

PINEY WOODS PLANTER.

PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1839.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

A. G. McNUTT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barry W. Benson.

AUDITOR.

Augustus C. Saunders.

STATE TREASURER.

Samuel Craig.

CONGRESS.

A. G. Brown & J. Thompson.

ABOLITION.—Henry Clay and his friend John Q. Adams, the former in the Senate and the latter in the House, have been discouraging on the abolition of slavery. This is a subject with which they are both well acquainted. If we believe G. D. Prentice, Clay, when scarcely emerged from youth, gave this subject his peculiar attention; using his best efforts for the "final emancipation of the slave population." Mr. Clay (says Prentice) was aware of the fact, (that the slave holders were opposed to parting with their property,) but his sentiments and his feelings were on the side of emancipation. (Prentice calls this) HIS FAVORITE POLICY, (that he was for the election of men) who would contend for the ERADICATION OF SLAVERY. He has been the slave's friend through life. In all stations he has pleaded AFRICAN FREEDOM, without fear from high or low. To HIM, MORE than any other individual, is to be ascribed that GREAT REVOLUTION which has taken place in the public sentiment upon this subject; a revolution, whose wheels must continue to move onward till they reach the goal of UNIVERSAL FREEDOM. That these are the sentiments and that this has been the course of Henry Clay, none have the hardihood to deny. Who then can doubt but that he is able to throw light on this dark subject, and explain the conduct and intentions of the fanatics? None, not excepting Sled, Tappan or Adams. Yet, who would have thought it!—this is the man that the "Patriotic Whig Convention," who met at Jackson on the 29th ult., nominated for the office of President! subject, however, to the decision of a National Convention, (to which they, in their wisdom, have appointed delegates,) that perchance may hoist HARRISON or WEBSTER on them!!! Clay says he is not an abolitionist, and is opposed to the abolition of slavery. Will his friends believe; will any one be so credulous in the face of so much testimony as to believe his hypocritical professions? John Quincy Adams graciously states, in his place, in Congress, that HE IS AN ABOLITIONIST! And surely Adams has been as consistent as Clay. It would not surprise us after this, if we should hear Sled, Bradish and Tappan & Co. denounce the abolitionists, which, like Adams and Clay, they will be sure to do, if they, like them, think that it will promote the cause of Whiggery.

GEORGE COMBE.—The gentlemen who attended the lectures of this celebrated lecturer on Phrenology, in Boston, have, as a token of esteem for his splendid endowments, presented him with a *Siber Vase*. It is said to be a most beautiful specimen of workmanship.

PATRONAGE.—The publication of the Washington Chronicle has been discontinued. The reason assigned is want of patronage. In this, as in many other instances, the democratic party have shown a blindness to their own interests, by not extending to that able publication a prompt and liberal support. Why are so many of the ablest Democratic papers in the country suffered to languish and die for want of support? Does the democracy—the people, think that by its own inherent power the cause can sustain itself against the incessant attacks of a numerous and well patronised opposition press? If they expect that it can, they expect too much. A well, indeed, with more propriety, might they expect that divine religion without advocates, expounders or defenders, can resist the unremitting attacks of its infernal opponents. Every freeman who wishes to remain free, must, and is in duty bound to aid in the great democratic cause; and how can he better aid than in supporting the democratic press?

MR. BELL'S SPEECH. in the House of Representatives is described by the Washington correspondent of a federal journal, as "a moving speech." It moved the members literally all out of their places, leaving only a few partizans who remained to cheer him on.

BALTIMORE REPUBLICAN.—Statements of the death of this paper are still to be met with in the federal papers. The aristocracy and opposition factions of the country have no abler and zealous opponent than Bess, the editor of that spirited and highly valuable paper. No doubt they would wish it died—but no, it is still alive; we receive it as usual, in high spirits and good condition.—May it live to ring the knell of Whiggery.

WHIG TESTIMONY.—The veteran editor of the "Cincinnati Gazette" has some pretension to honesty. Perhaps in the federal ranks a more candid editor is not found. Some months ago we published, with some comment, an article of Hammond's in which he says he was and is a Federalist, and is proud to own it though fallen, and lashes the whiggery of the day for denying the appellation. Speaking of Biddle's last letter to John Q. Adams, he thumps his kingship in the following manner—good testimony, in this case: "We publish to day a letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams. Our readers may take it for what it is worth. The portion of it which leads to the expectation that it is the last of Mr. Biddle's exposition, evinces a modest sense of propriety, which his kingship might have thought of at an earlier day."

U. S. SENATOR.—Daniel Sturgeon, a democrat much respected for his talents and high moral worth, has been elected Senator from Pennsylvania, for six years, from March next, in place of Samuel M'Kean, whose term expires then.

WHIG VERACITY.—The truth-loving Whigs are stating it as a fact, that "Gen. Jackson has been turned out of the Church, for hard swearing," &c. This poor, pitiful slander has been contradicted by the Nashville Banner—one of the federal papers—calls it "a very foolish fabrication, scarcely worth contradiction."

Can the retirement of the Hermitage not shield the old man from the wanton attacks of this unprincipled party?—a party, who have, through a long life of usefulness, with the malignity of demons, opposed and annoyed him. Even in his retirement they dread and hate him. They have scarcely patience to wait for his death. They use every means that low envy can engender, to destroy the old man's peace. And as Hannibal was pursued and persecuted, in his retirement, by his enemies, so is Jackson. Hannibal, to free himself from his enemies, raised the poisoned chalice to his own lips; but Jackson cannot be drove to that alternative. Perhaps his enemies will do it for him, as some of them have already attempted his assassination.

The remarks of Jehu Wall, Senator from this county, on the bill to prevent unauthorized banking, have been received and will appear in our next.

Mr. Wall contended for the passage of the bill. It succeeded, but a political swindler, one of the committee on enrolled bills, suppressed it, thus defeating the will of the people, as well as the action of the Legislature. HON. C. STEWART, of Hinds county, is the man who clutched this very important bill, and openly boasted of the infamous act. Such a bold move on the political chess-board has seldom, if ever made, even by those thin-plaster gentry. Thus, the bill was not presented to the Governor for his signature, and the state is deprived of its advantages.

RECAPITULATION.—Scarcely a mail arrives but brings us tidings of the increasing strength of our cause, and the augmentation of numbers who are daily joining the democratic ranks. CHAS. SHEPHERD, one of the Whig representatives in Congress, from North Carolina, has renounced the federalism of the opposition party, and in a letter to his constituents shows that the scales have fallen from his eyes. It is gratifying to see a man of Mr. Shepherd's fine talents and moral worth, rise superior to personal prejudices, and when his country needs his aid, step forward divested of these trammels; Mr. S. says: "Van Buren keeps within the limits of his constitutional powers, and seems disposed to adopt a policy that is just to the South and honorable to himself. It would be the height of folly to make war on him, in order to elevate a party, from which I differ essentially, and many of whose members are deeply hostile to the interests of my own constituents."

NON. JOHN P. KINN.—This gentleman, late U. S. Senator, from Georgia, made an unequalled and distinct avowal of his political sentiments and recantation of opinions in opposition to those maintained by the Democratic party, in Mill-ledgeville, at a meeting recently held in that city. He stated that he "felt bound, as a lover of his country, and especially as a Southern man, to sustain Mr. Van Buren's administration, and so deeply important did he consider the re-election of Mr. Van Buren to be, that he was willing to renounce all his private opinions which he could do consistently with his honor and principles, to restore harmony to the party, and to insure the great object—the success of the cause of Democracy."

The democratic party are not ungrateful; the patriotism of these men will be duly appreciated by every friend of his country, especially by the true Southern.

THE CORRAIR.—The new literary work about to be commenced in the city of New York, by our Addison & Steel—Dr. Porter & N. P. Willis, we learn, is to be named "The Corrair."

MR. RIVES AND THE ENQUIRER.—It was the expressed opinion and fervent hope of many of the Whigs throughout the country, that the "Richmond Enquirer," would eventually follow the fortune and share the fate of Senator Rives, but not Riche is not to be, by any pretext, diverted from the great and glorious cause that has engaged his labors and his powerful pen for so many years—he is not in market. The result is known. Rives must now meet and brave an indignant and betrayed people, unprotected by the mighty *Egis* of his political Mentor.

The Enquirer gives up Mr. Rives! It says this is not the time to be squeamish, and it will try not to be absurd. "Had Mr. Rives confined his opposition to the Sub-Treasury alone, we too would have stood by him." But then, says the Enquirer, the Whigs would not have taken him up. "For the Whigs, as gentlemen and as men, we have all proper respect and kindness.—Some of our best friends are among them. But as a political party, we will not affiliate with them."

WHIG—SELECT COMMITTEE.—The reader's particular attention is invited to the following extract, from the Washington Correspondent of the "Ohio Statesman." The course pursued by the modest Whigs, in Washington, is perfectly in keeping with that of the same party, every where, no matter by what name they were known. They complained bitterly of the demerits, when, in appointing of committees, they gave a majority of those who were of that party—spoke of the unfairness of it, and insisted on the injustice of the same. Now they had the power in the case of the select committee, and what have they done? Read and see:

"Wise commenced proceedings this mor-

ning, in the "BLAKE COMMITTEE," where he has stocked the cards, and dealt them out to his own friends, to his heart's content. For the last two years has this blustering fellow been howling about the gross injustice of a committee, composed of six and three; yet, no sooner, by an unholy league between the Whigs and the Conservatives, and by the secret mode of voting in the dark, by ballot, at the midnight hour, do they get the power, than they do worse themselves, electing *seven* and *two*. On the joint ballot five red-hot whigs were elected, and one, Mr. Elmore, who has always voted against the Administration heretofore, and is now with it, only on the Sub-Treasury, and so stated. On the next ballot they elected two Democrats and one Conservative-whig, thereby, in effect, leaving it seven to two against the friends of the Administration. Mr. Elmore was independent enough to protest against being a member of the committee, for he disavowed his being a general supporter of the measures of the Administration, and therefore, to retain him as such would be an act of gross injustice towards it. He was therefore excused, as were Messrs. Cushman and Hubley. The six, of course, held on. Three more friends of the Administration are elected, but in what way? The Whigs, though already possessed of a majority of two to one, refused to vote for a single man proposed on the part of the Democrats, and, setting aside Messrs. Ham and Thomas, select men, who are almost unknown as participating in the debates of the House—men they know, from previous avocations, to be unqualified for braving such a majority, with such a Chairman, (Wise!) Nor is this all; though their own six were chosen on account of their eminent legal abilities and experience, they choose men of a different profession on the other side. Such is but a specimen of Whig fairness. The foreman of this jury goes into it pledged, sworn, to prove all his allegations, and avowed that no evidence could possibly be adduced to change his pre-conceived judgment. If the House had done what it ought, the committee should have been composed of all Whigs. They proceed, to-morrow, to New York, and mark if the whole affair does not turn out to be a humbug."

"The feds dreaded so much the effect of Wise being chairman of the select committee, and the northern whigs protested so stoutly against it that Harlan has been put there as the puppet, Wise pulling the wires. The latter will be chairman *de facto*, the former *de nomine*. They started this evening, blacking brushes and all."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated BRANNOCRENS, FEB. 22d, 1839.

I had the good fortune twice last week to hear the celebrated Dr. CAMPBELL, preach. I was much gratified. He is a gentleman of fine appearance, both physically and intellectually. As a speaker his manner is very pleasant, no ranting,—calm and dignified; in his mode of reasoning he is fair and liberal. He uses a great many figures, which enrich, very much, his sermons, because they strikingly illustrate his positions. No one could appear more master of his business, nor speak with more ease to himself. His discourses were full of the finest specimens of mental flowers, without, apparently, an effort on his part to produce them. No man could have more completely enchained the attention of his audience. On each day he spoke from 3 to 4 hours; and his hearers were as attentive at the last as when he began. He holds out the promises rather than the threats of the Gospel. I could almost say as Festus said to Paul: Campbell, "thou almost persuadest me to be a christian!" I do not remember to have seen, any where, so many pretty faces of the softer gender, as on those occasions. Among whom was Miss Campbell, his daughter.

Henderson, it seems, is our Senator for the next six years. If this had been the result of fairness I would be the last to complain; however much I might be opposed to the incumbent on principle; but when I know that he has been chosen by the votes of Representatives, who disobeyed the instructions of their constituents. I look upon it as dishonest, unfair and unworthy the representatives of a free people. It should forever damn to political infamy, those who were so lost to every thing that was right or manly in their blind party conduct. This should teach the people whom they should elect to represent them. As we cannot reverse it, we must endure. The time will come when we can say to them "Da locum melioribus."

I was in hopes the Governor would have vetoed the "gallon law," as I think it is calculated to do more harm than good. I am in favor of the promotion of temperance and good order in society; but am not willing to resort to oppressive laws to effect any object. Something by way of an entrenched license expense would perhaps

have had some tendency to put down tipping. We must not establish an inquisition in every domestic sanctuary. Every man must be allowed to do as he desires in his own house, so that he molests no other person in such exercise. Such is the genius of our government.

For the Piney Woods Planter TO THE XXII OF FEBRUARY.

I'll greet you with the strains of song,
And hail you as you pass along,
And mark you out from all the throng
Of other days;
For sure to us it does belong
To sing thy praise.

Let others hail the natal day
Of tyrants, till their heads are grey,
For them I'll never raise my lay,
In strains of song;
But in thy praise I will display
Our Washington.

The first of all that patriot band
Who rescued this fair happy land,
From tyranny's oppressive hand,
And set it free;
A specimen of all that's grand
In policy.

His bright example e'er shall glow
With lustrous fame, in weal or woe,
And serve to guide both friend and foe
To Liberty;
Till all mankind shall only know
One family. T. J.

THE UNION BANK.—The following extract is from the able report of our Senator, Col. Farrar, in relation to the condition of the Union Bank. We are sorry that we have not space to give the report entire, as well as other reports and bills for which we are indebted to a friend, recently returned from Jackson.—*Southern Star*.

"The committee will here submit the following condensed statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank, up to the 17th January, 1839:

DR. RESOURCES.	
Notes discounted on personal security alone,	\$2,855,487 98
Notes discounted on personal security and deed of trust,	15,000 00
Notes discounted on personal and cotton security,	1,260,846 56
Bills of exchange maturing in the State,	103,898 70
Bills of exchange maturing out of the State,	200,768 75
Due by banks in the state	\$36,626 76
Due by banks out of the state,	1,452,441 06
Real estate,	2,478,067 82
Bank expenses, including office furniture,	14,218 43
Notes of U. S. Bank,	7,028 85
Notes of other banks,	\$90,720 00
	110,012 00
	\$7,115,229 09
LIABILITIES.	
Post notes in circulation,	\$2,228,150 00
Bank notes in circulation on demand,	51,600 00
State bonds issued for capital stock,	5,000,000 00
Individual deposits and deposit certificates,	287,807 20
Treasurer of the State of Mississippi,	5,423 20
Profits since last semi-annual settlement of the books, after deducting \$3,453 67 loss at that time, since the bank commenced operations,	30,146 56
	\$7,009,126 57

"COFFEE AND PISTOLS FOR TWO."—Although we are not particularly partial to "arms and ammunition," we nevertheless think that the man who makes a deliberate attack upon the character of another, should be "brave and bold enough" to hazard the consequences of a shot. We venture to say, however, that Geo. D. PERRISS will pocket the affront, nor show himself in either Washington or Virginia.—The following card has been cut from the Old Dominion.—*Baltimore Republican*.

"A CONTENTIBLE VILLAIN."—A friend has called my attention to the following paragraph, from the Louisville [Ky.] Journal. *George D. Prentiss*, editor. I omit two words, as they refer to a profession to which I am no longer attached. The extract in question is as follows:

Mr. Theophilus Fisk has established a violent Loco Foco paper, called the Old Dominion, at Portsmouth, Virginia. He advocates openly and intemperately an equal distribution of property. We think we cannot be mistaken in the opinion we always held, that the advocates of such a doctrine will steal whenever they have the opportunity. We advise Mr. Fisk's neighbors to guard well their premises.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan 21, 1839.
I pronounce *George D. Prentiss*, the author of the above, a LIAR and a SCOUNDREL.
THEOPHILUS FISK.

P. S. I can be found in Washington, during the present session of Congress, either at Mrs. ORNE'S, Pennsylvania Avenue, or at GADSBY'S Hotel. T. F."

TEST RESOLUTIONS.—The following resolutions were submitted by Mr. Allen, in the Senate of the United States, on the 31st ult. They will bring the questions involved fairly before the American people.—*Globe*.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolutions, which lay over:
Resolved, That the financial policy established at the origin of this Government by the first acts of its legislation, and especially by the 30th section of the "Act to regulate the collection of duties," &c., approved by President Washington, July 31, 1789, and by the 4th section of the "Act to establish the Treasury Department," &c., approved by President Washington, September 2, 1789, was in strict conformity to the plain and frugal genius of a Republic, and to the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Resolved, That that policy has, by a long series of subsequent acts, been departed from, and ought to be restored in the future administration of the Government. And, therefore,
Resolved, That the Government ought to collect no more taxes from the people, either directly or indirectly, than is absolutely necessary to an economical administration of its affairs.

Resolved, That the taxes paid by the people ought not to be loaned out, by the Government, to individuals or to corporations.
Resolved, That the taxes so paid by the people ought not to be placed by the Government in the custody of agents, who are not made by the Constitution and the laws responsible to the people.
Resolved, That those legal provisions by which the Government was originally required, in the transaction of its own affairs, to receive and to tender, in payment, as money, nothing but that which is made a legal tender by the Constitution, ought to be revived, with those modifications only, as to time and proportion, suggested by the present condition of the country.

WHIG BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION. Proved by a witness in the interest of the accused.

Hon. Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, will you take the witness' stand?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question. Was you present at the collection in Dutchess county, in 1832?

A. I was.

Q. Did you observe the conduct and practices of the federalists or "whigs" on that occasion?

A. I did.

Q. Will you please to tell us what you then observed?

A. "We had to fight a combination of every sort, and BRIBERY and CORRUPTION which stalked abroad through the whole county."

Q. You are not mistaken in the facts which you state?

A. Not at all. I put it in writing at the time, and it was published under the sanction of my name, in the N. Y. Standard, Nov. 10, 1832.*

Q. One question more, Mr. Tallmadge. I think you called yourself "an unchanged democrat"?

A. Well, sir—I—I—believe—yes, sir—sometimes—an unchanged democrat—I have—O yes—an unchanged democrat—yes, sir—certainly—an unchanged democrat.

Gentlemen "whigs," the witness is yours. You can improve him if you please. We have done with him. We only wish to know if you intend to impeach his veracity. If we cannot sustain his veracity, we can prove the same facts by other witnesses, whose character for consistency as well as veracity, is much less assailable than that of this witness; but if you do not impeach him, the facts must be considered as established.

"POKER."—The mem. used by the witness to refresh his memory, was the following:—*Albany Argus*.

"Poughkeepsie, Nov. 9th, 1832.

"My dear sir: We have met the enemy and they are ours. Our entire ticket is in—majority on Governor will exceed 600. It is the greatest triumph ever achieved in Dutchess. We had to fight a combination of every sort, and bribery and corruption which stalked abroad through the whole country. Our friends make the opposition bleed in the Pennsylvania election. Your news was the foundation of the bets which were made. To the victor belong the spoils." In haste, truly yours.

"N. P. TALLMADGE.

"P. S. Bockee will beat Pendleton.—Here goes the poker."

JUDICIOUS APPROPRIATION.—In April next, it appears, every school district in the State of New York, will be entitled to receive a sum sufficient to purchase a library. No other use to be made of the fund. We wish we could say that such appropriations were common to some other states, of which we have a knowledge.

Modest.—B. CLELAND, in an advertisement, dated St. Louis, January 11th, says:—Fellow citizens, I have a strong appetite for office, and wish to be mayor of your city, and if you will elect me, I will row you up Salt river. I do not come out on party principles, I will do equal justice to every person that is honored with my jurisdiction while in office.

NATCHEZ MONEY MARKET.

Corrected weekly from the Natchez Free Trader.

BANK NOTES.

Bank Name	Rate
Commercial Bank, Natchez,	par
Agricultural Bank of Mississippi,	do
Planters' Bank, do	do
Bank of Port Gibson,	4 a 5 dis
West Feliciana Rail Road,	4 a 5 dis
Commercial Bank, Columbus,	4 a 5 dis
Commercial Bank, Rodney,	4 a 5 dis
Commercial Bank, Manchester,	4 a 5 dis
Commercial Rail Road b'k, Vicksburg,	4 a 5 dis
Grand Gulf Rail Road Bank,	8 a 10 dis
Lake Wash. & Deer Creek R. R. Co.	4 a 5 dis
Mississippi Rail Road Co. Natchez,	par
Mississippi Union Bank,	4 a 5 dis
Bank of Vicksburg,	15 a 20 dis
Water Works, Vicksburg,	15 a 20 dis
Citizens' Bank Madison county,	20 a 22 dis
Tombigby Rail Road Banking Co.	15 a 20 dis
Bank of Lexington,	8 a 10 dis
Real Estate, Columbus,	30 a 35 dis
Brandon Rail Road and branch,	40 a 45 dis
Aberdeen and Pontotoc Company,	50 dis
Boston & Manchester R. R. Co.	50 a 55 dis
Bank of Grenada,	55 a 60 dis

ITEMS.

AN INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—Whose officers responsible to the people, instead of privileged corporations, shall guard the people's money.—Democracy asks in vain, what claim have the Banks to use this public treasure as their own, again to convert it into an engine of ruinous expansions and contractions of the currency, and of new political panics and pressures, to enforce submission to the Money Power.—Senator Buchanan's Toast.

"The sober second thought of the People never wrong, and always efficient." Van Buren.

Public Opinion.—The unflinching corrective of all abuses in a free Government.—Gov. Porter's Message.

In the Senate on Monday the Governor nominated the following gentlemen as State Directors in the Planters Bank:

Hon. C. P. Wilkinson, of Wilkinson,
J. S. B. Thatcher, of Natchez.
Messrs. E. P. Forniquet, "
Lemuel Pitcher, "
Wm. B. Fowles, of Adams.
Free Trader.

A bill which originated in the House, appropriating \$2,000 Wm. F. Wilson, of Galveston, Texas, for his services in arresting and bringing from Texas to this State, Johnson Cook, charged with the murder of Silas D. Rives, passed the Senate unanimously.—ib.

LAMENTED DEATH.—We are pained to learn from the New Albany Argus of the 6th instant that intelligence of the death of Rev. H. B. Bascom, one of the most eloquent ministers of the Methodist Church and of the age.—The time and place of his decease is not given.—ib.

UNION BANK POST NOTE BILL.—The Gov.'s veto on this bill was not overthrown in the senate by a constitutional majority. There was a failure of one vote.—ib.

ADJOURNMENT OF HIGH COURT.—The High Court of Errors and Appeals and the Superior Court of Chancery have each adjourned over to the 2nd Monday of March.—ib.

BALOOING.—Mr. Clayton, the ardent, now at New Orleans, makes an ascension on Sunday next, the 24th inst., from the vicinity of the Gass Works, foot of Gravier street.—ib.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed a law, prohibiting the issue of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars.—ib.

It would appear from the official account of the second engagement at Vera Cruz that Santa Anna did lose his leg, which was amputated below the knee—so that the Mexican thundrader is now one-legged. Dot and go one!

CONGRESS.

ABOLITION PETITIONS.—On the 7th, Mr. Wise, of Va. presented a petition signed by one man and one woman of Calais, Me. the seal of which was a sheaf of wheat with the motto. "You deserve a thrashing." Mr. Wise would not pretend to say whether the significant hint was intended for him or the House; though he was rather inclined to make the whole of the honorable body participants in the favor which was said to be merited.

ESSENTIAL.

Happy the bonds that hold ye—
Sure, they be sweeter far than liberty.
There is no blessedness but in such bondage.
Happy, that happy chain; such links are heavenly.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 14th ult., by Wm. F. Cain, Esq., Mr. R. JONES, to Miss ELIZABETH C. McGEHEE, all of this county.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., Mr. J. W. REYNOLDS, to Miss TEMPIE HILL LIARD, all of Amite county.

On Thursday, the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. T. McLean, Mr. RICHARD BATES, to Mrs. JACKSON, all of this county.