



HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

HOLLY SPRINGS, SEPT. 7.

FOR GOVERNOR,
EDWARD TURNER.

FOR CONGRESS,
**A. L. BINGAMAN,
REUBEN DAVIS.**

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
UDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURY,
GIDEON FITZ, ESQ.

EDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
JOHN CRUSOE, ESQ.

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE,
**BYRD HILL,
HARVY H. MEANS,
ALEXANDER B. LANE,
JOHN R. WILSON.**

THE BRANDON BANK.

Is this a Whig or a Democratic ship-plank? Let the records answer.

The session of the Legislature which opened December 1835, this Brandon was chartered. On the 5th January, Mr. Alsbury, a Democrat, made the first move in the Senate: "Mr. Alsbury gives notice, that he will, on Friday next, for leave to introduce a bill, to be entitled 'An Act to incorporate the Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company.'" Senate Journal 1836, page 15.

Saturday, January 9, 1837. Mr. Alsbury, a Democrat offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives: Resolved, That the joint committee on canal improvement, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of chartering a Rail Road Company from Jackson to the Gulf of Government in this State, to the Alabama line, in the direction to Mobile." House Journal 1836, page 86.]

These were the first movements in relation to the Brandon Bank. "The ball was set rolling" in each house, very nearly at the same time, and by Democrats. But let follow the Bank through the Legislature, according to the notice as above given by Mr. Alsbury, he introduced the bill to incorporate the Mississippi and Alabama Rail Road Company, see Senate Journal 80. The bill was read its first and second time without the yeas and nays. On the 123, Senate Journal, "Mr. McNutt moved that said bill be committed to a select committee of five members."—This motion decided by yeas and nays, as follows: Messrs. McNabb and McNutt two yeas, Messrs. Alsbury, Barnes, Bole, Cam-Cocke, Falconer, Graubery, Haley, Loomer, Maury, Runnels, Sharpe, Loomer, Norman, 15 yeas, against the resolution, nine Democrats and six Whigs—

On page 125, the vote on the final passage of the bill in the Senate, is recorded, and is thus:

Yeas: Mr. President, (Judge Quitman), Messrs. Alsbury, Barnes, Bole, Buckner, Cam-Cocke, Falconer, Graubery, Haley, Jones, Henderson, Maury, McNabb, Run-Loomer, Van Norman; 17 yeas for the Brandon Bank—Ten Democrats and seven Whigs.

Against the bill Messrs. McNutt, and two yeas on'y, both Democrats—The yeas parts show, that if the seven Whigs voted for this bill in the Senate, had Messrs. McNutt and Sharpe (Democrats), in voting against the Brandon Bank, the bill would have passed; for they had only made nine yeas against it—

What is its fate in the House of Representatives? On page 224 of House Journal, may be seen the following record:—

"Gholson moved that the same" [meaning the Brandon Bank bill, see page 223,] be on the table. And the question was decided by yeas and nays, called for by those members.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Augustus, Dearing, Dodd, Dula-Farrar, Gholson, Lindsay, Love, Norton, Scott, Walker, Wall, 13.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Speaker, Messrs. Bingaman, Coffey, Cox, Cunningham, Dole, Ham, Durr, D. val, Ellis of Jones, El-Neshoba, Fulton, Gordon, Green, Hooper, Horne, Howard, Johnson, Jones, Jones, Jones, Jones, King, Leigh-Lewis, Mager, McAfee, McKinney, Murray, Moret, Montgomery, Murray-Nicholson of Hind, Nicholson of Kemper, Phillips, Potter, Prentiss, Ram-Talbert, Thomas, Vintress, Whiting, Williamson, Wright, Noes 45.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, A call of the house was ordered, and the sergeant at arms was instructed to bring in the absent members.

The question upon the passage of said bill was stated, and decided in the affirmative; so the bill passed."

The names in italics, are Democrats, and the recorded vote, on the motion to lay on the table, a test vote shows thirteen for it, of whom eleven were Democrats and two were Whigs, against the motion forty five members voted, of whom TWENTY-SEVEN were Democrats and EIGHTEEN were Whigs. Amongst the Democrats who voted against laying this Brandon Bank bill, on the table, the name of Gen. A. G. Brown, one of the Democratic candidates for Congress is recorded. So also is the name of Volney E. Howard, the former able Democratic Editor of the Mississippi, so also is the name of the Hon. F. C. Talbert, the present Democratic candidate for the Legislature in our neighboring county of De Soto—But these are not the only facts exhibited by the journals. The above record shows, that after the motion to lay on the table was lost, a call of the house was ordered, and the sergeant at arms was instructed to bring in the absent members, and with a full house the bill passed—by the consent of all, for no vote is recorded on its passage.

Now we would ask the Democratic party, and the Democratic Editors throughout the State, if this is not a Democratic Bank. It was set on foot by Democrats, voted for by our third more Democrats than Whigs in both branches of a Democratic Legislature. Is this, can it be a Whig Bank?

GEN. A. G. BROWN.

We had heard so much about this loco loco Van Buren Democratic Expunging Benton Mint-drop JACKSON candidate for Congress, that we really did expect something from him; but as of old, the people all looked and listened to hear something, to see Mr. Van Buren justified for some of his misdeeds, and Mr. Brown like the mountain, really labored. But when the affair was about to be over, out crept a mouse to the astonishment of all. Mr. Jacob Thompson did not pretend to believe that he could do anything, and told the people that one mightier than he, was to come after him, and when the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, like fine gold, would shine with re-doubled lustre, the scales all having been knocked off. Mr. Brown, we suppose, made the best defence he could, to save the character of his "lustrous Van." He said all that one could say, no doubt, for his party. He said he believed they were all honest, except such of the party as had left the Whig ranks, and was unwilling to excuse Swartwout for his stealing, on the grounds that he had been a Whig. This, we presume too, was the reason he was not watched; but the pitiful excuse for Messrs. Harris and Boyd, must have been chilling to all his friends. The only reason he could give, was drawn from an old fabe, "the present set of flies were filled, and if they were driven off, a more hungry set would take their places." The time has been when the money of the people could be taken from them, and they afterwards laughed out of it. But now, Gen., the money must be accounted for. You and insult to injury, take public money by virtue of office, and when called on to tell why dishonest men were not removed and honest ones appointed in their stead, you virtually say there are no men but what would steal public money—the money of the people and those in office had better remain in, than to place a fresh hungry set in. When the conduct of the Executive will bear scrutiny, no people are so willing to investigate as his friends, but when corruption of the deepest die could be ferreted out, when the party are likely to be shown to the world as the instigators of crime, they shrink back from the dark deeds, and cry out "persecution! useless expenditures of time and money, to see how honest Levi and all his little subs are getting along." S. S. Prentiss and the Whigs were anxious to learn the full extent of corruption, the entire loss the Government had sustained by the party in power, but they were prevented. If when Mr. Wise of Virginia, first asked Congress for a committee, it had been given to him, this Government would have saved millions of dollars—the party now in power, was then refused it, for the very purpose which has so plainly manifested itself—General Brown charged Mr. Clay with being for no measure for nothing. This every body understands, exactly. He has more character for being decided and firm than any body else. He is always to be found true as the needle is to the pole. Upon the whole, we think Jake and the General a dead match for a slow race.

The Circuit Court commenced its session on last Monday, Judge Huling presiding, no cases of general interest or importance have as yet been called. Of all new and important decisions we shall keep our readers advised.

S. S. PRENTISS.

It becomes the duty of the Whigs all over this State, to use every exertion in their power to have the name of this distinguished individual fairly before the people and let the vote in November tell the true strength of correct principles in Mississippi. The locofoco's have beaten us in organizing and concentrating their forces. We find the Democrats wheeling and halting to order.—We find them prepared for a charge at any and every hour; their forces can be ordered from any quarter to suit the emergencies of the case, and yet the Whigs in many portions of the State, where but one member can be elected, have two or more candidates. How is this? Can the Whigs have lost sight of the great polar star; have they forgotten that the next Legislature will elect a United States senator, and that S. S. Prentiss is a candidate for that high and responsible office. We need not expect to be able to succeed, if the Whigs do not act at the ballot, and where more than one candidate on the Whig ticket are asking the people for their suffrages, hold a consultation among the friends of each candidate, concentrate all their strength on one man and elect him.—Let the ballot box be the place for instruction, let the people say whether Prentiss or Walker shall be United States Senator, and no falsified voice, nor cringing paid editor will dare calumniate or traduce what the people shall have done. Mr. Prentiss was sent by the voice of Mississippi into the House of Representatives and there POLK-ED back again. The people elected him in defiance of menial power, and office-holders. Now let them show that they have not forgotten his past distinguished services.

We give place with much pleasure in our paper, for the following notice from the Natchez Courier, of the operation performed by Dr. Selden M. Burton. Dr. B. has resided at this place and is favourably known to many of our citizens, as a man of enviable attainments, amiable manners and sterling worth. He is the son of our townsman Dr. P. P. Burton. The character and standing which he has acquired in his profession at his new home is a source of proud gratification, to his old friends and acquaintance, and is richly merited by a passionate devotion to his duties and the possession of every advantage in point of education which can be afforded by the best medical school of the Union.

OPERATIONS ON CLUB-FEET.

Many of our exchange papers in different parts of the U. States, are speaking in terms of deserved approbation of some recent operations of this kind, by which those who otherwise would have lived confirmed cripples, maimed and distorted for life were given the full and entire command of the foot free from all inconvenience and all deformity. It is only an act of justice to an esteemed gentleman, as well as giving important information to the public and encouragement to those who may be thus afflicted for us to state that an able and scientific practitioner of this city, Dr. SELDEN M. BURTON has within a few months past, performed with the most complete success this delicate operation on two children in Natchez, who were club-footed. Their parents had given up all hope of ever seeing them other than as they were, but now they have the joyous satisfaction of knowing that they have obtained complete relief, and will not as they grow up to maturity suffer from this afflicting and painful deformity.

Dr. Burton has devoted much attention to this as well as other surgical investigations and is of opinion, that this operation can be as effectual and as safely performed on adults as others, and that there is no absolute necessity of those who may be so unfortunate either as to themselves or their children, giving up their case as remediless and conclude that it is their destiny for life to suffer from this annoying calamity.

INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

The title of a new paper established at Jackson in this State. The two first numbers of which we have on our table. The Journal is issued weekly during the recess of the Legislature, and semi-weekly during its Session. The tone and temper of its editorials evince a capacity in its conductors which merits much at the hands of public patronage and we trust that every success may crown its labours. To Messrs Beckwith and Webbe we extend the hand of editorial friendship and most cordially welcome them as co-laborers in the great task of exposing corruption in the government, in maintaining the rights of the people, in asserting and claiming liberty both civil and religious, in confining the government of the United States within its limits, and in preserving the rights and sovereignty of the states.

KICKING UP A ROW.

On Monday last during the speaking, we much regretted to see the excitement which was created during the latter part of Mr. Words address, and much more did we regret to hear during the week, some over-zealous Democrats, men of sense, to whom we had attributed the possession of more candor, liberality and fairness, attempting to bring it to bear to the prejudice of the Whigs and to operate in favour of Gen. Brown. To show how unjust and illiberal is any attempt to cast censure upon the Whigs; how wholly undesired, any sympathy for Gen. Brown, which may be claimed on account of the disturbance; it will only be necessary to give a fair and unvarnished statement, for the truth of which we confidently appeal to the honorable of all parties who were present on the occasion. To sustain the cause of truth there exists no necessity to create or take advantage of excitement, and fully relying upon the intelligence, the unprejudiced and dispassionate judgement of the community we shall not go in'o any system of abuse and recrimination, although justice and an impartial investigation of the circumstances would amply sustain us.

After Gen. Brown had finished a speech of some hours length in advocating the party to which he is attached, and in denouncing the course pursued by the opposition, Hon. T. J. Word arose and had proceeded to near the close of his remarks, in which he had handled the General's positions with "the gloves off" expunging the sophistry of his arguments, holding up in their most glaring inconsistency and deformity, what had been urged as the "unchanged and unchangeable principle, and policy of the Democratic party" and was proceeding to show from the Journal of the Mississippi Legislature that the General has deviated in his practices and votes, from the professions which he then made of opposition to internal improvements upon the grounds, both of expediency and constitutionally, and also upon the subject of Banks. When a distinguished Democrat, ex-member of the Legislature from this county, either for the purpose of eliciting some information which might be of service in sustaining Gen. Brown, by weakening the force of Mr. Words blows which fell thick and heavy, or merely for the sake of exercising an ingenuity in cross examination for which the interrogator has deservedly acquired some character at the bar, propounded some questions to Mr. Word, which Mr. Word readily and promptly answered. To this course still persisted in, and calculated as every one knows, to a public speaker, when pursuing a train of reasoning and argument. Mr. Word politely and respectfully objected, remarking "that this was a free fight, and when he had concluded, the gentleman could reply."

Another attempt at this catechising annoyance was with difficulty silenced by the stamping and clapping of hands by the audience, in which, we are informed, many Democrats united; and so the row commenced. Mr. Word was informed in the stand that when he should attempt to proceed that he should be treated in the same manner, and told so, too, by a distinguished Democrat, a Candidate for the Legislature. Other distinguished Democrats avowed the same determination, and not only avowed it, but when Mr. Word did attempt to proceed and to read from the Journal, Gen. Brown's recorded vote in favor of the Brandon Bank, did execute it, and by stamping, clapping, &c., prevented him from proceeding. Mr. Word immediately retired from the stand, and when Gen. Brown arose to address the audience if the same course was pursued towards him, when attempting to sustain positions, which had been successfully resorted to, to prevent the exposure of their fallacy, the burthen of complaint should justly rest upon the imprudence of his own party.

S. S. PRENTISS.

This gentleman addressed a public meeting at Raymond on Saturday, the 31st August. His address is spoken of by the editor of the Times, as an intellectual feast and as calculated to add lustre to a fame already unequalled by any man who has served so short a period in public life—Mr. P. regretted that his competitor was not present but, as Mr. Walker had addressed his fellow citizens in a letter which has been published in various forms and circulated generally he had a right to reply to it, and preferred the good old mode of meeting the voters face to face and addressing them in such a way that all might see, whether the eye, and the countenance, and the whole conduct of the man, seconded the views he uttered with his lips. We most cordially agree to such a position—The god of nature has indelibly fixed upon the human countenance an index to the sincerity and workings of the mind and whenever and wherever Mr. Prentiss and

Mr. Walker shall meet, the friends of the former, may confidently anticipate in his favor such a verdict at the hands of the community as will ever be justly awarded, to the beauty of integrity and the majesty of intellect.

We trust that the Whigs of North Mississippi will speedily invite Mr. Prentiss to visit our portion of the State.

MEETING ON MONDAY.

Chancellor Turner agreeable to appointment addressed the Citizens of Marshall County at the Court, House in this place on Monday last—We were glad to see so very large and respectable a concourse of the people as were present upon that occasion who listened with that degree of attention which was deserving of the importance of the subjects discussed—Judge Turner is a plain, argumentative matter of fact, speaker, and made an address to his fellow citizens on Monday which was impressive and effective—He went into an exposition of the Legislative action of our state upon the subject of Banks, since the earliest period of its existence, and upon a subjects of state interest, and policy evidenced a degree of knowledge of the past history and of interest in the future prosperity of the state, justly calculated to make for him, many friends.

After Judge Turner had concluded Gen. A. G. Brown, Candidate for Congress addressed the audience and was replied to by our late member T. J. Word Esq.—a full account of the proceedings of the day had been in part prepared for today's paper but, want of room will necessarily compel us to defer it until next week, Gen. Brown has advertised himself in his lists of appointments, to be here again on Tuesday next.

Martin Van Buren is the great leader of the party, so says Gen. Brown—as the Gen'l has found out who was secretary of state in 1828 we presume he can tell who is now President of the U. States.

FOR THE HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

THE HUMMING BIRD.

TO HER WHO SENT IT.
The dew-drop on her lip is sweet,
When kiss'd by beauty's smile;
Love is on her burning cheek,
Her heart is free from guile.

It came, sweet messenger of love,
And found a welcome home,
But again it has returned
O'er Flora's world to roam.

The lily-pluck of one I know,
Hath plucked thee from some flower—
As free as air, I bid thee go
An emblem of her love.

It came, the emblem of beauty's tribe,
With wings of love adorned,
O'er fields of flowers thou hast play'd—
Of lily-hands unwarned.

Go then little captive, go,
And sport away thy time,
Return again to the Lady's door,
And sing to her this rhyme.

Bid the Lady have no fears,
Her captive bird is free;
But wipe away the burning tears
That I have shed for thee.

"Go gentle bird, go free as air,"
Thy native fields to roam,
From flower to flower wand thy way
Back to thy lover's home.

Sing to her the song of love,
The captive thus set free,
Then soar away to realms above,
A home prepared for thee.

Sweet's the home my bird hath found,
High on the scroll of fame,
And not less bright the halo is,
That gilds his Lady's name.

B. F. D.
Holly Springs, September 7, 1839.

FOR THE HOLLY SPRINGS BANNER.

SOLITUDE.

There are holy hours in the dull rounds of human existence, and they come around us like the dark shadowy, yet mild and beautiful gushings of the care-subdued and humble spirit, hovering round the flickering lamp of existence—they come up with their thousand hopeless realities and visionary joys, to be chafed and stricken tablets of the heart, lulling into calmness our ambitious soarings, and lighting up the unfiled tenements for the abode of a higher and more holy aspiration. When the voice of the spirit-wanderer upon the earth, speeds us onward, and the magic touch of inspiration is upon the wings of the morning, when the warnings of our unearthly passions are tearing away the tender fibres of our hearts, and breaking up the sealed fountains of our earthly enjoyments; how sweet are the sequestered haunts of SOLITUDE, unbroken by the deep weight of care. We turn away from the world sick of its recklessness, to commune with our own souls. We pierce through the dark vista of future years, and there behold the last twilight of time lingering round the last brow of Heaven; when stars shall have closed their nightly vigils, and the sun sink into darkness, to rise no more forever; but hail that is as the foretaste of a better land, "prepared for the good alone."

still the music of the winds—but there are hours of holy purity and beauty, broken only by the deep burst of feeling, and our earthly yearnings for the better world. Oh how oft in my hours of musing and solitude of childish sufferings and sorrow, have I sought each dear familiar scene of my native mountains, telling my wild thoughts to the winds, which were not unkind, and the gay woods which would not betray me when gentle as the low whispering of leaves, did the mild breeze fawn around me, kissing my fevered lips and sun-brown brow, and moistening with its dewy breath the seared and withered beauty of the flowers. I have tuned my wild harp to the cadence with the winds, where some might listen to the song. I have sung my sorrows to the gentle flowers by a thousand streams, mild, gentle and lovely—to the sage-crowned hills of my own native land, and to the sorrowless songsters of the wood. The lills echoed back the sound, while the forest-birds in harmony with my own wild wood song, chanted a requiem to childhood's departed pleasures; and I have felt that I was not quite alone, and that though the world might shut me out from its presence forever, yet I should be happy with myself in SOLITUDE.

Holly Springs, Sept. 7, 1839.

(Communicated)

At a Meeting of a number of the Citizens of Holly Springs on the 31st August 1839, Augustus Pierce Esq. was called to the Chair and H. B. Howell appointed Secretary Judge Isaacs rose and after a few remarks offered the following preamble which was unanimously adopted by the House.

Whereas we had been informed that our esteemed friend, and fellow townsman, George L. Flemming, departed this life on the 29th of the present inst. and whereas his pious life, and gentlemanly deportment in all relations which he sustained in society during his residence among us, render his death a source of deep mourning to his friends and acquaintances generally. Therefore

Resolved, that his companions and associates in society have lost in him an amiable and interesting member, and whose deportment in every way worthy of emulation.

Resolved, that his country has lost in him an upright and valuable citizen.

Resolved, that we hereby tender to his surviving relations wherever they may be, our kindest feelings of sympathy, and sympathy to them that he is beloved, by his friends and companions, and died in the full enjoyment of all who knew him and with a full assurance of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

Resolved, as a testimony of regard to the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, that a copy of the above be sent to his relations.

Resolved, that the above preamble be published in each paper in the Town of Holly Springs.

(COMMUNICATED)

At a meeting of the "Marshall Dragoons" held at the Court House in Holly Springs on Saturday, the 31st of August 1839, R. B. Kyle being called to the Chair and F. B. Early appointed Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That we most sensibly feel the loss we have sustained, both as a military corps and as citizens, in the untimely death of our lamented friend and fellow-soldier, GEO. L. FLEMING, and tender our warmest sympathies to his bereaved friends and relations.

Resolved, That the members of the Marshall Dragoons wear crepe on their left arm for the space of thirty days, in testimony of their high respect for the deceased.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Holly Springs Banner and Marshall County Republican, and that a copy be transmitted to the family and friends of the deceased.

R. G. KYLE, Chairman.
FRANK S. EARLY, Secretary.

Holly Springs, August 31st 1839.

From the Yazoo City Whig.

HON. ROBT. J. WALKER.

This gentleman, in his letter of June 24, 1839, addressed to Gov. McNutt and others, states, among other things, that "of all the evils of the banking system in the southwest, the greatest was the monopoly of the banks by commission merchants." Now, as we are inimical to "hypocritical cant," we must take the liberty of asking Mr. Walker a few plain questions, which we trust he will surely do himself the justice, and us the favor to answer. He certainly cannot deem the questions impertinent, and his very candid exposition of the past and present evils of the banking system—much of which our exposition we acknowledge to be true.

Question 1st.—Did you not in the year 1832 and 33, purchase and enter upon 80,000 acres of land?

Question 2d.—Did you not obtain the money to enter and purchase said lands, from the banks at Natchez, by drawing bills on a commission house in New Orleans, and were not your facilities in this way, upwards of \$100,000?

Question 3d.—Did not the house in which you drew these bills fail on the 25th day of February, 1834, in consequence of your not paying the said draft?