge Clayton was exceedingly happy in his reply to this position. He showed conclusively that the original charter never contemplated the execution of the mortgages as a condition precedent to the pledge of the faith of the State. But the worst for the poor repudiating champion was, that Judge Clayton showed by Brown's own votes, given under oath, when he was a member of the legislature in 1839, that he did not himself believe that it required the execution of the mortgages, to bind the State. Judge Clayton remarked that if the policy of Judge B. had prevailed then, that instead of appearing to-day as the advocate of repudiating five millions, he (Judge B.) would have been compelled to advocate the repudiation of the whole fifteen and a half millions! Judge Clayton took up Brown's indebtedness to the bank,—showed that he had borrowed 14 thousand on his own account, and aided his friends by his endorsements to procure some forty odd thousand more;—that after milking old brindle as long as she would yield a drop to his most importunate tugging, he was now traversing the country slandering her pedigree, calling her bad names, and even asserting that she was no cow at all, but a great monster, stalking through the land as a wolf in sheep's clothing, and trying to despoil the free people of Mississippi of their liberties.

Brown took occasion to inform the Whigs that two of their nominees for State offices (Hardeman and Galloway) had paid off much larger liabilities than his to the Union bank, by means of the bankrupt law. But here again Clayton had him on the hip. He produced Brown's letter to his constituents, when he was a member of Congress, informing them that he should vote for the bankrupt law, and use all his influence to get it passed. I thought on one occasion that Judge Brown treated his old friend, Gov. M'Nutt, rather unkindly. In his speech at Salem, Clayton belabored him for voting for M'Nutt after he had signed the bonds. Brown replied that he only did so as a choice of evils. Upon the whole, the result of the discussions in this county has been very auspicious to the bond payers. Judge Clayton has won the esteem of every one—even his bitterest political opponents. All parties admit that Clayton has far exceeded their expectations, and that Brown has fallen below them. In the present state of feeling, I have not a doubt but that Clayton will not only obliterate Tucker's majority of 311 in this county, but that he will carry the county by Old Tip's majority of 105. One thing certain: the bond payers will vote the strongest between Williams and Clayton, and the general opinion is now that Clayton is the strongest. But if it should appear that Col. Williams has a better chance of beating Brown than Clayton has, the Whigs will not hesitate to unite with the bond-paying democrats for that purpose.

I intended to notice in its proper place Judge Clayton's clear argument of the means of paying the State bonds without resorting to any increased taxation. He showed most conclusively to every intelligent mind, that with the assets of the banks—the 500,000 acres of land, and the State's share of the distribution fund, together with such a sinking fund as could be raised with the surplus revenue, which the present rate of taxation must leave in the treasury, that the public debt could be discharged without selling any freeman to the bond-holders, or depriving any citizen of his liberties. But he at the same time informs the people that if their representatives should think proper to pass a law to increase the taxes, for the purpose of pay-

ing the State debt, that he would not veto the law. Judge Brown generally takes advantage of this part of Clayton's speech to inform the people that he would veto such a law, and generally concludes: "Fellow-citizen! if you want to be taxed, vote for Judge Clayton, but if you don't want to be taxed, vote for me." After all is said, in this one appeal to the most ignorant and degraded class of voters—and it can certainly be addressed to no other—there lies the whole argument in favor of Repudiation! D.

Review, Aug. 22, 1843.

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR.

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter from our friend A. R. Johnson, Esq., accepting the nomination for the office of Auditor. We consider the whig party, and the people of the State generally, are fortunate in obtaining the consent of Mr. J. to run for this very responsible office.—There are few men in the State or out of it, better qualified to discharge the duties of the station. Possessing talents of a high order, a capacity for business not surpassed, and habits of industry that know no faltering, Mr. Johnson enters the canvass with the brightest prospects of success; and we believe he and his friends will not be disappointed in the result. If a character for honesty and fitness for the station can recommend a gentleman to the intelligent of the opposing party, then will the patriots in the democratic ranks give Mr. Johnson a warm support regardless of party distinctions. He deserves success and we believe he will attain it.—Southern.

RAYMOND, Ms., Aug. 30, 1843.

Dear Sir: A few days since, I received a note from you, as Chairman of the Whig Central Committee, informing me that I had received the nomination for Auditor of Public Accounts, in place of Luke Lea, Esq., who declined the former nomination by the Convention.

I accept the nomination with much pleasure, and will strive to prove myself worthy of it, by activity and zeal in defence of whig principles during the canvass, and a faithful discharge of the duties of the office, should I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of the votes.

To yourself and other members of the Committee, I sincerely tender an expression of the gratitude I feel for the distinguished consideration which prompted you, *unanimously*, to nominate me for so responsible and important a station. Believe me, sir, I shall never forget the high compliment thus bestowed upon my humble self.

With sentiments of respect,
Your friend and servant,
A. R. JOHNSON.

To WM. YERGER, Esq.

Prudence and Economy.—What if you have a patch on your knee—it is nothing to be ashamed of. It lays easier on the mind than a writ at the door, or an interview with a creditor who feels that you have wronged him. Better wear an old hat, an unfashionable coat, or a pair of cow-hide shoes; than to live extravagantly, run in debt, and have every body feel that you are a villain. There's nothing like prudence and economy; especially if you are striving to keep up your credit. Who will trust you if you are poor and too lazy or proud to work, and dress in fine broad-cloth and display gold chains, rings and breast-pins? No one. But with a homespun coat, brown face, hard hands and industrious habits, you are sure to be favored. Your appearance indicates that you are frugal and will be a safe customer.

New use of the Tomato.—The Cheraw (Geo.) Gazette states that, in addition to the advantages of the Tomato for table use, the vine is of great value as food for cattle, especially cows. It is stated that a cow fed on Tomato vines will give more milk, and yield butter of finer flavor, and in greater abundance, than on any other long feed ever tried. It is thought too, that more good food for cattle, and at less expense, can be raised from a given quantity of ground planted in Tomatoes, than from any other vegetable known in the Southern country.

The following beautiful sentiment is from the pen of Miss Bremmer, in her remarks on physical education:

LITTLE CHILDREN.—Freedom, freedom, the west wind of joy, whose pure breath alone can expand every flower of life—give freedom to those innocent little ones, who, to immortality, must wander through a stormy country. Let the air of liberty, not the simoon of restraint, accompany their first steps, and the world will not then see so many exhausted wanderers sink down powerless, and fall under their burden by the way side.

To discover the true temper of a man, we should trace him to his domestic roof, for it is there we may judge how far the part he acts in private, agrees with the character he performs in public life. The lamb abroad is too often found to be the wolf at home.

Never be ashamed of the truth, never be afraid of doing right.