

# HOLLY SPRINGS GAZETTE.

"VERITAS NIHIL VERETUR, NISI ABSCONDI."

BY THOS. A. FALCONER.

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## TEMPERANCE.

The following is an extract from Mr. Bartow's eloquent address, which we alluded to yesterday delivered before the Washington Total Abstinence Society:

"This great movement (said Mr. B.) is new. It is new in its origin and progress. It is new in the means and the agents by which it is carried forward. It is new in the magnitude of its plans and its results; for it contemplates nothing less than seeing an entire nation from drunkenness. It is new in the immediate uprising of all this moral force to shake off tyranny. It is new in this sudden union of numbers. It is new in all this active energy—all this heroic resolution, and this determined purpose.

It is a revolution. It has all the features of a revolution. It is one of those great "elemental occasions" when the people move in a mass and act for themselves. Such is now their action. As their fathers rushed to the first fields of the revolution without organization and without concert, so are their descendants of this day coming forward to the work of social regeneration. They have risen in their majesty, and taken their cause into their own hands. Wherever a people do this, they always will be, as they always have been, victorious. The people, in their united action, are never defeated. And whoever attempts to measure the extent of this new work by any known and familiar standard of progress, will find himself continually wondering at the errors of his calculations.

This movement did not begin, as others have, in the pulpit, the laboratory of the chemist, or the doctor's dissecting room. It began with the people. It is their work—and as such, no earthly power can arrest it, or divert it from its course. No matter now, whether the laws punish the rum-seller or not. No matter whether the executive magistrate unsheath the sword of authority, or break it in pieces, with a generous confidence in man. Abolish all laws to-day, and still this movement would go on. Close up the Courts of Justice, and yet it would not stop. The spy and the informer are no longer needed. It is necessary to practise economy in this great business of reform, and to dispense with luxuries.—Spies and informers are luxuries. At city prices, they are great luxuries—luxuries which the people do not want—for which they have not asked; and for which they ought not to consent to be taxed. No free people should pay a tax incurred by employing the worst instruments of despotism.

The learned doctors too, with their "wise saw and modern instruments," are useless, and worse than useless. For should they work on the side of the people, and try to accelerate their progress, they could not keep pace with them; and should they attempt to resist them, they would be swept into their ranks and hurried forward to their goal. As well might they try to

"Arrest the rolling spheres, or chain the deep"

The people will not give up the cause to their control. They have begun the work in their own way, and in their own way they will carry it on. The people—the people are moving. How noble is such a spectacle! How like to these sublime mysteries of the natural world are these sudden transformations, which elevate and change the condition of society, yet spring from invisible forces and concealed causes.

This new move was not anticipated. There was no studied preparation for it. It has proceeded upon no preconceived plan. There was little or no organization about it, and there need not be; for if a good cause can ever prosper, it is when it relies for success upon the free, spontaneous, irresistible action of the masses. They want no dictators—no wire-pullers. The time has come when the people are competent to act without orders. They can, and I am confident they will, be their own advisers. The three thousand 'reformed' in Boston are a body all-sufficient to themselves; and whoever attempts to bend this sublime movement to any mercenary or selfish purpose—whoever attempts to throw around it the trammels of sect or party, will meet, as he will deserve, a rebuke in disappointment, and shame in defeat."

## A SAGE CONCLUSION.

"Hallo, Pete," said Sam Johnson last evening, addressing his old friend Pete Gumbo; "I've been wantin to see you for a long time on a bery' portant subject."

"Has you, Sam?"

"Well, I has, Pete. De fact is, I looks upon you as a right smart nigger—beg pardon for de pression—a real scene colored gemman. I doesn't mean dat you is smart in break-downs, Pete, or de vulgarious vocolatory 'bilities for singin' Zip Coon and oder melodies which belong 'sclusively to plantation niggas—dese as don't mix in fashionable siety like you. I dese I means, Pete, dat you has a knowledge of scientific fess principles, hasn't you?"

"Yes, boss, I has," said Pete, looking as wise as an owl in daylight.

"Well, Pete," continued Sam, "I wants to know your real 'pinion ob dis National Bank what white folks talk so much about."

"De great regulatin' 'stution, Sam?"

"Ezactly."

"Well," continued Pete, assuming a look of great financial knowledge—"Well, de fact is, Sam, dat dis ting ob a National Bank is twisted up ebery which way lika 'possum's tail round a limb. Dey once tort, Sam, dat Nick Biddle was de only man dat had de hang ob it; but heis come out at de oder end ob de horn now. For my own part I see 'flected a good deal ober de matter—I see tort it ober and ober and rewolbed it in my mind—and finally I has come to dis conclusun: I believes it's like a soft shell crab—some folks says dat dese 'phibious habitans ob de water agrees wid dere constitushuns' and den agin some says dey don't. Now I perfectly agrees wid both sides in ebery 'ticklar."

"So does I, Pete. Your conclusun on dis 'portant subject is de mos rational I has eber heard, and de question is now settled."

"Den you tink my veiv ob de question is right, Sam?"

"I tink it is."—Saturday Courier.

## MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH.—TO THE POINT.

Mr. JOHNSON proceeded, by saying that his principle reason for desiring to speak was occasioned from the fact that he

had been on the Currency Committee, and had consented that it should report the bill which it did, without committing himself upon the details in the House. Although that bill had been reported and was different from this, he would vote for the bill now under consideration. His reasons for doing so, he would condense as briefly as possible.

He believed that Congress had power to establish a National Bank or Fiscal Agent, as you may please to call it. He considered the power, on the part of Congress, to be a closed question. When he could believe that the Congress which first passed a bill—that Washington, who first signed a bill—that Jefferson, who signed a bill to establish a branch of the first bank—that the Congress that passed the second bank charter—that Madison, who signed the charter—that the Supreme Court, that has decided upon the question, and the concurrent acquiescence of the People of the United States for forty years, were all ignorant of the Constitution, and had been willing to violate it—when he could believe this, he would doubt the power of Congress to establish a Bank, but not till then.

The question of power being settled in this rapid and summary manner, he had but a word to say, and time would allow him to say but a word, as to the expediency of the measure. He thought the measure of establishing a bank necessary. A bank could not make business, currency, exchanges, and the custody of the public money worse than they are now. A change will be an improvement, and the experience of the past and the wisdom of the present point to an institution of this kind as equally important to the operations of the Government and business transactions of the People. Public necessity and public interest all require the passage of some measure of this kind. Had he the power to frame a bill, he would make it different in many particulars from the present. He would prefer a bank with branches of circulation, with power to deal in exchanges, and believed that such an institution would answer the purposes of the Government, and would give a good circulating medium and equalize exchanges. He had no time to discuss the subject, and could but now say that he would vote for the present bill because it seemed to be one most agreeable to a majority, and he could not hope to effect his wishes in the details of such a measure.

Some measure was necessary. The public interest united with the public voice in loud demand for its passage. He would cheerfully yield to the requirements of both, and sustain the measure. Having said this much, he could express the hope that the measure would pass this House, and finally become the law. He had now two minutes left of the five, by the Shrewsbury clock, and he would let some one else appropriate them.

"Man walketh in a vain show, and disquieteth himself in vain."—Bible.

We grasp at substance and find it shadow; life itself is only a vapor, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanishes away; we are here to-day, but to-morrow the places that have known us will know us no more. The flowers will bloom as freshly as before, but will not be around our steps: the sun beam as brightly, but his ray will not reach our narrow home: the stream by whose margin we have strayed, will still rush between its green banks, but it will not be beneath the glance of our eyes: the stirred forest, where we have so often wandered at the twilight hour, will still breathe its music, but it will not be our ear that shall be turned to its melodies. But there is a spirit-land of which these relinquished beauties are only the faint type: there the flowers never fade, and no withered leaves mars the beauty of the eternal spring.

[Philadelphia N. American,

## EXCELLENT RULES.

The following rules from the papers of Dr. Weste, were according to his memorandum, thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of his life. They were advantageous to him, while they exhibit an honorable testimony to his moral worth may be useful to others.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem such, however absurd they may appear to be.

Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged in worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it.

Never to judge a person's character by external appearance.

Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political or religious opinions.

Never to dispute if I can fairly avoid it.

Never to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age nor with an enthusiast.

Not to effect to be witty, or jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and those who are not near me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Not to obtrude his advice unasked.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanity or vices.

To respect virtue though clothed in rags.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions; especially on circumstances which tend to irritate.

On all occasions to have in prospect the end of life and a future state.

**WOMAN, AS A TEACHER.** If we next consider by whom religion is taught we shall see the same tendency to diffusion. Religious teaching is passing into all hands. It has ceased to be a monopoly. For example, what an immense amount of instruction is communicated in Sunday schools. These are spreading over the Christian world and through these the door of teaching is open to crowds, to almost all indeed who would bear a part in spreading religion. In like manner, associations of vast extent are springing up in our cities for the teaching of the poor.—By these means, woman especially is becoming an evangelist. She is not only a priestess in her own home, instilling with sweet loving voice the first truths

of religion into the opening mind, but she goes abroad on missions of piety. Woman, in one age made man's drudge, and in another, his toy, is now shaming more and more with him the highest labors. Through the press, especially, she is heard far and wide. The press is a mightier power than the pulpit. Books outstrip the voice; and woman, availing herself of this agency, becomes the teacher of nations. In churches, where she may not speak, her hymns are sung, the inspirations of her genius are felt. Thus our age is breaking down the monopolies of the past.—Dr. Channing.

## THE BANK BILL.

The bill to establish the Fiscal Bank of the United States, which passed the SENATE some days ago, yesterday finally passed the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES by a majority of thirty-one votes, and now only requires the assent of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES to become a law.

The bill passed the House as it came from the Senate, without amendment or alteration of any sort. Not that it had not better have been amended in some particulars; but our political friends appear to have considered it most expedient to pass the bill in its present shape, and leave desired amendments to be disposed of in a supplementary bill, to be brought forward at the present session.

In consequence of the failure to procure amendments deemed by them indispensable, a few Whigs, Mr. ADAMS among them, voted against the bill. No stronger evidence can be given of the determined spirit of the Whig party, than that the separation of such men as Mr. ADAMS, and those of the same politics who did not unite with the party on this question, should yet leave the majority in favor of the bill so large.

Thus has the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES added another to its claims to the applause of the people, for the fidelity with which it obeys their will, and the perseverance and firmness with which it executes their purposes.

[National Intelligencer.

**BANKRUPT LAW.—Its History.**—On the 4th of April 1800, Congress passed a uniform Bankrupt Law. At this time the business of the country was limited; the relations between debtor and creditor stood upon a different footing; imprisonment for debt existed in nearly all the States. The law applied to merchants and traders only. A farmer, a lawyer, or a mechanic, had to become a trader, within the meaning of the act, to be entitled to the benefits of its provisions. A change in the political parties of the day was not without its effect upon this law. It was repealed December 19, 1803.

The next action on this subject was in the House of Representatives, January 1, 1812, when a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a uniform law on the subject of bankruptcy.

In the House, January 3, 1815, Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill. At this time Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore sent in strong petitions in its favor.

In the House, February 27, 1816, Mr. Nelson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill. April 22, Committee discharged, and the subject indefinitely postponed.

In the House, December 13, 1816, Mr. Hopkinson, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill. February 24, 1817, Committee discharged, and the subject indefinitely postponed.

The subject has continued to be moved and postponed at nearly every session since, in one or the other House. In 1821 Mr. Sergeant proposed the measure. In 1825 Mr. Adams recommended in his message to Congress, and Mr. Webster offered a resolution in the Senate that it was "now expedient," but it was laid on the table. Mr. Adams renewed his recommendation in the Message of 1827. Mr. Van Buren also recommended it in his first message; and in 1840 the Senate passed a bill, 21 to 19. The reader is familiar with the subsequent movements on the subject.—National Intelligencer.

## SHOWER OF FLESH AND BLOOD.

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth Horatio.

"Than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Thus spake the Prince of Denmark, and every day we hear of something to confirm the remark. On Tuesday we heard from various persons that a shower, apparently, of *Flesh and Blood* had fallen in Wilson county, near Lebanon in this State, and that the fields were covered to a considerable extent. The account staggered our belief; but strange as it may appear, it has been confirmed by the statement of several gentlemen of high character, who have personally examined the scene of this phenomenon. They state that the space covered by this extraordinary shower, is half a mile in length, and about seventy-five yards in width. In addition to the information thus received, we have been favored by Dr. Troost, professor of chemistry in the University of Nashville, with the following letter from a highly respectable physician of Lebanon; we have also seen the specimens sent to him for examination. To us they appear to be animal matter, and the odor is that of putrid flesh. We do not pretend to offer any theory to account for this phenomenon, we leave that to abler and more scientific heads. When the specimens have passed through the crucibles of Dr. Troost, we will furnish our readers with the result.—Nash. Ban.

LEBANON, Aug. 8, 1841.

Dr. G. Troost—I have sent you some matter, which appears from an authentic source to have fallen from the clouds. With me there can be no doubt of its being animal matter, blood muscular fibre, adipose matter. Please account to us, if you can, on philosophical principles, for the cause of this phenomenon. The particles I send you, I gathered with my own hands from the extent of surface over which it has spread and the regular manner it exhibited on some green tobacco leaves, leaves very little or no doubt of its having fallen like a shower of rain, and it is stated on the authority of some negroes only, to have fallen from a small red cloud, no other clouds visible in the heavens at the time, it took place on Friday last between 11 and 12 o'clock, about five miles north east of Lebanon. I have sent what I think to be a drop of

of blood, the other particles, composed of muscle and fat, although the proportions of the shower appeared to be a much larger quantity of blood than of other properties.

I am, in haste.

Your most obdt.

W. P. SAYLE.

## SHOCKING MASSACRE.

We learn from a gentleman just from Arkansas that a gang of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and negro stealers, amounting to upwards of twenty, were recently butchered or tied and thrown into the river by a party of enraged citizens of Arkansas and Mississippi. This shocking and bloody affair took place on the island 64, near the mouth of White river. We understand that the depredators had stolen horses in Coahoma county, and were pursued to the river, but such was their formidable numbers in their encampment in Arkansas, that their pursuers dared not venture a cross the river to recover their stolen property, though the horses were exposed to their view; and the thieves taunted their pursuers as they stood on the bank of the river, inviting them to come for their horses. A flatboatman sold all his produce to some of them, and received from them counterfeit money.—When he returned with the money he was threatened with lynching if he did not clear out.—These repeated outrages induced some seventy of the inhabitants to lay a plan for breaking up the gang; and they adopted the following: they procured a flatboat and used it as a trader, while the whole force concealed themselves in the back part of it. This was used to induce the thieves to come on board to pass off their counterfeit money, and as the boat stopped at their haunts, each of them was caught and secured as soon as he came on board and offered to pass the money. This device was practised until they had trapped twenty or thirty—the exact number we could not learn—when they took them out and shot them, or tied them and threw them into the river. We learn that the bodies of eleven were found at the latest accounts from above.

The following are the names of some of those who were killed. Robert Hunter, the leader of the gang, Hugh Tarly, Andrew McLaughlin, Willis Pollock, Joe Cotton, Elias Hingston, Elliot, Joe Merritt, McComick and Scott Mays, John Cotton, Jim Macauley and a man named Cox were whipped and sent off in a skiff. Great numbers have made their escape, and are now on their way down the river in skiffs. Some of them are named Wright.

[Vicksburg Sentinel.

**OPERATION FOR STAMMERING.**—We witnessed yesterday an operation by Dr. Baxley, for the cure of stammering. The case was one of an aggravated nature, the tongue being drawn, in the effort of speaking, to wards the throat, or lower part of the mouth. The operation was simple and speedily performed. The beneficial results were immediately apparent in the improved freedom of speech enjoyed by the patient, although some time will probably elapse before the effects of the old habit of stammering will entirely disappear. The operation for the cure of stammering is of more recent discovery, having been practised only since January last, when the first experiment was made in Germany. It has been frequently performed in this country within a few months past, and several times by Dr. Baxley in this city.

[Baltimore Amer. July 28.

"The first," says Mirabeau, "of the exalted rights of human nature, is liberty; the second, equality, without which liberty cannot be respected; the third is property, the lawful fruit of the use of liberty."

The same writer also remarks: "In a monarchy every thing tends to elevation; in a republic, every thing ought to tend to equality. In the former, ranks are necessary; in the latter virtues."

## ANOTHER STEAM BOAT ACCIDENT.

The Steam Boat LOUISIANA on her way up, about fifteen miles above Bayou Sara, one of her boilers exploded and killed some 23 persons; fourteen of whom were soldiers of the United States Army, under the command of Capt. A. S. Miller. The other nine persons who were lost, were hands belonging to the boat. No material damage done otherwise than the bursting of the boiler, and the loss of one chimney.

The (Mem.) Appeal.

**TANNING LEATHER RAPIDLY.**—The Wayne Standard contains an article on the subject of tanning leather—describing the old process, with the reasons and the modus operandi of the improved method. The old method (as is generally well known) was slow, troublesome, and expensive. It is stated that on the new plan, by means of exhausting the air in the enclosure containing the leather, the fluid substance with which the hide is penetrated, exudes through the pores, which is prepared to receive an astringent liquor called Tannin. The Tannin combines with the gelatine of the hide by reason of its affinity and thus leather is formed in great perfection in a few minutes, which by the old process would require months. The manufacturers of leather by this process, are invited to send to the Repository of the American institute, specimens, accompanied with an accurate statement of the process by means of which it was brought into leather, and the time required.

**BAPTISM FOR THE DEAD.**—We neglected to mention last week that a revolutionary soldier was baptized at Nauvoo on the 4th inst., by one of the Elders, for Gen. Washington, another old soldier was baptized at the same for Gen. Harrison. The doctrine of the Mormons appears to be, that those who are living must be baptized by one having authority from Joe Smith, or else go to hell; but those who are already dead may be brought out of torment, by a friend or relation receiving the baptismal rites in their behalf. The nation may rejoice, therefore, that the illustrious patriots above named are now taken from the possession of the Prince of Darkness, and admitted into the fellowship of the Saints.—Warsaw (H.) Signal.

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