

POLITICAL.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

Near the close of the recent session of Congress, a resolution was offered in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, and adopted by the House, which we deem of considerable importance in its tendencies. Faithfully executed by the department whose agency is requested, the information thus obtained, when combined with full and complete report of the defalcations of the last ten years—will greatly assist the public judgment, in passing upon the true merits, qualities and advantages of Jackson Van Buren "Reform." The information asked by this resolution will exhibit in an authentic form the workings of the "spoils" system introduced on the 4th March 1829. The report of the Committee of Investigation, and a full list of the defaulters for the last ten years, will show its effects. The following is the resolution of Mr. Mercer, as agreed to by the House:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives, as early as convenient after the commencement of the next session of Congress, a list of the officers of the Government who derive their appointments from the nomination of the President and concurrence of the Senate, who have been removed from office since the 31st of March, 1789, denoting in such list their number and grade, and the dates of their respective removals. Also, a list of the names of those officers whose term of service being limited to four years, were not re-nominated to the Senate at the expiration of their commissions.

DEMOCRACY AND ARISTOCRACY ILLUSTRATED.

Bennet of the New York Herald, hits off most admirably, in one of his letters from Washington, the characters of Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, by one of those little incidents, which though to the eye of a casual observer, they present no theme for speculation, to the reflecting student of mankind constitute texts of pregnant import and rich instructions.

Bennet tells us that, on a certain Sabbath he and the President attended the same church; and, after two or three hits at the preacher, he describes the departure of the congregation at the close of the services. "In a short time his Excellency (Mr. Van Buren) made his appearance, with a lady on his arm. Over his shoulders hung a very splendid blue Spanish cloak—and around his face the same mingled expression of conceit and nothingness which envelope ambition made great by accident. On his appearance up drove a very splendid carriage, drawn by two beautiful horses" &c. "The carriage was the most superb thing I have yet seen. It was of a dark olive hue; with ornaments elegantly disposed, shining as bright as burnished gold. When I was in Paris, I saw Louis Philippe frequently drive out to Neuilly, and back to the Tuilleries—when I was in London, I saw the Queen as frequently drive from Buckingham Palace around Hyde Park." "yet I must say that the carriage and horses, the ordinary equipage of the chief Democrat of this Lord of Loco Foco equity, is far more elegant, superb and splendid, than that of either of the other great and royal personages.

This is the picture of a Democrat—Look now, at that of an Aristocrat! Bennet continues: I passed to the Treasury buildings, turned down the avenue, and again reached the Hotel. As I turned round from the bar, I met a tall, plain-looking man, past the meridian of life, with a somewhat large mouth, a calm, yet keen, piercing eye, and one of those foreheads of such ample dimensions as indicate the breadth of the soul within. He went up to the bar, took a pinch of snuff, nodded to one or two persons as he passed; and then walked quietly to the door. That person is Henry Clay. He has just walked from church; and is now walking to his lodgings, as you or I would do, without a blue Spanish cloak, and gold carriage, blood horses or livery servants. He is the most fearful and dangerous Aristocrat that this country ever produced. He walks on his own legs, and goes to church as soon as the bell ceases ringing."

Whereupon, Bennet thus apostrophizes: "Oh Virtue!" said the younger Brutus, "what a phantom art thou!"—"Oh Liberty!" said the beautiful Madame Roland, "what deeds have been done in thy name!"—"Oh Honor!" said Sir John Falstaff, "what mere wind art thou!"—"Oh Democracy!" said I, "what a greater bubble art thou than Roman virtue, French liberty, or English honor!"

We certainly do not mean to be understood as condemning all who ride to church in splendid carriages, and wear fine cloaks as Aristocrats, but we think it a fair set-off occasionally to show up to the people, particularly to the poorer classes; those who pretend to so much sympathy for their hardships, and who are always talking about Equal Privileges as well as Equal Rights! As long as these men can obtain the votes of the hard-fisted laborers, they will of course deem themselves bound to extol and flatter the "dear people," and to denounce those Aristocrats who live in idleness and luxury upon the fruits of others' labors! Yet, how seldom do their professions harmonize with their practice! We do not blame Mr. Van Buren for adopting a style of living in all respects befitting the dignity of his station; but we do object to the attempt to impose on certain classes, the belief that he is, in manner, as well as in name, the "chief Democrat of the country,"—when, be his principles what they may, there is no ranker Aristocrat in practice.

Lynchburg Virginian.

We understand that Mr. Van Buren attributes the overthrow of his destiny wholly and solely to the sub-treasury scheme which Messrs. Benton, Kendall, and Blair promised him would secure its "perpetual ascendancy," and his posterity a permanent golden throne. Mr. Van Buren is mistaken in part; the golden scheme is not the sole cause, though it may be a prominent one.

The FATAL APPOINTMENTS which his wily fox, like-craft, caused the frank,

unsuspecting "old General" to make, and which he himself has continued to make, have caused far more dissatisfaction among the people than the golden scheme. There are indeed some redeeming exceptions among the executive appointments, but they are generally just such men as the people dislike and distrust. Every neighborhood exhibits instances of the appointments of individuals whom the people would not trust with their money, their goods or their confidence. The fatal mistake of Mr. Van Buren has been in supposing that a majority of the electors were knaves or fools, and that it would please them to have the public offices filled with agrarians and demagogues. Of this error Mr. Van Buren has been warned "in season and out of season"—he has abundant counsel from his real friends but "he would not heed it." He threw himself into the arms of the agrarians, "his own nature and taste cohering," and is, as he should be, despised by all parties—pityed by none.

New York Times.

HON. EDWARD TURNER.

The name of this gentleman stands at the head of the Whig ticket, as a candidate for Governor of the State of Mississippi. We consider the election a good one—perhaps a better could not have been made, from the whole rank and file of our talented political friends. The name of this gentleman is so prominently identified with the history of Mississippi—his talents and integrity so well known, and his public services so well appreciated by his fellow-citizens—that it may be entirely unnecessary to say much in relation to his claims. Judge Turner became a resident of this State long before she had cast off the vassalage of a territory, and assumed the proud attitude of a sovereign member of this confederacy. He was amongst the early pioneers to this fertile region—endured the privations and dangers incident to a wilderness territory—and aided from that early period to the present moment, in developing our exclusive natural resources, and attaining for Mississippi the proud and elevated station which she now occupies, as a free and chivalrous State—the home of noble spirits, and the land of enlightened freemen. He is no stranger—no transient sojourner in our midst, lured hither by an insatiable thirst for wealth, with an intention to toil with us for a few brief years, and then fly to another and a dearer land, to luxuriate upon the rich spoils drained from our generous people. This is his home—the home of his family; endeared to his heart by a thousand interesting recollections—and permanently identified with his whole interests. Judge Turner has been the incumbent, by turns, of nearly every civil office within the gift of the people, and he has proved "a good man true" in every position which he has occupied. Whether we view him as a legislator, devising laws for securing the happiness and prosperity of the people—or as a calm and impartial judge, holding in his honest hands the unerring scales of justice—or as a private citizen, honorably toiling on his farm, and fulfilling his domestic duties to his family and his neighbors—still he is the same high-minded, honorable, and unwavering patriot. He has been tried; and was not found wanting. He has passed unscathed, through the wild and romantic period of youth; he rested upon the summit of life's hill; and is now gently descending its side; and yet at no period has dishonor ever rested upon his name. He is a man of sterling integrity. We venture the assertion, that even in these sad days of calamity and recklessness, there breathes not a man in the world who can urge any thing disreputable to the high standing of EDWARD TURNER. The puny malice of our heartless political opponents may, indeed, strive to injure his reputation with the poisoned shaft of slander; but his many virtues, like a complete coat of armor, will turn the harmless weapon aside.

"The purest blessing mortal man can know is spotless reputation. That away, Men are but gilded loam or painted clay"

All will readily admit that Judge Turner is no ordinary man. Nature has endowed him with a strong, clear, discriminating intellect; and by a long course of intense study, he has acquired perhaps, a greater fund of varied intelligence than any gentleman in the State. Nor is this all—he has still more valuable attainments. He has learned much in the school of experience, and having mingled much with mankind, he has acquired a great knowledge of human nature. Having participated in all our affairs, from the beginning of our state existence, he is, of course, intimately versed with the history of Mississippi, and knows what measures are likely to redound to the good of the people.

There is another point of view in which Judge Turner shines still more conspicuously. He is a moral, sober, dignified gentleman—indulges in none of the vices or dissipation of the day—but cultivates and strives to promote the blessings of harmony and peace. This is an important consideration; particularly when we advert to the rapid moral renovation which public sentiment is so happily undergoing in Mississippi—The elevation of such a man to the chief magistracy, would tend greatly to advance this salutary reformation. It is high time that we should remove from the eyes of our juvenile population the demoralising example of honored licentiousness and promoted dissipation.

So far as political principles are concerned, our candidate for Governor is a true Whig—no half-way-man; no scheming occupant of "the fence"—but a bold, open, and zealous defender of liberty and the constitution. He has ever been thus. Amongst the earliest to set his face against the rushing torrent of executive usurpation and party corruption, which threaten to sweep away every vestige of our liberties, we feel assured that he will be the last to yield to the force of the flood. This picture is not flattered—it is a faithful sketch of the Whig candidate for Governor. We say to the people of Mississippi "look on this picture," and then contemplate that of the Democratic aspirant; when his friends shall dare to draw it.

Southern Sun.

From the National Intelligencer. IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

We publish for the general information, and especially for the early information of our commercial readers, and annexed copy of a circular issued the day before yesterday by the Treasury Department to the collectors and other officers of the customs.

The only remarks which we have to make on this letter is, that if there be any blame any where for the neglect which the Secretary imputes to Congress, it lies rather at the door of the committee of Ways and Means, to which his communication on the subject was referred, than that of Congress collectively—as that committee after being charged by the House with the consideration of the matter, did not think proper to make any report of it, and permitted the session to terminate without bringing the subject, in any way, to the notice of the House.

CIRCULAR.

To Collectors, Naval Officers and Surveyors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller's Office March 4, 1839. The recent session of Congress have terminated without the passage of an act proposed by this Department, explanatory of the various conflicting provisions of existing laws in regard to the classification of several descriptions of merchandise imported into the United States; and the supreme court of the United States having lately pronounced an opinion in respect to one of the principal species of the goods, heretofore the subject of great diversity of opinion, it has been deemed expedient and proper by this office to avail itself of the occasion so far to modify existing instructions as to make them conform to the judicial decision in reference not only to the article of merchandise specially the subject of the recent suit, but to all those articles also which clearly come within the spirit of the law as expounded by the Court.

The Supreme Court has declared that silk hosiery is free from duty, under the act of 2d March, 1839. By the application of the principle established by the Court, it follows as a necessary consequence that mits, gloves, bindings, millinery, ready-made clothing and all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk, are also exempt from duty.

The opinion of the Court being maintained, in part, upon the position, that the second clause of the second section of the duty act of 1832, except only as its respects ready-made clothing; has exclusive reference to articles of wool, or of which wool is a component part, it follows, in accordance with this opinion, that mits, gloves, and bindings, when composed wholly or in part of wool, are chargeable with the duty of 25 per centum, as specified in that section; when of other material, (except silk) according to the material of which they are composed, as ready, 30 per cent cotton 25 per cent. Ready-made clothing, being separated from the general operation of the principle here applied, stands as an independent specification, subject to a duty of 50 per cent, whatever may be the fabric, and exempted from duty only when of silk, by the operation of the act of March, 1833.

Your practice in future will be regulated by these opinions. All instructions from this Department not consistent therewith being necessarily suspended, and in cases in which you have received duties, paid under protest, on any of the articles now declared exempt from the payment of duty, you will refund the said duties to the owners of the goods.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. N. BARKER, Comptroller.

DISASTROUS NEWS FROM FLORIDA.

The country has again been thrown into a state of alarm and excitement, by our savage foes. On Friday night the 15th inst. Mr. Pendervis, who resided about 12 miles from this place, together with his wife and two children, were most inhumanly butchered by the Indians. The remainder of the family, fortunately escaped to Mr. Archer's unhurt, except the eldest daughter who was shot in the right knee. Mr. A. in company with his neighbors repaired to the spot early the next morning, and found that the wretches had, after plundering the house, set fire to it and consumed the bones of Mr. P. and his eldest son. The mangled corpse of Mrs. P. was found lying in the yard, and her little daughter nearly devoured by the hogs. The scene is described as one of ruin and horror. Mr. Pendervis was a worthy man and devoted christian, and has left a large and helpless family to deplore his loss.

As soon as intelligence reached the place of the murder, Capt. Hutchins and his brave corps together with several mounted volunteers under Col. Augustus Alston, went in pursuit of the enemy. They were trailed to the hammock at the head of the Wakulla, which is situated a few miles from the scene of murder.

On Sunday morning a party of horsemen, under Capt. W. J. Bailey, and the footmen under Capt. Hutchins, met at Col. Richardson's and proceeded to scour the hammock, but saw nothing but signs of the enemy, and the horsemen returned home.

On Monday morning, Capt. H. with about 20 of his command, again went in pursuit of the Indians, divided into squads of 4 and 5 each. After proceeding a short distance in the hammock, Capt. Hutchins and Bailey, surprised an Indian supposed to be a spy, who discharged his rifle at Capt. B. but fortunately missed him when he was fired upon by the latter, and the ball took effect in his back, upon which he fell, but rose again, and was endeavoring to make off, when Capt. H. gave him a load of buck shot, which stopped his career.

A few minutes after, reports of guns were heard in other parts of the hammock, and the yells of the enemy. The scout under Lieut. Kerr, consisting of four was fired upon by about 30 Indians, and obliged to retreat before assistance could be rendered them; one of his men were killed. The force of Indians was estimated at 40 or 50.

As soon as news reached the governor of the state of things, he promptly ordered out an additional force and mounted company under general Read, and a company of foot under Capt. Blackburn, with praiseworthy despatch, proceeded to the scene of operations but were unable to fall in with the enemy. A company also under Col. Wyatt, proceeded to the Natural Bridge, for the purpose of cutting off their retreat. Most of the men have returned without being able to get a fight.

General Read and his command, are yet in the field, in the neighborhood of Col. Gamble. We hope this gallant and efficient officer will yet fall in with the enemy. [Tallahassee Watchman Feb. 27.]

MEXICO.—The latest intelligence from Vera Cruz, is that the French admiral Baudin, had proposed to the Mexican government to make Vera Cruz a neutral port until the difference between France and Mexico should be settled. Mr. Packenham, the British minister, had paid Santa Anna a visit at his plantation, to induce him to accept the admiral's proposition. Santa Anna at once rejected it. It is said that the people of Vera Cruz, driven from their homes, are in a state of great suffering, which will be heightened by the obstinate conduct of Santa Anna. This conduct is said to be influenced by ambitious motives. The people are beginning to suspect the patriotism of this distinguished miscreant and it will require his deepest cunning to save him from retributive justice. The fortifications at Vera Cruz are all destroyed by the orders of government.—Grand Gulf Adv.

AFFAIRS AT THE NORTHEAST.

"If the people of this country and Great Britain are not involved in a war, it will not be from the lack of belligerency in their legislative functionaries. Our last advices from Halifax inform us of proceedings in the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, that would better befit a Halifax Tammany Hall than a grave legislative body. On the receipt of intelligence from New Brunswick, the late movements in the disputed territory, the assembly adopted forthwith thirteen resolutions, providing for the organization of the militia, and the raising of volunteers, and authorizing the lieutenant governor to expend 100,000 pounds, if necessary, in the payment of the troops, and for other services incidental to the protection of the province from invasion. After the passage of these resolutions the Hon. E. M. Dobb, who we are told "in every case supports the dignity of the House," proposed with permission of the Speaker that three hearty cheers should be given, "to be joined with the gallery!" The proposition was carried in effect, and the House of Assembly with the rampant occupants of the galleries forthwith set up at the top of their "sweet voices" three cheers for New Brunswick and the Queen!

This is certainly legislating with a decorum and decency proper to the discussion of such momentous matters as those of peace and war between two great nations. With a chief Magistrate like Governor FAIRFIELD in Maine, and legislators like the honorable Mr. Dobb and his coadjutors in the provinces there is a fine prospect certainly, for the pacific adjustments of our border difficulties.

The resolutions of the House were responded to by the legislative Council, without calling in the aid of the galleries; and Sir COLLIN CAMPBELL, the lieutenant governor, replied to the Council very much after the manner that might have been expected. We perceived, however, that Sir Collin alleges that Nova Brunswick had been entrusted by her sovereignty with the "custody" of the disputed territory. The Council claims with Sir John Harvey and Mr. Fox exclusive "possession and jurisdiction" for Great Britain.

Her Britannic Majesty's ship Crocodile, for St. Johns N. B. with a division of the 69th Regiment, sailed from Halifax 23d ult. The transport Eliza, with another division followed on the 25th. The Numa, which the remainder of the corps, from Barbadoes, was supposed to have proceeded in company with the Crocodile, as she was spoken to the westward of Halifax on the morning of the 23d, and was probably fallen in with by the Crocodile, and ordered to St. Johns N. B.

General SCOTT arrived at Augusta on Wednesday evening.

In the House of Representatives of Maine, a bill had been introduced to incorporate the County of Aroostook, with Houlton for the shire town—and embracing within its limits the disputed territory.

The administration members of the Legislature were beginning to acquiesce in the doctrine of the President's Message, but Governor FAIRFIELD had made no official communication on the subject at the date of our last advices.

There was rumor at Houlton on the 2d, of an intended attack by the provincials upon the garrison at that place, but it turned out to be unfounded. A British officer bearing dispatches for St. John Harvy, reached Bangor, on the 5th. From his conversation it was inferred that they contained no orders from St. John Colborne of tenor corresponding with the memorandum of Mr. Fox and Mr. Forsyth.

We cannot forbear calling the attention of the English Press to the dignified & orderly proceedings in the Nova Scotia Legislature. Had it occurred in Arkansas or Texas, it would have been pointed at very significantly, as a specimen of our Republican manners; but occurring as it did, in one of her Majesty's most loyal provinces, we presume it will be considered quite a respectable affair. True, there was no war feeling in the Galleries—no out break of public sentiment as sometimes will occur with us,—when the galleries are instantly cleared; and, therefore, what did occur being by order of the house, was necessarily, very orderly. Who knows but in due time we simple Republicans may become somewhat civilized in order of Legislation, with such an example on our borders.

FROM THE N. Y. Courier and Enquirer. LATEST FROM THE EAST.

The Maine papers continue to express dissatisfaction at the President's message. They think it is not decided enough—that it is too

tame—and express an opinion that Gov. Fairfield will not comply with the intimation in the message to withdraw his troops from the disputed territory. War measures are evidently the popular measures in Maine.

General Scott arrived on Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at Portland and was to address the citizens from the Cumberland House that evening.

The Portland troops had left that city in carriages on the way to Augusta under command of Col. J. D. Kinsman.

General Harvey, it is said, is concentrating a strong military force in the Province of New Brunswick.

The trespassers arrested on Fish River by Col. Jarvis have been released by that officer in consequence of their showing permits from the Government of New Brunswick.

We find the following letter in the Boston Atlas of yesterday.

MACHIAS, Saturday evening, 9 o'clock. We have just received news from Eastport, which says, that a British man-of-war arrived off Capobello, opposite Eastport, yesterday afternoon, with three hundred regular troops on board, bound to St. John's—presumed to be from Halifax. Three more vessels were hourly expected.

Part of the drafted men of New Brunswick have marched for Fredericktown and the disputed territory, and others on their way. A detachment of one hundred and fifty men, from the division, passed through here yesterday, and about two hundred more are quartered in town to-night, bound to Calais.

We learn from the Eastern Argus that an order was recently passed by the Executive Council of New Brunswick, directing Mr. McLaughlin to proceed, with an unarmed force, to the disputed Territory, and drive the trespassers from thence; but before proceeding to perform the duty thus imposed on him, he was to wait on the commander of the American forces, show him his instructions, and request him not to interfere in the matter. Mr. McLaughlin accordingly had an interview with Gen. Hodsdon, at Houlton, the result of which was, that Gen. H. informed Mr. M. that he was stationed there by the Government of Maine for a specific object, and had no authority to act in the manner requested by the Council—therefore, he should suffer no interference in the Territory, by any party, armed or unarmed, but that he would communicate the proposition to the Governor, and await his further directions. On communicating those facts to Gov. Fairfield, he replied to Gen. H. in effect, that his reply to the British proposition was entirely satisfactory.

FROM THE N. Y. EXPRESS. FROM MAINE.

It seems to be the general opinion in Maine, that the Government of that State will not relinquish her claim to the jurisdiction over the disputed Territory—but will retain possession with a military force—in spite of the protocol. The Portland Advertiser says:

"We say this, and we do speak the language of the whole State of Maine, that we WILL NOT YIELD UP THE POSSESSION OF THE AROOSTOOK TO ANY EARTHLY PEOPLE."

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas. SENATE CHAMBER, AUGUSTA, March 2, 1839.

I speak advisedly when I say that if the contemplated visit of Gen. Scott to Maine, is only to persuade a withdrawal of our troops from the disputed territory, or a relinquishment of our present position, he might as well stay away.

There are dates from the Aroostook in Restook (the same river) to the 25th ult. By an extra from the Bangor Mechanic and Farmer office, dated March 2, it appears that intelligence has been received via Houlton, that a regiment of Fusiliers, 800 strong, had arrived at St. John, from Cork. It was that these and other troops were to be sent forward to the frontier, and quickly as possible. On the 22d ult. there were no such troops in Halifax—and it is almost impossible that information could have reached Houlton subsequent.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW YORK FRONTIER—THE STATE INVADED BY BRITISH TROOPS AND INDIANS!

By an extra from the office of the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Whig, dated Monday, says the Burlington Sentinel, we learn that the authorities of Canada have taken armed possession of a portion of the State of New York and embodied a force of savages for its maintenance. We trust the Governor of New York will act with a modicum of the energy evinced by Gov. Fairfield, of Maine. The following is the paragraph from the Whig:

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 5,

"By a letter received in town last evening and also from a citizen direct from the east side of the lake, we learn that the British authorities in Canada have taken fromal possession of the strip of land in dispute on this frontier, including the site of the old fort at Rouse's Point, by erecting a flag and stationing armed patrols within the jurisdiction of this State, as heretofore acknowledged; and what is still worse, have embodied 400 Indians on this line. Query, has the Governor of Canada selected savages for this service, because he dare not trust the volunteers or regular troops so near a free government? Or does he consider Indians the most civilized portion of her Majesty's subjects in Canada, and on this account use them to preserve neutrality in preference to all others?"

The above account is perhaps somewhat doubtful, the report arising probably from the excited state of feeling along the frontier

A clerical gentleman, remarkable for preaching many Sundays from one text, had nearly run through the year from these, "Peter's wife's mother lay sick of a fever."

The church bell tolled one morning earlier than usual. Mr. Minister despatched a servant to enquire who was dead. The sexton pretended real ignorance but returned for answer, "that he believed it was Peter's wife's mother, as she had been sick for a long time."—Boston Herald.



SOUTHERN BANNER.

HOLLY SPRINGS, ... MARCH

FOR GOVERNOR, EDWARD TURNER.

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

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, DUDLEY S. JENNINGS.

FOR STATE TREASURER, SILAS BROWN.

FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS, PHILIP DIXON.

Announcement.

We are authorized to state that Hon. FELIX H. WALKER, of Des Moines, will be a candidate at the November election for JUDGE of the High Court of Errors and Appeals for the Northern District of Mississippi.

WHIG MEETING.

Our readers will recollect that March next is the day appointed for holding a Whig meeting, for the purpose of electing candidates to be run on the Whig ticket to the Legislature. We trust that there will be a general turn out—that a free and interchange of opinion and sentiment will result in the selection of men upon whom all will unite.

HOLLY SPRINGS FEMALE ACADEMY.

The very splendid edifice erected for the Female Academy in this place, will be far completed by the first of June next, and occupied for that purpose. The Building is situated in a very beautiful part of our flourishing town, at a distance from the business portion of it. Its erection was much for the intelligence and philanthropy of our citizens, and evidences the lively interest which they feel upon the subject of education. The building is after the Taste order of Architecture, 64 feet from the tall stories upon a basement, with a wing extending back 60 feet. In the basement a large dining room 40 by 25 feet—Kitchen, Pantry, Cellar, Wash and Bathing Room. In the first story above the basement a School-room 40 by 25 feet—two recitation rooms 14 by 20 feet, opening into the school room; a large central room 23 by 20 feet communicating with the whole building giving access to every room from basement to the upper story, upon this story, there also two family rooms in the front part of the building. In the 2d story above the basement is another school-room of the same size of the one in the first story. A best and library room 23 by 20 feet, and two closets 34 by 20 feet each. The school rooms will be protected on either side by porches eight feet wide. In front will be an elegant open porch or platform 20 long and 10 wide, ascended by a flight of steps 10 feet wide. For beauty of design and adaptation to the uses for which it is intended. There is few if any superior in the South West.

No portion of the State of Mississippi possesses equal advantages with Holly Springs for the successful establishment of a Seminary—with a society than whom are more intelligent, located in a more proverbial for its health and possessing every advantage which is calculated to promote and secure it; it offers inducements which cannot be overlooked, and which presented by no other portion of our State. The School at present is under the management of practised teachers well skilled in their duties of their station, commanding by their characters and experience the confidence of all.

With these advantages, we ought not to be in justice look to other States Seminars of learning, in which our children educated—it should be the sire of every parent, that his child should be so taught, as to render his or her acquirements useful and profitable in the particular in which they are destined to act, and which ideas and feelings, incompatible with the best interests of the community in which their lot is cast, are imbibed and fostered. It is in eventuate in deep-settled and immovable justice to institutions and manners, which different course of education would tend to venerate and sustain. Besides the encouragement of our own institutions of learning, place the children under immediate superintending control of their parents, a separation from whose influence ever watchful care can never be expected to result in a beneficial effect to the child, fostering and sustaining our own Seminars we encourage the ingress of better worth, and benefit ourselves by better community; results worthy every honorable exertion to accomplish.

Ellis & Shoemaker has on Ploughs, west of the Public Square, new Foundry. Encourage our manufacturers.