

THE SOUTHERN BANNER-
AND
CONSERVATIVE.

EDWIN JUNIUS FOSTER, EDITOR.
Holly Springs Miss. July 23.

Having the sole right to the title, books, and papers of the "Conservative". All persons having business with the office will please address, Editor of the Southern Banner. Our exchanges will please notice the change of name, and direct to "Banner, Holly Springs, Miss."

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The Southern Banner at Holly Springs, Miss., is edited by E. J. Foster, late of the Conservative, which latter it succeeds.—Vicksburg Whig.

THE SOUTHERN BANNER.—We observe that our old friend, Edwin Junius Foster, has again taken charge of the paper at Holly Springs, Mississippi. There is a decided improvement in the appearance of the paper, as well as in the name, and we wish its proprietor success.

Times & Advocate.

If Mr. T. L. JONES, the travelling agent for the "Literary Messenger," "National Intelligencer," and the Richmond and Philadelphia papers, will transmit us the amount he has collected on some accounts we placed in his possession last Fall; it will be very acceptable.

We omitted to state last week that John A. Frazer, is also a candidate for Mayor of this place. Mr. Frazer is well known to the citizens and pledges himself to use his best exertions to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

Having disposed of one half of the establishment of the Southern Banner and Conservative to Mr. W. M. LEWIS, formerly connected with the Tennessee press, he will, next week, make his debut as one of the printers and editors of the paper. At present we would only add, that our united efforts will be exerted to make the Banner worthy of the cause, the country, and the friends by which it has been cherished and sustained.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

The agitation of this question will by many be condemned as premature. We do not so consider it. Every person at all conversant with the history of the last Presidential canvass, must be well persuaded, that had the name of Harrison been earlier announced, the majority by which he was elected would have been much greater. We can have no patience with those timid politicians, who fear to announce their candidates, or proclaim their sentiments, lest, happily, the slanders that may be circulated respecting the one, or the unfriendly examination to which the other may be subjected may chance to render them unpopular. If we sincerely believe that the men we propose are able and trustworthy, and that the principles we advocate are correct, it argues, we think, but a slight degree of confidence in the capacity of our people for self government, to shrink from an early, open, manly exposure of our intentions.

The time, in our opinion, has arrived, when the Whig party should be making an effort to unite all its forces in support of some candidate who will be likely to "carry out the principles of our government"—as we understand them. Our opponents are already on the alert, and, unless we are vigilant and united, they will soon regain the ground they have lost. It will be rashness to delay the announcement of our candidate until within a few months before the election. In such an event, myriads of slanders, calculated for the meridian of each State, and which we shall have no time to refute, will be spawned forth and distributed over the Union. Let, then, the merits of different men be canvassed and compared: and, when a selection is made, let all petty partialities be laid aside, and let "UNION" be the motto of every Whig.

President Tyler, we conceive, is out of the question as a candidate. Indeed, we see not how the Whigs could consistently vote for him. We have professed ourselves the uncompromising advocates of the one term principle. We have declared that a President, seeking a re-election, is too much exposed to the temptation to prostitute the influence of his high office to electioneering purposes; and, should we seek to elect our now President again, it would be as diametrically opposed to the principles upon which we went into office, as it would have been, in case Gen. Harrison had lived, to have supported him for a second term.

Some of our brethren in Tennessee are disposed to consider the claims of Mr. BELL as of a high character. We admit that they are so—that his talents are of a lofty grade—that his principles are sound to the core—

that his political conduct has ever been "above reproach"—that his name, in his own State, is "a tower of strength." We believe he would make a good President, but we know that a strenuous contest is before us, and that to ensure success, availability, as well as desert, must be regarded in the selection of our candidate. With all respect toward Mr. Bell, we submit to the candor of his friends, whether his merits are so widely and generally known, that our party can unite in his support. Has he been so long in public life, and filled so large a space in the public eye, and is his name associated with so many and important measures of national benefit, that he has become popular throughout the Union? His warmest friends, we believe, would hesitate to answer these questions in the affirmative. In the struggle that is approaching, we shall need a leader whose tried integrity, long experience, distinguished public service, and deeply rooted popularity, shall point him out as not only well deserving of Presidential office, but also, as our most available leader against the forces of our ever-watchful and formidable opponents.

Such a man, we believe, we have in HENRY CLAY, OF KENTUCKY. If eminent services rendered to his countrymen can entitle a man to a seat in the Presidential chair, that man, of all others now living, who is best entitled to that honor, is Henry Clay. No man among us doubts, or can pretend to doubt, his capacity to reflect honor upon his country in that station. No man can doubt that we have no other man among us, whose hold is as strong upon the affectionate gratitude of the American people. We believe that he is our strongest champion—that he will be our candidate for the next Presidency, and that if he is nominated, he will most certainly be elected. He is our first choice, and we shall support him to the extent of our feeble abilities, unless he declines the canvass, or the country shall unite upon some other man.

Shall it be said that "republics are ungrateful?" The name of Henry Clay is associated with every epoch in the history of our country for the last forty years. Standing, as he does, among the American Statesmen, like the chimborazo above the other mountains; too lofty to be reached by corruption and too proud of merited fame to stoop to the petty stripes of the day. Clay, Webster, and Bell are the cornelean jewels of America.

A second hand bill from Mr. Greer has appeared in answer to our editorial of last week, which leaves the impression that we had stated that Mr. Dargan carried our note which was published to Mr. G. We never stated so in our editorial, nor wished to convey the idea that Mr. Dargan had any thing more to do with the matter than to hand in the article for publication the over night. Our note we read to Mr. Dargan, who expressed an aversion to having any thing to do in the matter, and did not carry it to Mr. G. We have ever looked upon Mr. D. as a friend, and it was very far from our intentions to place him in any position to be drawn in a controversy of any kind.

We do not wish to fan the flame any farther, but an explanation is necessary to our readers in as much as certificates of two gentlemen have been published to try, if possible, to settle a misrepresentation upon us, which is not the case.

The certificate of Col. Alderson and Col. Caruthers, states unequivocally and in positive terms, that we peremptorily refused to publish the card of Mr. Greer, leaving the impression that nothing at all was said about ruling the article down to the terms of the paper. By this suppression an entire different coloring has been given to the affair. We do not say but these gentlemen mistook the terms upon which we refused to publish the card, but we have reason to complain of their unfairness in withholding the substance of the conversation that passed in our room. We expected, if called upon, to prove by these gentlemen, that we offered to publish the card provided it was paid for. We have never hunted up certificates to prove any position we have taken. It has always been our intention to sail under the broad banner of truth, and if reason and common sense could not sustain us, we have ever been willing to yield. We have no right to expect from the hands of the democratic party any favors, more especially when we reflect on the manner in which we have been treated by them; but we did expect that the circumstances would have been related with more liberality. And when we are told that a publisher in the State of Mississippi had been tendered pay for printing and refused to do so, we are inclined to hail it as an important item of news, more especially when said publisher knew that the printing had to be done at any rate. We have never refused to do any species of printing since we have been in this place, when the money has been tendered.

We have no epithets to bestow upon Mr. Greer, or any body else, and if this community expects that we will defend our position in that way, they are much mistaken. We feel ourselves very able to sustain any position we have

taken, where we have an adversary who can substitute reason and argument for personal abuse. The subject has been laid before this community, and this community has seen a disposition in us to treat the subject in an orderly and peaceable manner. But, after all, if the gentlemen feel disposed to have an investigation and will prevail on the witnesses to appear, we will undertake to prove

1st. That no person or persons have written for our paper, or advised us what to write, in regard to the removal of Mr. Greer, and he may suggest the names of the witnesses to be examined.

2nd. That our refusal to publish the card, amounted to no more than a refusal to print unless it was paid for.

3rd. That no person, with any political aspirations in the county, wishes to injure Mr. G. personally or politically, nor cherishes an envious feeling towards him.

4th. That the subject we treated upon was a legitimate one for a journalist. This we can prove by persons who are acquainted with such things.

And lastly that this investigation shall be conducted in a peaceable and orderly manner; that it shall constitute an end to the whole affair; and no unpleasant feeling shall be manifested towards any of the witnesses growing out of the evidence.

If we do not prove what we have stated, we are prepared to retract it, provided the witnesses come forward. If an investigation is not had we shall claim the vantage ground.

We have stated that Mr. Greer occupied a respectable stand in this community, and notwithstanding his abusive handbill, we are not prepared to retract even that. We believe with him that had he been left to his own choice this controversy might have been dispensed with.

CANDIDATES.

On Wednesday last we had quite a treat in the shape of stump speaking; Judge Shattuck and Mr. Tucker addressed their fellow-citizens at length. There was a pretty good turn out of the bone and sinew of the land. Judge Shattuck opened and closed in an effort that would have done honor to any Statesman. It is hardly worth our while to remark that the vantage ground was gained and ably held by the judge, for it is nothing more than what every body expected would be the case. The difference is very palpable between the two, it could not be considered fair to suppose Mr. T. capable of sustaining himself against the overpowering eloquence of Judge Shattuck, it was evident that he could not from his effort. Mr. T. dealt much in anecdote, and received for it such a withering rebuke that it is reasonable to suppose that he will not be very likely to render himself as vulnerable again,—the laugh was turned upon him with great effect.

If the packages from Washington city to North Mississippi were sent via Nashville, Tenn. they would reach their destination THREE DAYS sooner than by the way of Louisville and Cincinnati. We got the Nashville papers at Holly Springs, as soon as we receive the Washington papers, and containing the same news.

JACOB THOMPSON vs. VAN BUREN.—Sometime since when Mr. Thompson addressed the citizens of this place, in speaking of Mr. Van Buren, he remarked that he had "now gone into private life and he hoped to God he would remain there." We can infer from this that Mr. T. would not support Van Buren were he a candidate for re-election.

It will be seen that we have again attacked our old cognomen (Conservative) to our sheet. Our reason for doing so, are, that we have our old books to settle up, which must be done under the old name of the paper, and our exchange list has been established under the name, and further we have a kind of an attachment for our old captives.

A NEW WAY OF SCARING "THE FOLKS."

On Wednesday last Judge Shattuck turned the tables in the way of a laugh completely on his opponent, Mr. Tucker. It seems Mr. T. had said that he had never voted in the Legislature to borrow one dollar for any purpose. Judge S. brought up his vote in the Legislature to borrow \$5,000,000 for the purpose of building a rail road to Mississippi city. Mr. T. interrupted and said that had he an opportunity, he could explain that vote. The Judge invited him to explain but he declined; the laugh became general; the Judge commenced a severe commentary, Mr. T. interrupted again, and attempted to explain, and said he voted for this measure for the purpose of "frightening the people." It is needless to remark that the comment upon this excuse of Mr. T. caused much fun—the house was convulsed with laughter. We do not speak of this because we think by it we have gained a political advantage, for we scorn advantage now we have thing so dead upon them. We merely mention it as a piece of fun, in which we believe all parties partook.

CONGRESS.

From the correspondence of the Louisville Journal.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 6, 1841.

The Senate met at half past ten this morning, and after a little debate on Mr. Lane's resolution to change the hour of meeting to 11 o'clock instead of ten, which was lost by a large majority, the orders of the day brought up the bank bill, the pending question being on Mr. Bayard's amendment of Mr. Rives's amendment. The amendment of the amendment was lost by a vote of 9 to 36. The question then came up on Mr. Rives's amendment, on which the yeas and nays were called, Messrs. Merrick, Bates, and Prentiss declared themselves for it on the ground of expediency, and conviction that there would be no bank, unless the compromise was made, and by Mr. Walker on other grounds. It was opposed by Messrs. Barrow, Cutler, and Dixon. At length, about three o'clock, the vote was taken by yeas, and nays, and resulted, yeas 10, nays 38, as follows.

YEAS—Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Walker, Williams—10.

NAYS—Allen, Archer, Benton, Berrien, Buchanan, Cathoun, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Cuthbert, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Linn, McRoberts, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Mouton, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Connecticut, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright, Young—38.

You will perceive that the vote of the parties was thus: Whigs, for, 8 against 20; Democrat, for 2 against 18. There was a much larger help from the Opposition in favor of Mr. Clay than was expected; but it rose out of the fact, that so large a defection as 8, from Mr. Clays clause in the bill, rendered it necessary that a strong vote should be given from the Opposition ranks to prevent the compromise, which would secure the signature of the President to the bill, should it pass both houses of Congress. In its original form, its fate is considered already decided. I understand, from undoubted authority, that the President makes no secret of his opinions on the bank question. This accounts for the course taken by Senator Barrow, Bates, Choate, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, and Preston.

The Senate after this decision, adjourned. CINCINNATI, July 11, 1841.

I have papers this morning from Washington of the 7th, from Baltimore of the same date, and from New York of the 6th. In the latter I can find nothing of importance, but in the former, the Congressional news appears to be somewhat interesting.

In the Senate Mr. Rives's amendment was lost.

In the House they have done nobly. The National Intelligencer says, after the various amendments had been acted upon, the bill was taken into the House out of the committee of the Whole, the amendments concurred in, and the bill passed, by a vote of 116 to 108. After quarreling so long upon points of order, they have at length effected something of importance to the nation at large.

The United States ship Brandywine has again gone to sea, under the command of Captain Geisinger, Captain Bolton, who returned in her, having been relieved at his own request.

Just as I was about to close my letter, a gentleman from Covington came into the office, and informed us that, on Friday last, a mob of about two hundred people collected around the jail at Williamstown, in which Smith Mays and Cook were confined, and demanded of the jailor their persons for execution. These are the two men, who, I wrote you a short time ago, were suspected of having killed the drover Uterback. A scaffold was erected upon the spot where the tragedy was performed, the criminals taken from the jail, and executed according to the very letter of lynch law. The report came yesterday morning, and the people of Covington say there can be no doubt of its truth. There has existed among the people a feeling of indignation and resentment ever since the affair took place. There is no sympathy manifested for them.

From the Pontotoc Times.
HON. JACOB THOMPSON AND THE STATE BONDS.

MESSRS. EDITORS: A recent number of the Holly Springs Conservative says that the Hon. Jacob Thompson, in his late speech at that place, declined expressing his sentiments in relation to the payment of the Union Bank Bonds, under the plea that it had nothing to do with his election. If the office to which he aspires has so much in it to alienate his interest from ours, conveying the idea that his interest is not our interest, we may as well deal plainly and tell him at once, that we have no use for him in Congress. It would be well for Mr. Thompson to "define his position" on this subject, otherwise he may incur the displeasure of many warm friends among the CHICKSAWS.

"CALL YE THAT BACKING YOUR FRIENDS." The most prominent loco-foco orator in this city declared the other day, in a conversation on the bond question, that Governor McNutt, in issuing the bonds committed a base fraud, and that he was no better than a thief and forger! If the commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and "father of all the

children in Mississippi" does not have occasion to exclaim "save me from my friends," we do not know who has. We have, in time, said some pretty hard things of his cecily, but this goes a long shot ahead of us. We never called him either a "thief" or a "forger." Did he Governor?—Vicksburg Whig.

CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.—Our citizens were gratified last evening by the exhibition of the most splendid of the productions of the Kingdom of Florida. The Cactus Grandiflorus, or the blooming Cereus, is a native of the West India Islands. Its stem is creeping, and thickly with spines. The flower is pure white, and when fully expanded, it sometimes measures nearly a foot in diameter. The most remarkable circumstance with regard to this flower is the short time it takes to expand, and the short time after sunset, and flourishes in its own beauty, and then begins to decay, and fore morning it closes to expand no more.

"Hail thou glorious, matchless flower! Much thou sayest to the heart, In the solemn fleeting hour. E'er we have our homing paid, Thou wilt bow thy head and die; Thus our sweetest pleasures fade, Thus our brightest blessings fly."

This splendid flower is from the hot house of E. H. Foster, Esq., and was exhibited by gardener, Mr. Kelly, in the garden of John Hill, Esq., which was beautifully illuminated by the proprietor for the occasion. The time of visitors continued until a late hour. [Nashville Banner.]

WHIG PRINCIPLES & WHIG MEASURES.

The news from Washington all indicate that the Whigs will be able to carry out their measures, notwithstanding the tricks the Opposition throw in their way, and the holds they put upon their wheels.

When upon the reception of Abolition petitions, the Opposition by marching and countermarching between Northern and Southern Whigs, were able to thwart all business of the House for nearly three weeks, they were so lighted as to believe no business could be done during the Extra Session. They have spent this idea abroad among the deluded community, but now they find this premature exultation, but united the Administration Members will carry out all the measures for which they were especially assembled.

It is now quite certain that among the measures which will be passed into laws are the following:

1st. The creation of a fiscal agent, or other words, a Bank of the United States.

2d. The funding of the public debt by creation of a loan of \$12,000,000.

3rd. The distribution of the proceeds of Public Lands, with the establishment of an empty rights.

Other measures will probably occupy the attention of Congress, but these will, according to the highest probability, become laws.

It must, however, constantly be kept before the eyes of members of Congress, that the country expects action from them, and early action. Unfortunately, through the flood of talk that inundates the Halls of the Capitol, all great measures must be passed into the last hour of a session—and it, therefore, becomes the business of the public to press their measures forward with as much rapidity as possible.

We cannot but suggest to voters of all parties that if, hereafter, instead of selecting their eloquent men for Congress, they will select wherever they can, the deaf and dumb, the public business will be greatly furthered; and the Halls of Congress often more respectable. What is called "eloquence" now a days, is the dearest luxury of Government, of infinitely more cost than "East Rooms" or "gossypoons."—N. Y. Express.

MISSISSIPPI AND INDIANA.—These States have both failed to pay the interest on their debts due on the 1st inst. The New York American says: "There is this difference, however, to be noted between them, that whereas Mississippi has not even made an effort to preserve her faith and good name, Indiana has only failed to do so through an unwise restriction imposed upon her fund commissioner, not to hypothecate the stock. The limits at which alone the stock could be sold rendered it unsalable in the market, and, as it could not be pledged for a temporary loan, the money to pay her interest could not be had. But, we repeat, she has proved her regard to good faith by imposing taxes to meet the interest on her debt, and otherwise appropriating funds thereto."

The last intelligence from Washington is of the 5th. The Senate did not sit on that day. On the 3d, Mr. Bayard addressed the Senate at some length, generally in favor of the principles of the amendment of Mr. Rives on the bank question, and concluded by offering a substitute which is in substance nearly the same. Mr. Phelps spoke in favor of the amendment of Mr. Rives and Mr. Huntington against it. The question was not taken upon the amendment previous to adjournment.—The House on the 3d, was occupied with the distribution bill.

It is announced unofficially that, during the session of the Senate on the 3d, the nomination of Philip R. Fendall, as Attorney of the United States for the district of Columbia, was confirmed.

The President has, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Brigadier General Winfield Scott, Major General by Brevet, to be Major General, June 25th, vice Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, deceased.

According to an official note from the Treasury department, the aggregate amount of Treasury notes outstanding upon the first of the present month, is \$3,345,698 13.—Louisville Journal.

FROM CANADA.—The late Canadian papers announce the arrival of four companies of British troops at Quebec, amounting to about 500 men. They say also: