

TERMS.

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SOUTHERN MARKSMAN.

WHEN THE PEOPLE CEASE TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES, THEN THEIR LIBERTIES ARE GONE.

VOL. I.

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NO. 3

From the Vicksburg Sentinel & Expositor

THE CRISIS, THE CAUSES AND THE MEANS OF ARRESTING THE EMBARRASMENTS OF THE COUNTRY.—It is now time that the people of Mississippi should acquire into the condition of the State, the causes of her embarrassments and the wisdom of the means adopted for her relief.

speculation, or who wish to go deeper in that they may ultimately save themselves from failure, and perhaps by some lucky turn of the die, make a fortune. It will do more to populate Texas with the best and most substantial portion of our citizens, than would the introduction of the "blue laws" of Connecticut within our borders.

the latter would plead offsets, etc. As was designed, this prevented any other proposal for the bonds but that made in behalf of the Bank, with which the Secretary was obliged to close. As soon as the arrangement was concluded, all the newspapers owned by the Bank, or controlled by its agents, immediately fell into ecstasies at the magnanimity and liberality of the Bank in undertaking to provide for its honest debts!

3d. Because, the said acts of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, are gross usurpations of the right of suffrage, of most alarming and dangerous tendency, and destructive of the most inestimable rights of the people; and, inasmuch as the Governor and Privy Council are vested by law with the power only to cast up the whole number of votes (not a part) from the several counties, and thereupon to determine the candidates who have the greatest number of votes from the whole State, (not a part of the State) they necessarily have the power to hear, try, and determine, whether the returns before them do contain the whole number of such votes, and procure them to be perfected; such has been the uniform construction and rule of action of this body, and now when the acts of those Clerks stand without an excuse, palliation, or justification, it would involve this body in their crime, to withhold the lawful exercise of a power committed to them to prevent such outrages upon the rights of the people of New Jersey.

their places to a hypocritical adoption of the most thorough-going opinions of those against whom they now declaim with so much vehemence. Those gentlemen actually signed a declaration of faith which took unqualified ground in favor of a metallic currency, against bank paper in every form, and yet they are constantly denouncing the administration as agrarian and destructive, for simply proposing to separate the finances of the government from those of private individuals or companies. What barbaled unblushing presumption? Can such men have any settled notions whatever, who will publicly adopt a certain creed to secure their election, and then turn round and advocate the very opposite; nay, more, denounce their opponents for holding doctrines more moderate than those which they have openly subscribed? Can such men, indeed, have any ideas of political honor or integrity?

cent elections, when every man in Connecticut knows to the contrary." The Democratic Hartford Times says: "The Hoco Pocos now generally admit in private conversation, that 1838 will be to them like 1834—a short year of panic. Those who do not like to admit it feel conscious that such is the case." N. Y. Evening Post.

REPORT, Of the Joint Select Committee of the Legislature consisting of Mr. Hadley of the Senate, and Messrs. Stewart of Hinds, Puckett and Mellen of the House on the late Auditors books, and papers and the State Funds, &c.

We copy from the Vicksburg Register the following summary of this important document, so creditable to the able investigations and assiduous labors of the Committee.—Natchez Courier. "This report occupies nearly two pages of the Mississippiian, and from the confusion in which the committee found the affairs of the late Auditor must have cost them an immense deal of labor. The committee commence with saying, that, unable to complete the investigation by the first day of May, when they were directed to do so, they continued their labors. Upon the examination of the late Auditor's books, the committee found "no entries had been made for twelve, and no posting had been done for eighteen months prior to the expiration of John H. Malory's term of service," and as no report had been made to the Legislature since February 27th, 1836, the committee have based their calculations upon the Auditor's report of that date.

Table with financial data: Amount stated in the report as being in the Treasury 4th January, 1836, \$88,710 33; Amount paid into the Treasury, from 4th January, 1836 to 6th Dec. 1837, 525,418 63; Total, 614,128 96.

Table with financial data: Amount paid out during same period, 700,791 10; Amount of surplus revenue of the United States paid into the Treasury of the State of Mississippi, 382,335 30; Am't paid out by warrant in Planters Bank of Natchez, Dec. 6, 1837, 120,993 25; In office Planters Bank, Jackson Dec. 6, 1837, 175,249 57; Total, \$997,033 92.

Table with financial data: Exhibiting a balance of 569 63; The receipts on amount of taxes on slaves, sold as merchandise, hawkers & peddlers auctioneers and billiard tables, \$1,284 54; Amount of claims paid by the late Auditor without warrant of law and rejected by said committee, 290 55; Amount due by defaulting Tax collectors exclusive of 6 counties from which no returns have been received, 93,116 12; Literary Fund, Amount paid into the Treasury from 4th January 1836 to 6th Dec. 1837, 1,337 20; 220 shares of Plan's Bank stock, 22,900 00; Dividends, 6,568 73; Total belonging to this fund, 30,806 02.

Table with financial data: Three per cent fund. The following appears to be an accurate statement as received from the Register of U. S. Treasury and Planters Bank. Amount paid J. H. Malory in the year 1837 per Register's Statement, 67,070 00; Amount paid J. H. Malory in the year 1836 per Planters Bank, 52,379 94; Total receipts, 395,848 31; Amount paid into the Treasury by J. H. Malory, 382,078 35; Deficit, 13,770 00; State Bond Account. Amount of bonds including premium and interest, 2,232,804 59; Dividend upon 20,000 shares of stock, the last declared on the 28th January, 1838, 837,500 00; Total, 3,070,304 59.

Table with financial data: To balance this account the state holds 20,000 shares stock which at par value are worth \$2,000,000 00; Expenses attending printing, sale, &c. of bonds, 9,093 55; Interest paid on bonds, 645,000 00; Amount to the credit of the sinking fund, 436,208 45; Total, 3,090,304 59; Balance, 20,000 00; The following statement shows the amount for which J. H. Malory late Auditor, appears to be a defaulter, to wit: On account of three per cent fund and interest \$14,563 24; Sinking fund, 8,312 94; Seminary land fund, 6,896 45; Town Lots, 24,116 75; Vouchers rejected, 230 58; Total, \$54,079 96.

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—One of our brother editors very wisely says, that if beauty be women's weapon, it must be feathered by the Graces, pointed by the eye of Discretion and shot by the hand of Virtue.

PROTEST

Of the Minority of the Privy Council of New Jersey. The undersigned, members of the Privy Council of the State of New Jersey, do hereby protest against the act and determination of the Governor and Privy Council summoned for the purpose of casting up the whole number of votes from the several counties for each candidate as Representatives of this State in the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States, and determining that John B. Avering, William Halstead, John P. B. Maxwell, Charles C. Stratton, Joseph F. Randolph, and Thomas Jones York, were of the six persons who had the greatest number of votes from the whole State for Representatives in the twenty-sixth Congress of the United States from this State, this day made, for the following reasons:

1st. Because it is apparent upon the face of the certified list of the votes given for the said Representatives in the several counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, that the said lists are not general lists of the whole votes of the said counties respectively—but, on the contrary, that the Clerk of Middlesex hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of South Amboy, in the said county; and the Clerk of Cumberland hath altogether omitted the votes of the township of Millville, in the said county; without either of them assigning the reason therefor; and by the plain provisions of the laws in such case made and provided, it is the duty of the Government to procure full and perfect returns of the said votes from the said Clerks before proceeding to lay the same before the Privy Council; and until such duty is performed by the Governor, and complete returns of the whole votes from the several counties in the whole State are procured, the Governor and Council have no lawful right to act.

2d. Because, it is manifest upon the face of the said lists returned by the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and upon the casting up and determination of the Governor and Privy Council, aforesaid, that the votes of the voters of the township of South Amboy, in the county of Middlesex, and the votes of the voters of the township of Millville, in the county of Cumberland, are omitted, suppressed, or excluded, without any reason or cause being assigned therefor—and thus a part of the lawful voters of the whole State have been disfranchised by the acts of commission of the Clerks of the counties of Middlesex and Cumberland, and the acts of omission of the Governor of the State.

4th. Because, if the said county clerks have any authority to judge of the legality of the acts of the officers of township elections, the mode of conducting the same, or the regularity of the returns made by returning officers, afortiori, this body possess the power to review the acts of such clerks, and are bound to correct their errors, mistakes, or frauds, in their lists returned, and to procure the same to be perfected.

5th. Because, it is charged before us by the petition of one of the citizens and lawful voters of the State, that the said clerks of the counties of Cumberland and Middlesex, have, by mistake, ignorance, or fraud suppressed the lawful certificates of election officers of the said townships of Millville and South Amboy—and that this body ought to determine that such returns of lists are not such returns as required by law, and thereupon it will become the duty of the Governor to procure true lists of the whole votes from the said counties respectively.

6th. Because, it appears before us that the lists of the votes of the voters of the townships of Millville and South Amboy aforesaid, were signed, certified, sealed up and delivered or transmitted by the judge, inspectors and clerks of election in said townships respectively, to the clerks severally of the counties in which they are situated, and that the same were received by the said clerks respectively, before five o'clock of the afternoon of Saturday, the thirteenth instant—and filed by them—and that the said clerks were bound by law to include them in the general lists which is now before us, and that we have no authority to cast up a part of the votes—but we ought to require the whole to be returned to us, inasmuch as the said clerks have no authority by law, to reject such votes returned to them.

7th. Because, although the said clerks of counties are ministerial officers, and have no authority to reject, set aside, or suppress returns—yet, that when it manifestly appears to the Governor and council, that the returns made by the county clerks do not contain the votes of the whole county, without assigning any reason for suppressing a part: it is the duty of the Governor and council to consider such returns as nullities, and to procure correct lists of the whole votes; and that the power to determine what candidates have the greatest number of votes in the whole State, and to cast up the whole number of votes from each county, and to procure returns where the clerks have been guilty of neglect, necessarily involves a quasi judicial power, so as to enable the persons on whom it is conferred to prevent fraud and correct mistakes in the returning officers, who are required by law to make returns to them.

Taste for Reading.—If I were to pray for a taste which should stand men in stead under every variety of circumstance, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me, it would be a taste for reading. I speak of it of course only as a worldly advantage, and not in the slightest degree superseding or derogating from the higher office and surer and stronger panoply of religious principles—but as a taste, an instrument, and a mode of pleasurable gratification. Give a man this taste, and the means of gratifying it, and you can hardly fail of making him a happy man, unless, indeed, you put into his hands a most perverse selection of books. You place him in contact with the best society in every period of history—with the wisest, the wittiest,—with the tenderest, the bravest, and the purest characters which have adorned humanity. You make him a denizen of all nations—a contemporary of all ages. The world has been created for him. It is hardly possible but his character should take a higher and better tone from the constant habit of associating with a class of thinkers, to say the least of it, above the average of humanity. It is morally impossible but that the manners should take a tinge of good breeding and civilization from having constantly before one's eyes the way in which the best bread and the best informed men have talked and conducted themselves in their intercourse with each other. There is a gentle, but perfectly irresistible coercion in a habit of reading well directed over the whole tenor of a man's character and conduct, which is not less effectual because it works insensibly, and because it is really the last thing he dreams of. It civilizes the conduct of men, and suffers them not to remain barbarous.

Sir John Herschell.

HONEST CONFESSOR.—Read the following, from the New England Weekly Review, a Federal paper printed at Hartford, or thereabouts. Speaking of Connecticut, it says that the probability is the Hon. J. M. Niles will be the next Governor; that the Democrats will carry the Legislature and also the Congressional ticket. Further:

"Our prospects are every day more lowering; defeat upon defeat marks the progress of the Whig cause; and what is still more to be regretted, each defeat instead of arousing energy and action, seems to paralyze the stoutest champions of the cause; instead of endeavoring to arrest the successful progress of their opponents, he Whig leaders seem to console themselves with the visionary hopes of a reaction, and a reliance upon imaginary strength.

"Connecticut will run with the Loco Focos as strong as any State in the Union. The Whigs have given it over to them.—It might have been kept firm to those principles it last year maintained, but unfortunately the Whigs have shamefully, wantonly, basely surrendered it. "How absurd it is to read in a Whig paper we have just received, 'Connecticut stands like a rock, unchanged in the re-

FEDERAL INCONSISTENCY.

A striking proof of the essential weakness of the Federal party, is its want of unity of feeling and design. It is a heterogeneous assemblage of discordant materials, and appeals to the most opposite principles, and incompatible doctrines, for sympathy and support. We see it twice fasten itself, to gain a temporary purpose with that portion of the Democratic party to which it has given the name of Loco Foco. It is a fact not generally known, that the Whig representatives of New York owe