

Piney Woods Planter

AND AMITE UNION LITERARY REFLECTOR,

Devoted to Literature, Politics, Science, Agriculture, Education, General Intelligence, &c.

THERE ARE ONLY TWO SORTS OF GOVERNMENT, ONE OF, AND THE OTHER OVER THE PEOPLE;—WE HAVE SWORN TO SUPPORT THE FORMER AND OPPOSE THE LATTER.

VOL. I.

LIBERTY, MI., SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1838.

NO. 9.

TERMS. THE PINEY WOODS PLANTER

Will be published every Saturday morning

by J. TOTHILL and A. H. HALL.

The price will be FIVE DOLLARS per annum if paid in advance, or SIX DOLLARS if not paid until the end of the year. All payments made within the first three months will be considered as in advance.

No subscription received for a less period than twelve months; nor discontinued until all arrears are paid. A failure to notify a discontinuance of the paper will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Will be charged at the rate of ONE DOLLAR for every ten lines or under, for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for every subsequent insertion. No advertisement will be inserted even once, for less than TWO DOLLARS.

Persons sending advertisements are requested to mark on them the number of times they desire them to be inserted, otherwise they will be continued until forbid, and accordingly charged. A liberal deduction will be made to persons who advertise by the year.

THE GARLAND.



A FAREWELL TO A FAVORITE BOOK.

'Tis sad at last to say farewell
To that the heart has loved so well,
'Tis sad to part from that which oft,
Has made our stony bosoms soft,
Yet 'tis a stern decree of fate,
That we must part, or soon or late,
From all that gives us joy or pain,
Which warms the heart or fires the brain,
And thou dear book, when lone and sad
Hast made my sickly spirit glad,
But thou like me, hast had thine hour,
And like me too, hast lost the pow'r
To please, or win a passing smile,
From those who courted thee the while;
Yet lessoned by an iver world,
Which from their love myself hath hurl'd,
I could not throw thee coldly by
Without the tribute of a sigh,
And turn away, nor say farewell
To that which still I love so well!
Then fare thee well! perhaps we may
Upon some other far off day,
Like parted friends when thought of least,
Meet, to renew our mental feast,
When thou art old, and I forsooth,
Forget the sorrows of my youth,
My dreary path—the sins which burn,
That haunt my steps where'er I turn,
And only think of youthful dreams,
The musing breeze, and purring streams,
The sunny smile—the festive cheer,
That brighten'd o'er my young career,
'Twill glad me then to meet again,
A friend from whom I part in pain,
Is needless that I say 'tis you,
By carty book, adieu, adieu! ALONZO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNIHILATION IS IMPOSSIBLE.

It is now ascertained, and is capable of the clearest proof, that the simple elements of nature, of which all substances are composed, cannot, by any conceivable means, be destroyed. They may indeed be so changed, as to present not the least resemblance to their previous forms—they may be so mingled with other bodies, that their identity cannot be traced—they may be dissipated into invisible vapor, and be apparently annihilated—but we learn from the science of chemistry, that in every change the same elements remain indistinguishable and unaltered.

The phenomena of solution affords some of the most obvious illustrations of complete changes produced in bodies, without causing their annihilation. The solution of a lump of sugar in a cup of tea, may be adduced as a familiar example. Were a person to witness such a phenomenon for the first time, he would consider the sugar totally lost, and he might be disposed to attribute its disappearance to magic. But the presence of the sugar may not only be detected by the taste, but by the increased weight of the fluid, and it may be reproduced by evaporating the solution to dryness.

If a piece of silver be immersed in diluted nitric acid, in a short time the silver will be entirely dissolved. Its hardness, its lustre, its tenacity, its great specific gravity, all the characteristics which distinguished it as a metal are gone. Its very form has vanished, and the hard, splendid, ponderous, and opaque metal, which but a few minutes before, was immersed in the mixture, is apparently annihilated. The liquor, however, remains

as limpid as before; it presents no difference in appearance, to indicate a change. What then has become of the solid piece of silver which was placed in the liquid? Must we conclude that it is annihilated? Put some pieces of copper in the solution and the silver will re-appear, and fall in the bottom of the glass in small metallic crystals.

Though solution is one of the simplest processes of nature, the limited faculties of man will not permit him to comprehend the mode in which it operates. There is not one phenomenon of nature that the mind of man can fully comprehend; and after pursuing the inquiry as far as his mental capacity will admit, he is still obliged to confess that there is an operating power beyond the reach of his comprehension. It is of importance in our searches, that we should bear in mind the utter incapacity of man to penetrate the hidden mysteries of nature, lest we be induced to mistake the low level of human knowledge for the summit of Omniscience, and should run into the common error of concluding that whatever is incomprehensible to our limited faculties, must be impossible.—Bakewell.

SCIENTIFIC AND THEOLOGICAL.

The following dialogue is said to have taken place between two negroes in the enclosure on Federal Hill, during the process of inflating Mr. Ash's balloon.

Jake.—Golly!—Sam, how you do! How you git in? I taught dey abmit no people ob complexion.

Sam.—How I git in? Lorry! I cum in as scientific glempleman.

Jake.—How dat? You nebber bin thro' college.

Sam.—No—but I stir up de iron and vitrol, and hammer down de ice for Massa Durant when he go up. How you git in, Jake?

Jake.—Oh, I cum as one ob de reberend clergy; I sweep out de church!

The mayor of a diminutive city called to consult a legal friend with regard to the method of quelling riotous proceedings; which were growing ungovernable. 'Why,' said the lawyer, 'do you not appeal to the posse comitatus?' Well, that's what I've thought of, but blast the feller I never knew whar he lived!

A short time since a young lad not very remarkable for his intelligence, was called up in a Sunday school, and an examination had as to the knowledge of his original sin—sundry questions were asked him, when the catechist inquired—'Who first bit the apple?' 'I don't know—but guess 'twas our Bets, for she eats apples like the dickens.'

Wit at a pinch.—'I don't care if I take a pinch of that,' said a man to one who held an open box.—'I don't care if you don't,' said the other, putting his box in his pocket.

MARRIAGE.

The happy marriage is, where two persons meet and voluntarily make choice of other, without principally regarding or neglecting the circumstances of fortune or beauty. These may still love in spite of adversity or sickness; the former we may in some measure defend ourselves from; the other is the portion of our very nature.

The last Boston pun.—Lady caught in a shower, Monday night—stranger politely offered the shelter of his umbrella—accepted—got home, and found him black in the face—wrong color for a rain-beau.

Cobbett's describes one of his 'Rural Rides' thus: I saw no corn standing in ricks, a thing I never saw before, and would not have believed it had I not seen it.

A gentleman finished an eulogium on a lady, in these words: 'Oh! sir, nothing beats a good wife.' 'I beg your pardon,' rejoined a bystander, 'a bad husband does.'

COMPETITION IN TRADE.

A teamster engaged in sprinkling the streets of the flourishing city of Rochester, being one day overtaken by a sudden shower, exclaimed, 'It's just so always; a man can't do any thing in Rochester without opposition.'

COMING TO THE POINT.

'Madam,' said an old man, have you any water in the house, that you can give a poor man a drink of beer, though I like cider best, and should like a little whiskey. Very seldom get no cider at all at home—my orchard is very small, consisting only of one scattering tree.

GEN. DAVIS' ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

In consequence of the parties litigant in the contested congressional election having been sent back to the people, it will devolve upon you, on the 23d and 24th days of April next, to elect two persons to serve out the unexpired term of the 25th Congress. The Hon. S. J. Guolson being prevented by ill health from again becoming a candidate, and my name having been presented for the honor of representing you, I feel it a duty to state, unreservedly, my political creed.

I hold, that previous to the existence of our confederation the states were separate and distinct sovereignties, possessing all the rights, privileges and attributes of independent governments, and that in framing the general government for the union of the states they surrendered certain rights which are specified in the constitution of the United States, and which are the only rights the states ever did intend should be exercised by congress, and which are the only rights, in my humble opinion, Congress should ever exercise.

In regard to the doctrine of construction: I do not believe that congress should ever exercise a substantive right depending upon construction, but should only go into construction to carry into effect a specified substantive grant. If such was not the intention of the framers of the constitution, why was it expressly stated in that instrument that all the rights not therein granted were respectively reserved to the states. Could it ever have entered into the minds of the framers of the constitution, or the people of the states that adopted it, that congress could, by construction, do any thing and every thing that it pleased? The idea is preposterous. Then, fellow citizens, should I be one of your representatives, I will upon every occasion oppose the exercise by congress of a substantive right dependent upon construction. I conceive the right to establish a United States Bank to be among the substantive rights dependent upon construction, and consequently must oppose it.

One of the grounds urged in favor of the establishment of a National Bank is, that it is absolutely necessary to furnish exchange. Now, if Mississippi adopts her true policy, by using the advantages which nature has given her, by building up her own importing and exporting cities, our citizens will cease to be tributary to New Orleans and the Eastern cities, and we shall have but little need of other bills of exchange than our cotton bales—the value of which can never be affected by the insolvency of the maker or endorser. But even should Mississippi disregard her true policy, and continue to build up the cities of other states, the Union Bank, with her capital of fifteen millions and a half, the whole of which can be paid in gold and silver, (a larger amount of specie than was ever, at one time, in the U. States Bank,) with the other institution of the state, will be enabled, without doubt, to furnish the necessary exchange as low as the Bank of the U. S. would or could—giving the profits thereof to the citizens of our own state, to the exclusion of our Eastern and European capitalists.

As regards the safe-keeping of the national treasure: I am in favor of the Independent Treasury System recommended by the President—at least until the banks of the country are in a situation to be safe depositories of the public treasure.

Upon the subject of slavery: I look upon slaves as a species of property, the institutions of our country have ever so considered them, both previous and subsequent to the adoption of the constitution; and I hold that the legislatures of the states have not the right to interfere with slavery—nor has the general government, to abolish it either in the states, the territories, or the District of Columbia.

Believing that the annexation of Texas to the United States would greatly augment the power of the slaveholding states, I am in favor of the early admission of that republic into the confederacy.

Fellow citizens: In conclusion I would remark, that I entertain a firm conviction, that the time has arrived

when the family quarrels of the South should be forgotten, and an altar should be reared to southern interests, upon which all should sacrifice with a determination to support measures—not men; and let the basis of these measures be, that the action of congress should conform strictly to the letter of the constitution. By presenting an unbroken front we have nothing to fear from the mad designs of the north; but as long as we are divided, so long as we waste our strength battling against each other, so long the North, presuming on our divisions, will be encouraged to persevere in its ignoble warfare, another occasion will arrive, when the remedy, the main cause of all our discord, must necessarily cease upon the tapis—the South be compelled to adopt measures in defence of our reserved rights and prosperity, and our happy Union again be shaken to its centre.

JAMES DAVIS.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We give to-day a portion of the debate which took place on the last night of the session of our Legislature, on the Governor's veto on the Yallahusha and Tallahatchie Rail Road and Banking Company bill. It will be seen, that the gentleman, whose remarks are inserted first, was a political opponent of the Governor, and the one who followed him was among the Governor's political friends. We ask of the impartial reader, to contrast the difference. The whole of this debate has been inserted in the Free Trader, from which paper, the extract below, is taken.

Mr. HOOPES, of Claiborne.—I know, Mr. Speaker, that the time of the House, is precious, but I must beg their indulgence for only a few minutes. I heard, sir, with feelings of delight, that the governor had vetoed these bills, and I believe sir, the people will sustain him. I do not, Mr. Speaker, belong to the same political party that the Executive does; but, sir, I look upon this act of his, as a most true and righteous one. What has the governor done? He has exercised only a constitutional power; he has transcended no provision of the constitution in the present case; but he has exercised one which will make him, in my opinion, the most popular governor that we have ever had. I agree with the governor that we have already too much banking capital. The object of banks is to loan not create capital, and sometimes it is necessary to have a corporate name for dispensing real capital among the commercial and agricultural community. But will the incorporation of these two institutions, create any real capital, any specie basis?—No, sir, but on the contrary will throw into circulation more irredeemable paper, and depreciate still more an already depreciated currency. We must stop somewhere. Mr. Speaker, and I am glad the Executive has first set the example, and carried out his expressed and known opinions. Why do we want a greater bank capital? We have already more than any other state in the Union. [Here Mr. Thompson, of Yallahusha, who was sitting near Mr. H. whispered, "except Pennsylvania."] I thank the gentleman for the allusion; yes, sir, except Pennsylvania. And I now place the name of A. G. McNutt, in company with that of Simon Snyder; a man who stepped forth and stemmed the torrent of paper issues in Pennsylvania; and although not sustained by the legislature, the people came to his rescue. Such, sir, will be the case with our governor; and I am proud, sir, that I have the opportunity of contributing my feeble aid in so good a cause, when exercised on so important an occasion.

Mr. McAFEE, of Tallahatchie.—Mr. Speaker, I have been very unfortunate in my legislation under the administration of Governor McNutt. My county, sir, was for many weeks without a representative on this floor, in consequence of the death of my friend, (Mr. Ringgold.) When I came I found that we were to have no part or lot in locating our county seat. I endeavored, sir, to get the Legislature to pass an act, giving the people the authority to locate it—in this, I failed. We are new county, as well as a new country and my constituents want a few of the

privileges of some of the older settled sections of the state. You have taken from us the branch of the Union Bank which was to have been located at Tallahatchie—you have released the Commercial Bank of Manchester from locating a branch in our section of the state—and to finish our doom, the Governor has vetoed a bill that was intended to supply us with a currency, as well as to enable the farmer to send his produce to market. Surely, Mr. Speaker, the Fates conspire against us; or, perhaps, you look upon us with a jealous eye. The Choctaw and Chickasaw country has once been derided and once denied representation on this floor, and I was in hopes, that the older sections of the state, would be willing to pay some attention to our wants and necessities. We are a new country, Mr. Speaker, devoted to the interests of Mississippi, and hoped to enjoy a few of the rights guaranteed to us by the Constitution. The Governor, has crushed us at one blow, and deprived us of what we had a right to expect. The Executive says, these bills are of a similar character to the Real Estate Bank of Columbus. Sir, I deny it; and if a harsher word was courteous, I would make use of one. I say, sir, they are perfectly dissimilar. I have been among the Governor's political friends and I thought I knew his views. The passage of these bills would not create any more bank capital, and knowing this, I was of the opinion that the Governor would sign them. I have been mistaken—the Governor's friends have been disappointed, and my constituents will feel that their rights have been trampled upon. Sir, we want a Rail Road in our section of the state, and we guarded this bill so well, that foes have been constrained to admit, that speculation was not our object, (as has been too often the case.) The charter declares that "no dividend is to be made until the road is completed." The gentleman from Claiborne, (Mr. Hoopes,) asked in 1836 for the charter of the "Grand Gulf Rail Road and Banking Company;" and I well remember, with what force he urged the propriety of Rail Roads throughout the state. But now, sir, he opposes all—and for what reason? because he has banks in abundance in his section—one in his very town. That gentleman cannot now with a good grace, oppose a bank charter, which is intended to accomplish the same object which he so eloquently and zealously advocated in 1836. I will not, Mr. Speaker, throw out any personal remarks on the character of the Executive, although if my tongue was to give utterance to my feelings, some strong language might escape my lips. I will say, however, that he has transcended his veto prerogative—that he has substituted expediency, and not constitutionality—that he has singled out our section of the state, as one over which the rod of power is to be exercised—that he has taken from my constituents what I know they imperiously demand, and left us almost without any of the rights, privileges and facilities guaranteed to us by the constitution. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the House will not sustain the Governor, but wish these bills may receive a two-thirds vote, and become laws of the land, without the signature of the Executive. I fear, however, sir, that my wish will not be realized—but, on the contrary, that gentlemen, enjoying all these facilities, will forget their earnest prayers when they asked (and in every case secured) similar rights which we now demand, and ought never to have been denied.

Mr. FORRIS of Kemper.—Mr. Speaker I look upon the fiery denunciations which gentlemen have dealt out towards the Governor as mere Billingsgate—I repeat again, as I have done before, I am not the champion of the Executive acquaintance with him—he has done nothing according to my mind, but what his political friends expected, and he has in no one instance exceeded constitutional bounds. Believing these things, Mr. Speaker, I support his Excellency in his veto on these bills. In regard to the personalities thrown out against myself, sir, I look upon our contempt, and assure gentlemen, if there is any honor in such a course, they may take it undivided. I am not, Mr. Speaker, to be swayed from the