

# CONSERVATIVE.

## AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

VOL. 2.

HOLLY SPRINGS MI., FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1841.

[NO. 9.]

THOMAS A. FALCONER,  
Editor and Publisher.

TERMS.  
THE CONSERVATIVE,

AND HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER is published every week at

\$3,

IN ADVANCE, or Four Dollars if not paid before the expiration of Six Months.

No subscription will be received for less than six months; nor will any discontinuance be made until all arrears are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at one dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first time, and fifty cents for each continuation.

All advertisements not marked with the number of insertions on the margins, will be inserted and charged accordingly.

Announcing candidates for office \$10 State officers, and \$5 for County officers each, in advance.

Letters addressed to the editor or publisher on business must be post paid in order to secure attention.

Cost will be required for all Job Work done at this office as soon as delivered.

All Communications involving personal alterations, will be (if inserted) charged as an advertisement double price. And must, in all cases, be paid for in advance.

### NOTICE TO SPORTSMEN.

I propose to run the colts of my Horse "SIR ELLIOTT," against the colts of any Stallion standing in the State of Mississippi, mile heats, Three Hundred Dollars entrance, half forfeit, to run the fall after they are two years old, over any Tract in the State that may be agreed on by a majority of the subscribers, for colts dropped in the Spring of 1842, three or more to make a race. Those wishing to subscribe may forward their subscription to the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Monroe county, at Aberdeen, subscription to remain open till the 1st day of September 1842.

JOHN B. DAVIS.

March the 25th, 1841—4—4m

### MAPS OF THE CHICKASAW CESSION.

USHER'S Engraved Pocket maps of the Chickasaw Cession, in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, 1 off in Sections, Townships and Ranges, showing the boundaries of the Counties, County Towns and also the water courses, roads, &c., from actual survey, for sale at this office.

Price \$2. Oct. 2,—28—4f.

### Trust Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday the 15th day of March 1841 the undersigned will by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by Wm. Kerr for the benefit of Henry Anderson, proceed to sell at the Court House in the Town of Holly Springs, in Marshall county, Miss., at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the following tract of Land, viz. sec. 18, in town 2, of range 2 west of the basis meridian, Chickasaw Survey.—Sale to take place at 12 o'clock, noon of said day; said Deed is recorded in the office of the Probate Court of Marshall county, and is dated 6th day of July, 1839.

EDWARD ORNE, Trustee

Dec. 11—38 tds THE SALE IS POSTPONED.

### Strays.

For Marshall County

Taken up by Daniel McNeil 2 young Bay Horses, three years old each: appraised \$30 each. January 25th, 1841.

Taken up by Eli Jones, living 12 miles South East of Holly Springs, One grey Mare with a black spot on her hip, 7 years old, appraised to \$55. Feb. 17, 1841.

Taken up by Perry G. Reynolds, living 2 miles West of Holly Springs, one brindle Steer 3 years old.—One red Steer 2 years old.—Also one red Heifer 3 years old: all marked with a crop & under bit in each ear.—Also one black Bull 3 years old, a crop & under bit in the right ear, and a crop in the left; all appraised to \$36. Feb. 10th 1841.

G. W. GRAHAM, Ranger.

JUST RECEIVED,

40 BARRELS Superfine Cincinnati flour, and for sale by H. H. PIPKIN, Holly Springs, Miss.

8000 LBS Bacon, just received on consignment, and for sale cheap for cash, by H. H. PIPKIN, Holly Springs, May the 14th, 1841.

### A DARK PICTURE.

A correspondent of the Express, of the 1st of January last, commenced keeping a record of the murders and suicides chronicled in the newspapers which he was accustomed to read, and the result is as follows.

From that date to the first of April, there have been, 74 murders and 63 suicides. Of these, 19 died through intemperance; 12 by taking laudanum, and other poisons, 7 by hanging themselves; 7 by cutting their throats; 8 by drowning, and 5 by shooting themselves.

Of the murders, 6 were in New York, 6 in Ohio, 4 in Georgia, 4 in New Orleans, 2 in Virginia, 2 in Vermont, 2 in New Jersey, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Arkansas.

Of suicides, 32 were in New York, 8 in Pennsylvania, 7 in Massachusetts, 6 in New Orleans, 2 in Connecticut 1 in Maine, 1 in Kentucky, 1 in South Carolina, 1 in Wisconsin, 1 in Rhode Island, 3 in Virginia.

(It is remarked that this melancholy list is far from being complete.)

Dr. Wm. M. GWIN, we perceive by the last Mississippian, is announced as a candidate for Congress, and may, we presume, be considered as fairly before the people. He intends canvassing the State, and of course advocating the nonpayment of the bonds. Gen. Brown, who is in favor of the preservation of the public faith, has refused to run, and as a last resort, Dr. Gwin has been induced to take his place. The Doctor, we believe, once had aspirations which reached to the Senate of the United States, but he was received at that time as so decidedly ultra in his politics, as to be obnoxious to a large portion of the moderate and sensible of his own party, and consequently, was set aside to give way to Mr. Walker, who we are pleased to learn is also in favor of redeeming the honor of the State. We hardly think that the new question which has been "sprung," to give fresh impetus to the flagging pace of locofocoism, can avail this new candidate much, and when we take into account the talent and patriotism to which he will be opposed in the person of A. L. Biagman, it is an easy matter to predict his fate: it will be like that of his party throughout the Union at the last election, total and hopeless prostration.

It is calculated to excite feelings of surprise, that the Gwin family should ask and expect so much from the people of Mississippi. They have had all the lucrative offices which have enabled them to engage largely in land and other speculations, and to realize immense fortunes.—If we have not been misinformed, the present candidate has been deeply engaged in the land speculations in this State, which have occasioned so much loss and inconvenience to the poor men, who were compelled to submit to the enormous exactions of those men, and in many instances to go without a home, they might easily have procured, had they not been forestalled by speculators. Now the Doctor forsooth, is opposed to all such things. He will, we opine, be made the Simon Pure of Locofocoism, and the honest men who oppose the discharge of an honest obligation, will no doubt, labor hard to present him to the public, as a paragon of honesty, patriotism, and virtue. But it won't do gentlemen; the cloven foot is already seen, and the people will be upon their guard. Honesty and moral rectitude must triumph, for the very plain reason, that we have been so long without them as to see the necessity of possessing them once more. You have sunk us low enough in the pit of moral degradation, and it is our interest, as well as duty, to endeavor to get out.—True Issue.

### STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Journal of commerce has an article upon the fruits of the soil, which embraces some interesting statistics. It seems that the sixteen millions of people who live in the United States, possess lumber to the value of eleven millions of dollars, which with brick and stone of an incalculable amount, constitute the materials for their dwellings. The income of their orchards is upwards of six millions of dollars in value. They had more than twenty six millions of pounds of wool to convert into broad-cloths, blankets and hosiery, &c.—more than a thousand millions pounds of cotton to manufacture into useful and necessary garments, and more than three hundred thousand pounds of silk for elegant and fancy dresses. The amount of their flax and hemp united was nearly a million of tons. For food we had last year, more than seventy-three millions of bushels of wheat equal to more than fourteen millions of barrels of wheat flour. Also more than seventeen millions bushels of rye; upwards of six millions bushels of buckwheat, and three million bushels of barley.

The value of the poultry that strolled about the yards and enclosures was more than nine millions of dollars. The number of swine was upwards of twenty millions, and the number of sheep more than nineteen millions.

These people of the United States had the last year, more than three hundred and seventeen million bushels of Indian corn; more than ninety-nine million bushels of potatoes and upwards of thirteen million neat cattle, which furnishes them milk, butter and cheese, &c. to the value of more than thirteen millions dollars. They had at their command the labor and services of more than three millions of horses and mules, and upwards of an hundred and six million bushels of oats, and nine millions tons of hay, on which to feed these and their other cattle. To sweeten whatever seemed bitter or acid to the taste, they had more than two hundred and eighty million pounds of sugar. Their land yielded to them, for their indulgence, more than seven million pounds of tobacco, and upwards of two hundred and seventy thousand gallons of wine with which to cheer their hearts. Such is the income of her soil only.

### IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SENATOR PRESTON.

The following is Mr. Preston's letter in reply to the Edisto Meeting, a body of men composed of political opponents. It is plain enough, and quite reasonable.

COLUMBIA, April 14, 1841.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your note inclosing the proceedings of a meeting of "the inhabitants of St. John's Colleton." That portion of the proceedings which purports to be founded on a rumor concerning my sentiments and position in the Senate of the United States, concludes with a categorical question, whether I intend to vote for a charter of a U. S. Bank.

The re-institution of a United States Bank presents a very complex question, both of principle and detail, and must in my judgment, depend upon a careful consideration of a vast variety of circumstances, existing at the moment it is proposed. Its very constitutionality must depend upon the actual condition of the country—and were even that conceded, the organization present so many important difficulties that it would be unsafe to venture on any conclusion, until a definite and complete project be presented.

The amount of capital—the mode of obtaining that capital—the place where the Bank is to be established—its management and control—and, above all, the financial emergencies of the country at the moment it is proposed—each and all of them extract a grave and cautious deliberation.

In advance, therefore, I can answer the interrogatory propounded, only by announcing the general principle on which I stand—and this I beg leave to do in the language of our late lamented President, and of the acting President, as contained in an answer of the latter to a similar question put to him during the late Presidential canvass.

"In reply to the first branch of your enquiry," said Mr. Tyler, "I quote and adopt the language of Gen. Harrison, in his speech delivered at Dayton.—'There is not, in the Constitution, and express grant of power for such purpose, and it could never be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. The Constitution confers on Congress in express terms, 'all powers which are necessary and proper to carry into effect the granted powers.'" Now if "the powers granted" could not be carried into effect without incorporating a bank, then, it becomes "necessary and proper," and of course expedient—a conclusion which I presume no one would deny who desired to see the existence of the government preserved, and kept beneficially in operation."

I have only to add that the creative necessity should be palpable and overruling.

I have the honor to be,  
Most respectfully, your ob't servant,  
WM. C. PRESTON,  
Jos. E. Jenkins, Esq. Chairman, &c. &c.

In all societies, it is advisable to associate if possible with the highest; not that the highest are always the best, but, because if disgusted there, we can at any time descend; but if we begin with the lowest, to ascend is impossible. In the grand theatre of human life, a box ticket takes us through the house.

### IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

In the U. S. District Court at N. York, Judge Betts has declared that the printed acts of the English Parliament may be received in evidence in our Courts, without being authenticated by an English Secretary of State.

### IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION.

I have already expressed the opinion which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. The feelings are to be disciplined—the passions are to be restrained—true and trustworthy motives are to be inspired—a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful in this great duty, will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life, can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and duty; that in every act whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty of as solemn a nature as man can be called upon to perform that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; and every free elector is a trustee as well for others as for himself; and that every man and every measure he supports has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as his own. It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals such as these that in a free Republic woman performs her sacred duty and fulfils her destiny. The French as you know are remarkable for their fondness of sententious phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto: "Pour instruction on the heads of the people; you owe them that baptism." And certainly if there be any duty which may be described by a reference to the great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.—"A beautiful woman never looks so beautiful as when, with her cheeks flushing with exercise, and her eyes sparkling cheerfulness, with her 'cape bonnet' on, and a hoe or a dibble in her hand, she is busily engaged in working in her garden. It is a healthy employment, and exhibits, besides, evidence of refinement and taste. To those who are disposed to treat our opinion on this matter with contempt, we would recommend a perusal of the following extract from an exchange paper:

"What is the use of flowers?" exclaims a thrifty housekeeper, meanwhile busily polishing her fire-irons. What is the use of bright fire-irons, say we, in reply? or of any fire-irons at all? Could not you make a fire on two stones, that would keep you quite as warm? What's the use of handsome table cloths and bed spreads? one might eat on a board, and sleep under a buffalo skin, and not really starve either!

When you see a house standing all alone, bare of shrub or flower, except perhaps some wo untwee bunches of thistle and pig weed, what do you infer of its inmates? And when you have passed even a log-cabin, where the sweet brier was carefully trained around the door, whilst veils of morning glories and scarlet beans, shaded the windows, did you not immediately think of the dwellers there, as neat, cheerful and agreeable? This is more especially the case in regard to the homes of the poor. The credit of the rich man's grounds may belong to his gardener, but they who can keep no gardener, and whose simple flower garden springs out of moments stolen from necessary labor possesses a genuine and cordial love of the beautiful, to render even a humble dwelling so fragrant and fair."

"Marrying a buoyant, bright-eyed, and rosy-cheeked girl of eighteen to a crusty, uncomely old bachelor of five-and-forty, is placing a jewel in a hog's snout."

### ECONOMY.

Give your horses shavings to eat, cut up fine—they will think it is grass. Beg your tobacco, borrow your snuff, and ask for cigars.

Put starch on the face—it will cover the dirt and save the soap.

When a square of glass is broken, stuff in an old coat, an old hat, or an old pet—pet—shirt I mean—it will save the expense of paying for a glazier.

Let your aunt cut and make your coat. No matter if doesn't set so well—it wont cost half as much.

Dry your tea grounds, and put them up in papers labeled, 'Leaf Tobacco'—there's many a simpleton who will purchase them of our pedlars.

### TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW WORLD AND BOSTON NOTION FOR ONLY \$5.00.

The Publisher of the BOSTON NOTION announces that he has made an arrangement with the publisher of THE NEW WORLD, by which, all those who wish to subscribe for the Boston Notion and The New World together, can have both journals for one year on paying or remitting, postage free \$5.00 in advance.—As the papers do not publish the same stories in continuation, and, as they will endeavor to avoid issuing the same matter, it is thought that this arrangement will be acceptable to those who would like to take in two periodicals whose *amplified dimensions* enable them to contain all the *floating popular literature of the day*.

The New World is now publishing Samuel Warren's (author of Passages from the Diary of a late Physician) magnificent story of TEN THOUSAND A-YEAR Charles Dickens's (Boz) BARNABY RUDGE; W. Harrison Ainsworth's GUY FAWKES; and Henry Cockton's STANLEY THORN.

The Boston Notion is publishing Captain Marryat's new novel THE POACHER; W. H. Ainsworth's OLD ST. PAUL'S; and Henry Cockton's GEORGE ST. GEORGE JULIAN.

Besides these seven novels, to be obtained at the small rate of \$5.00 per annum, the Boston Notion and the New World publish a vast number of selected and original articles from the pens of authors in the literary world, as well as a much greater quantity of editorial matter than is usually contained in weekly papers; all public documents—proceedings of Congress and the State Legislatures, and copious compends of intelligence from the four quarters of the globe.

The Notion is also publishing a series of COMICAL DESIGNS, by D. C. Johnston, Esq. the Cruikshank of America; and a series of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS, designed and engraved by the best artists in London, and obtained from the London publishers at very great cost, expressly for the Notion. These two features alone will render a volume of the paper exceedingly valuable and interesting.

The New World is publishing a series of LITERARY PORTRAITS, drawn and engraved expressly for the paper—together with a series of SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS from the best artists in America.

Remittances to be made in current bills to J. WINCHESTER, Ann street, New York, or to George Roberts, 5 State street, Boston.

### SPEECH TO THE DUMB—HEARING TO THE BLIND.

Baron Dupotet has lately communicated to the Medical College of Paris, the astonishing discovery made by him, of a magnetic process, by which the dumb are made to speak and the deaf to hear! He is said to have cured a deaf mute, ten years old, before making his discovery known. Afterwards he succeeded in curing a child five years old at three sittings, in presence of a committee of the Academy. Since then he has succeeded in curing nineteen in the same way!

Cin. Gaz.

CHEAP BLACKING.—To make a cheap blacking, take ripe elder berries and mash them well, and after fermentation takes place, strain out and bottle up for use. I give it the preference to all liquid blacking that I have tried.

To cure the gapes in chickens.—Keep iron standing in vinegar, and put a little of the liquid in the food every few days, which will almost invariably put a stop to the disease.

### FOR BOTTS IN HORSES.

A junk bottle full of strong sage tea, made very sweet with molasses. Two or three doses are generally sufficient for a cure.

As there are none so weak, that we may venture to injure them with impunity, so there are none so low, that they may not at some time be able to repay an obligation. Therefore, what benevolence would dictate, prudence would confirm. For he that is cautious of insulting the weakest, and not above obliging the lowest, will have attained such habits of forbearance and of complacency as will secure him the good-will of all that are beneath him, and teach him how to avoid the enmity of all that are above him. For he that would not bruise even a worm, will be still more cautious how he treads upon a serpent.

[Lacon.]