

# THE GUARD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1842.

The publication of the GUARD has been delayed for several days, by a mistake of our merchant in Memphis, who sent us paper of two small a size, which we were unable to use. The delay, however, enables us to lay before our readers the Governor's Message, received through the politeness of our attorney and able Senator, JOSEPH W. MATTHEWS, Esq. In point of style, we hazzard nothing in saying, 'hat it will bear successful comparison with that of any other Governor in the United States. Plain, simple, forcible, and business-like, it will be read with interest by all at home and abroad. Of its subject matter, its allusions to the past, and recommendations for the future, we will for the present, leave our readers to judge.

## THE NEW YEAR AND THE NEW PAPER.

The Editors best compliments to his kind Patrons, and a happy New Year to them all. He commences his editorial labours with the good humour, which health and hope and the fair promises of friends always give to a man, when first engaged in a new occupation. How long he will continue so, will depend greatly upon you. If you pay him and his co-publisher promptly, and say unto others on every proper occasion, "go ye and do likewise" if you forgive him when he errs, and praise him when he does well, and encourage him to persevere, to overcome all difficulties and acquire both honour and profit, be assured, this will add much to the spirit and vigor of his pen and consequently to the interest of his paper. He will write far better with a light heart and an unclouded brow. Deep sorrow, the result of continued disappointments and perplexities, may do very well for writing tragedies, but it produces exceedingly disagreeable editorials. An Editor, above all other men, should have a cheerful frame of mind, for how can he succeed in making others happy if he be not happy himself? He knows very well what he has to encounter. He has not yet to learn, that an editor's life is not one of uninterrupted pleasure and amusement, that his path-way is not always strewn with flowers, perfumed with fragrance, and enlivened with melody; and knowing this, and hoping for the best, he is prepared for the worst. He does not expect to please every body; he will be well satisfied if he pleases himself. In his politics, he will be firm and decided, not quarrelsome and violent. He will not be controlled by ambitious politicians, who may be selfishly striving to advance their own interest rather than the public good; he will be governed only by his own conscience and judgment of what is right and wrong. He will strive to preserve the most friendly relations with his editorial brethren of all parties, to avoid personalities as much as possible, and to discuss and uphold principles rather than attack or sustain men. He has many warm personal friends among those who call themselves Whigs.

## OUR VILLAGE.

Is it not a beautiful village, with its spacious square and splendid Court House, with its neat Churches and Academies, with its fine rows of brick buildings for business, and its white cottages for comfort, with their gardens full of vines and evergreens, and flowers and fragrance when the breath of summer stirs them, and all so new and fresh, as if just sprung up from the wilderness, at the command of enchantment?

Is it not a busy, bustling, village, with its industrious mechanics, plying merrily the saw and the hammer, and its intelligent merchants, bowing and smiling so affably, as they handle the scissors or yard-stick, and talk of the fineness and cheapness of their goods, until you think, that never before were such bargains made, since the Vicar of Wakefield's son Moses purchased the spectacles?

Is it not a literary and scientific village, with its Newspapers and Lyceums, its grave and learned teachers, its lawyers, glib of tongue and profound in the law, and its doctors, skilled in the divine science of prolonging life!

Is it not a moral and religious village, with its eloquent divines and pious elders, its large serious and attentive congregations, its prayer meetings, missionary and temperance societies and lectures?

Is it not a delightful village, with its balls and parties and concerts and fairs and weddings, its handsome and agreeable widowers, its polite old bachelors, all willing to marry but not particularly anxious, its young men, "in flower of youth and beauty's pride" and its ladies, graceful in manners, sparkling with wit and humour, with their sylph-like forms, light footsteps, sweet smiles, and brilliant eyes of every fascinating hue, and who say "No" so charmingly as to make it sound almost like "Yes!"

(Confidential.) Brother Editors don't you think the subscription list of the Guard will increase now, and that the merchants will all advertise?

## EDITORIAL VANITY.

Our friend Howe of Oxford, whom we used to think the most modest of men, has lately, if we may believe him, received a letter from Queen Victoria and got him a new coat; whereupon, he rejoices greatly, and gives us a beautiful portrait of himself. It is a noble specimen of the fine arts, has a very sharp, intellectual appearance, and exhibits our humorous friend in the interesting attitude of writing editorials upon the credit system for the "Dollar Democrat." See his last number.

We thank brother FALCONER, of the Gazette, for calling us both a "gentleman and a scholar." We return the compliment, and hope that our personal relations may continue to be, as they now are, of the most friendly character.

## AMOS KENDALL.

We would call the attention of our readers to a very interesting Narrative, on our first page, by Amos Kendall, of his early connec-

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives.

During the past year an unusual health has been enjoyed by the portion of the State, with the single city. An average crop of corn has rewarded the toil of the farmer. A rigid system of economy has prevailed—but few debts have been extinguished while many have been extinguished. Any suits have been instituted in the courts have enjoyed the inestimable blessing of being settled at home and abroad; and the wealth of the State has steadily increased. These manifold blessings, we are under the superintending care of an All-Vigilant God.

In my last annual message, I expressed my conviction, that adjourned sessions of the legislature were not in accordance with the constitution—that the expense thereof, had impoverished our State, and that improvident legislation had been apprehended from them. These sessions, condemned by a portion of the people assembled; but I flatter myself they have been highly approved by the people. The published acts of 1841, do not conform to the legislative will. About a dozen acts were repealed during the session, which were repealed by the approval of the people at the close of the session. Among the acts repealed, may be enumerated: First, the act repealing the Chickasaw reservation until five years after the sale by the President of the United States, the act forbidding tax collectors to sell their sales in a public gazette; the act of the funding act forbidding the Auditor to collect taxes, of the Auditor's Pay Warrant, previous to the first day of January; the act authorizing numerous special acts for the relief of debtors and the punishment of defaulters; the act which has been that different acts in various countries in the State, and which are made to the Executive which statutes are to be respected. The Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that the Chickasaw treaty vested a fee simple in the Indians to the reservations allowed by the Treaty, and that the approval by the President of the sale of such lands by the Indians subsequent, and merely intended to give to the Indians a fair compensation for the lands. The Court also decided that the fee of an Indian could recover by suit, lands sold before the approval of the President. A period of retraction has elapsed since the ratification of the Chickasaw Treaty, and justice surely requires that the Chickasaw reservations should have no taxes imposed on those lands. If the President approves the sale, they are exempt. The present owners of the land, who withhold asking his consent for a sale, may choose. A large portion of the land in the Chickasaw Purchase, are owned by residents, who ask a high price for the land, and will not sell until forced by the imposition of taxes. They are generally uncultivated, and thrown into market at a fair price, and will be occupied by an industrious people, ready to assist in advancing the