

We are authorized to announce Dr. G. W. SMITH, of La Mar, as a candidate for the Lower Branch of the Legislature, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce Colonel JAMES M. STRONG, as a candidate for Sheriff of Marshall county. Election in November next.

TO OUR PATRONS.

After no little difficulty, I have at length succeeded in enabling myself to present to the readers of this Journal, a paper as independent as it is untrammelled by any consideration save the principles which I have cherished from my boy-hood. The property in the materials, upon which the "Conservative" was published, did not belong to me, consequently the exertions, necessary to the establishment of a press upon a more permanent basis, was not used by me to that end. My opinions on some of the leading questions of the day, conflicted somewhat with those of my more immediate friends. My situation was one of hardly better than a tenancy at will, and I could not be said to occupy independent ground. All difficulty having been removed to the establishment of an untrammelled press, I again present myself before the public, soliciting a continuance of that patronage which has been extended to me during my connexion with the "Conservative." But in doing so, I must be permitted, in all matters relating to the policy of the country, to think and speak for myself.

There has been so much party organization and tactics of late, that the time has almost past remembrance, when freemen could dare to consult their own sense of right, without hazarding a political expulsion from the party which they are wont to act. We are getting too much in the habit of looking to head quarters for principles, sometimes as new as they are mutable, every days experience teaches us that this is wrong, and tends to the prostitution of those principles of so proudly boasted of by our forefathers. In yielding my support to the present administration, I would not be understood as relinquishing an unalienable right of opposing such measures as I shall think comes in conflict with my principles, it is a duty I shall regard as an ablotion to candor and consistency.

As much has been said about my "changing" my politics, I feel it a duty to reiterate, that I have never changed my political opinions, nor never expect to change them, and avail myself of this opportunity to inform the gentlemen who writes from below interrogating, and threatening a withdrawal of patronage, &c., that were I to change my sentiments, I should be but exercising a privilege which belongs to every freeman, and should not, in such an event, regret the loss of friends who would require of me a base subserviency to any party.

I have always belonged to what is called the States Right party. I do not believe with Mr. Webster, "that the general government received its power from the people of the United States as one nation, and not from the people of the States, as separate independent States." I believe with President Tyler, and other leading political economists of the South, on the subject of State Sovereignty. And it is to be feared that the time is approaching when it will become necessary for the whole of the Slave-holding States to present an undivided front to protect her institutions. I believe in a representative government,—all parties should be represented,—for among all parties patriots are to be found who are always ready to jeopardize their lives, their fortunes and sacred honor for their Country, a respectable minority of whatever political opinions, has a right to representation in our government. The father of his country thought so, or he never would have selected persons of different sentiments to head the departments in his cabinet. But if their is a party who deserves an exception to such a rule, it is the official corpse of the last administration, who so wantonly abused the trusts reposed in them by a confiding people.

In regard to the State Bond question, I have no reason to believe we will ever be taxed to pay them, as the last democratic committee of inquiry makes out the Union Bank able to pay all of her liabilities, and if it were necessary to levy a tax, it could hardly be supposed that any person of state pride

could be found willing to violate a positive contract and immolate the honor of the State, upon the altar of A. G. McNutt to save his sinking fortunes. The mere agitation of this question has already brought down upon us the animadversions of the press abroad, and as our State elections will turn upon this issue, should we decide at the ballot box against the payment of these obligations, we should become a bye-word and a reproach among the States of the Union. As Gov. McNutt is adept in Locofocoism it was to be expected that he knew how to besiege the peoples pockets in times of scarcity, and raise a rallying question to divert the minds of the people, and behind which to sculk from the political damnation, that he knows is the sure reward of a villainous abuse of trusts confided to him.

I shall yield my humble support—with a solitary exception—to the nominees of the Whig Convention, held last winter at Jackson. And in giving my vote for county candidates, no power shall induce me to assist in sacrificing my friend at the shrine of party, where the duties of the office is not of a political character.

The title of the paper will be changed to that of the "SOUTHERN BANNER." I have no excuse to offer for this movement, farther than it suits the taste of myself, and that of many old friends of the paper.

In conclusion, I can promise our friends, that if assiduous attention to the improvement of the paper will render the Southern Banner a paper worthy of patronage, it shall engage my time and humble abilities.

EDITOR.

"ELECTIVE FRANCHISE."

From the following dialogue which happened in this place last week, we should judge that votes "am rit" from a quart of whiskey to a dollars worth of sugar. One of our county candidates accosted a voter, and this dialogue ensued.

CAN. Where do you live?  
VOTER. I live in this county, near Chulahoma.

CAN. When you go to cast your vote for — I should like you to remember me.

VOTER. What is your name?

CAN. My name is Q—.

VOTER. Well, I tell you what I'll do with you,—if you'll buy me a dollars worth of sugar, I'll vote for you.

CAN. If you are disposed to sell your vote, it is quite cheap, but its a penitentiary offence to buy or sell votes.—*exceunt omnes*

We do not wish to be inquisitive, but we should like to know from the "True Issue," what reason it has to suppose that Dr. Gwin has made a purchase of the support of its neighbor "The Southron." We felt some curiosity to get the Southron and satisfy our selves as to the charges made in the True Issue, but upon perusal of the last number, we are perfectly satisfied as to its orthodoxy. It occupies quite as healthy position as any Whig Journal we exchange with.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON.

The Vicksburg Sentinel has hoisted this gentleman's name as one of the Anti-bond-paying candidates. Mr. Thompson in the discussion here some time since, refused to let his fellow-citizens, know what position he occupied on that question. He certainly does not wish to gain all the advantages accruing from a newspaper reputation among his friends, and leave it doubtful, on the "stump," what his sentiments are in regard to the payment of the Bonds. We shall hold him up as on the Anti-Bond-Paying-Ticket. Mr. Thompson knows very well there is not a hundred votes in this county for any candidate who is in favor of repudiating the State Bonds, and would be glad to have the people believe him in favor of paying the State obligations in Holly Springs, and occupy the opposite ground in Vicksburg.

It is a species of unfairness on the part of Mr. Thompson which deserves censure, we could hardly expect better of Jeff Green.

Thos. J. Green, a volunteer in the cause of his country, (which bye-the-by is a very small one,) has gone over to the Anti-bond-payers.

Jeff's inclination to go to Congress is so violent that it is an injury to his health. We have often heard of men changing right-about but they always had some specious excuse to cover their retreat. In this case Green has degraded himself so low that it beggars all description. How humiliating it must be to his personal friends to reflect that after

failing to palm himself off upon the Whigs, he has now given the coup de grace to the most acute mortification, and placed himself in the ranks of a few desperadoes, who stand no more chance to gather any other laurel than those accompanying another defeat, than they have of taking wings to fly. No matter what Hogan gave for Green, he may rest assured he was cheated; for any set of men could afford to trust him six weeks on any question, they must be a confiding group that cannot boast of any great share of prudence.

Who will bet that Tucker gets as many democratic votes in this county as Shattuck. "Don't all speak at once."

Our State is certainly fortunate in the way of parties. Messrs Harley and Bingham are the Whig candidates; Gwinn and Thompson hold forth for the Democrats, who are opposed to the payment of State Bonds, and lastly Jeff Green and Squire Alsbury will have to represent the Quasis. We do not know exactly where they intend to hold their Congress, unless in Tisheminga, or on Boluxy Bay, or perhaps for the sake of charging milage they will hold forth in Tenchah Republic of Texas, where we learn the cholera was afraid to go for fear of being stolen and made property of.

It will be seen by our extracts from Washington papers that the Sub-Treasury has been repealed by the United States Senate, by a vote of 29 to 18.

The La Grange paper states that a printing establishment is very much wanted at Fort Pickering.

We re-publish the President's message this week;—we desire to have it in our columns as a record. It is not as explicit as we had hoped to have seen it, especially in regard to a National Bank, and where he treats of State Banks the President goes beyond John Tyler; we cannot say however but we admire the document in the main, at all events there is nothing in it calculated to inspire any serious feeling of opposition in the mind of any friend of the administration.

The New York Express of the 7th instant says: "the Custom House Commission continues without any diminution of interest, and without any lack of material. The fourth week of the sitting commenced this morning, and the place of meeting has been transferred from the Custom House building to one of the rooms in the City Hotel. We believe that the three weeks to come will develop as many important facts as the three weeks past, and sins enough have already been discovered to sink a nation."

Thirty-one thousand and ninety English women died in on year of consumption, supposed, in most instances, to have been produced by tight lacing.

A Society of Jews, the members of which are all converts to Christianity, has been formed at Brookville, U. C., to assist in facilitating the return of the Jews to the Holy Land.

We hope the Commission Merchants of New Orleans will have the civility, the next time they trouble us with their circulars, to pay the postage. We are not inclined to pay for such honors. We will state, however, that the circular addressed to us, from Mr. Hughes, came to hand, as it should, with the postage paid. It will be found on our fourth page.

The National Gazette says: "We learn that the mission to England has been tendered to the Hon. John Sergeant, in a manner warmly expressive of the sense entertained by the Administration of his eminent qualifications for the trust. Whether he will accept the appointment has not yet transpired. We trust, however, that the domestic sacrifices which he must make in going abroad, will not influence him to refuse an office in which he would both honor and serve the country."

On the question of striking out the 21st rule in the House of Representatives, on the 7th inst., the vote stood as follows—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, J. S. Andrews, Ayering, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Beeson, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Bowne, Brewster, Briggs, Brockway, Bronson, Charles Brown, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Childs, Chittenden, J. C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Clinton, Cowen,

Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, R. D. Davis, Dimock, Doig, Egbert, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, J. G. Floyd, C. A. Floyd, Formance, A. L. Foster, Gates, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Gordon, Greig, Gustine, Hall, Halsted, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, Ingersoll, James Irvin, Wm. W. Irvin, James Andrew Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Linn, Littlefield, Lowell Robert McClellan, McKeon, Marchand, A. Marshall, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Morgan, Morrow, Osborne, Parmenter, Prtridge, Pendleton, Plumer, Ramsey, Benj. Randall, Alex. Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Roosevelt, Russell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sekeant, Simonson, Slade, Smith, Snyder, Stokely, Stratton, Stuart, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Buren, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Thomas W. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, Augustus Young, John Young—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, L. W. Andrews, Arnold, Arrington, Atherton, Barton, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Burke, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, P. C. Caldwell, John Campbell, William B. Campbell, Thomas J. Campbell, Caruthers, Cary, Chapman, Clifford, Coles, Daniel, G. Davis, Wm. C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Eastman, J. C. Edwards, Thomas A. Foster, Gamble, Gentry, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goode, Graham, Green, Habersham, Harris, Houck, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubbard, Hufter, Jack, Wm. C. Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac B. Jones, Keim, J. P. Kennedy, King, A. McClellan, McKay, Mallory, T. F. Marshall, Samson Mason, J. T. Mason, Medill, Meriwether, Miller, Moore, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Owsloy, Pearce, Pickens, Pope, Powell, Proffit, Rayner, Reding, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rodney, Rogers, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Sollers, Santly, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, J. B. Thompson, Triplett, Turney, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Westbrook, James W. Williams, Lewis Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Joseph L. Williams, Wise, Wood—104.

From the foregoing it will be seen that all of the members from the Slave-holding States, with the exception of Messrs. Botts & Stewart, from Va., voted against the amendment of Mr. Adams. We view the rescinding of the 21st rule, of the House, as conceding an important advantage on that question to the North.

If Mississippi had been represented on the floor, and the five members from Alabama been present, the vote would have stood 111 against and 112 for the amendment.

M'Leod.—Sir Allen M'Nab, the Hon. S. Elmsley, and others, citizens of Canada, were recently requested by M'Leod's lawyers to testify as to what they knew in regard to his having been engaged or not engaged in the affair of the Caroline. They, however, refused to testify; placing their refusal upon the ground that the American courts had no right to try M'Leod at all. Mr. Elmsley winds up his answer after this terrible fashion.

"I have the honor to request that you will be pleased respectfully to inform the Government which you serve, that the only way in which I can consent to aid in the release of Mr. M'Leod, is in assisting to give such a thundering rap at the door of the dungeon where he lies incarcerated as will at once convince the republicans that the demand for the liberation of a British subject, unjustly detained in prison, comes from the British nation, with whom the protection of the life or liberty of a single individual, how ever humble, is a sacred charge, and that no considerations of policy or expediency will be suffered for one moment to protract compliance with the peremptory demand for his immediate enlargement."

Now we take it upon ourselves to assure Mr. Elmsley that, if he give "a thundering rap" at the door of M'Leod's jail, the jailer will, in all probability, very politely bid him walk in. And, if he once get in, he may have to give a great many thundering raps before he'll get out again.—*Lou. Jour.*

THE LATE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY Not long ago, a Locofoco committee, of Boston, addressed a letter of congratulation to Mr. Woodbury, upon his retirement from office. We have not seen the ex Secretary's reply, but the Madisonian says:

Mr. Woodbury states, in his reply to this committee, that "Government (the late administration) has gone through some expensive wars, defrayed large current expenditures, executed numerous great public works, extinguished Indian titles to many millions of acres of land, paid off, instead of having created, a permanent debt," &c.

"Gone through some expensive wars!" Well, we do wonder what that means. We are curious to know what was, besides the "Florida war," so called, Mr. Van Buren's Administration ever had upon its hands. "Gone through some expensive wars!" Surely the ex-Secretary cannot mean the war upon the Bank, the war upon the currency, and the war upon the national prosperity. "Gone through some expensive wars!" The presumption is, that the ex-Secretary's fan-

cy made half a dozen wars out of the Pshaw! The great National road, had for years been making regular progress to a dead halt under the last Administration, and the valuable implements necessary for carrying it on were sacrificed by means of thickening the pay of the holders. And who does not know that the Administration, by its vacillating and ill-silanimous course, was doing every thing that could be done to embroil the nation with Great Britain, it left the "public works," necessary to the countenance in time of war, to fall into utter and ruin! What other Administration ever so inattentive to the country's public works!"

"Paid off, instead of having created a permanent debt!" Well that really trails all we ever before heard or dreamed of. "Paid off, instead of having created, a national debt!" President J. Q. Adams, on retiring from the Chief magistracy, that he left the country free from and the whole Locofoco party has been ever since that he had leave it for debt. Now we do want to know by what ranculous process Mr. Van Buren's Administration contrived to pay off a national debt there was no debt when that Administration went into power. "Paid off, instead of having created, a permanent debt." The ex-Secretary, by the use of this seems to admit the undeniable fact that Van Buren Administration did create but his boast is, that it did not create a permanent debt. We fully agree to debt, which the Locofoco Administration created, and which went on increasing the very close of the existence of the administration, is by no means likely "permanent." If, however, it is not to be "permanent," the only remedy that the present Whig Administration is enabled to liquidate it by the practice of rigid economy, which now, in time for twelve years, is coming into the Locofocos had continued in perpetuity would have been as "permanent" everlasting bills.

When is Mr. Woodbury's next effort to be forthcoming!—*Louisiana*

MR. FOX AND MR. WEBSTER

The American Sentinel, (opposition) is proud of this masterly correspondence. Government. It is full of power, yet of simplicity. It speaks the language with a potency that commends it to every eye. Our Government in this great State upon ground that is impregnable. It reads with deep interest every where, manifest to the English at home and to rope, how ably this Government can manage the rights of our people. Indeed, one cannot read this powerful argument without feeling that it is as powerful as the sword.

A just and a deserved compliment now paid to the Secretary of State, and which has been acknowledged by every important of every party.

The New York Express says: "A friend of ours familiar with the details of the McLeod affair and with the previous policy of the two Governments, expressed an opinion that Mr. Webster's letter, is one of the very ablest State papers that ever issued from the State Department. The details just rebuke of England for the constant interference in the internal affairs of other nations, the avowal that our Government is not to be ever passed enactments to restrict interference on the part of her citizens, stated, and must transfuse the blush of 'ribbon to his own cheek.'"

We perused the letter of Mr. Webster received it upon the arrival of the steamer from the South. We pronounced it masterly, and we have not yet seen who has read it, whose opinion is worth who is not enthusiastic in his admiration. Mr. Webster has given a dignified portance to his station as the head of the Department, which it has not had for many years, and which it could never have had if a timorous and time-serving policy of administration as that which preceded sent."