

Commerce of New Orleans—A Word to Country Merchants.

The public journals of Baltimore, Richmond and Charleston inform us that the trade of those cities is rapidly increasing, many Southern merchants heretofore trading with New York and Boston have resolved to try the Southern cities in future.

We are rejoiced to hear this, and as the spring trade is now opening, we would inform country merchants in this and the adjoining States, that the importers and jobbers of this city are prepared to supply them with every article for a complete, miscellaneous stock, in large or small quantities, at N. York prices, and on the most accommodating terms.

New Orleans is the national receptacle of the products of the South-west, and she ought to supply the articles required in return for the same region of country; and our objects is to show the ability of merchants here to furnish these as low as they can be had in any of the eastern markets.

The milliner and fancy goods dealers import most of their goods direct from France and Germany, where they maintain agents who constantly supply them with the latest styles. In this branch no city in the Union can compete with ours.

All the various wines, brandies and liquors of France, Spain and Italy are imported here, and much of the stock of brandies, and red and white wines is supplied by our own citizens holding estates in France, or by dealers who have lived here formerly, and since returned to Europe.

These articles cannot be purchased as pure and genuine in any other city in the Union. The adulteration and manufacture of liquors and wines are practiced here to a fearful extent; and it is a well-known fact that men of fortune in the Northern States seldom buy a gallon of brandy or a bottle of wine of a New York or Boston merchant.

They import direct, and very often send orders here to our dealers. This is a fact well known to connoisseurs. If you dine with a nabob of New York, or a millionaire of Boston, he will be very apt to say: "Come Sir—this Claret is from PAUL LOGONS; this Sherry is from PAUL JEFFE, Fils; you will find this brandy a cordial. I procured it from E. ROCHEREAU & Co., of New Orleans."

All descriptions of Birmingham and Sheffield hardware are imported by our merchants direct, expressly to order. Musical instruments are made in Europe, with special reference to our own climate and temperature. We import every species of dry goods, such as linens, blankets, hosiery, prints, jackets, cambrics, casimeres, broadcloths, coats, shoes, hats, clothing, trimmings, saddlery, harness, &c., &c. For drugs and medicines there is no better market.

For wet and dry groceries, including sugar, coffee, fruit, sweetmeats, &c., this is, decidedly, the best market in the United States. All descriptions of American goods—most of them manufactured to order—are sold here at cost and charges; and many staple goods are sold at manufacturers prices.

Does it not follow then, settling the question of patriotism aside, that country merchants will save, by purchasing here; the expense of a trip eastward, the expense of transportation from Boston or New York to New Orleans, insurance by sea, drayages, storage, commissions for forwarding, and delay incidental to re-shipment? Unquestionably. We, therefore, urge the merchants of the interior, and planters whose natural market this is, to give our merchants a trial for all kinds of goods. Let one and all come this spring, and try the experiment. By doing so they will stimulate competition, the only sure way of keeping prices down to the lowest side of profits; and they aid too, in building up a great commercial empire within the reach of all.—N. O. Courier.

Execution of the Fugitive Slave Law.

In reply to an article in the Chronicle and Sentinel, going off into estates at the late delivery of Sims to his owner, the Augusta Republic makes the following well-timed and sensible remarks: According to the case so forcibly put by the Republic, if these Union-bedaunting gentry intend to carry their threats into execution, (with which they have been so profuse,) in case of the non-execution, in good faith of the fugitive slave law, it is high time they had commenced their operations. There never was a more ridiculous farce than the idea of resistance threatened by the federal party, under the fraudulent and stolen name of Union men, with Fillmore, Clay and Webster as leaders. They talk about resistance! The Yankees are right in treating their threats with utter contempt and scorn; they richly deserve it, for they—we speak of the leaders and their press generally—have no idea of resistance for any aggression past, present or to come.—Columbia Telegraph.

"The delivery of Sims to the agents of his owner, the Chronicle and Sentinel calls the faithful execution of the fugitive slave law! "That paper seems to rejoice that this act of extreme liberality to the South and fidelity to the law, affords a prospect of dooming the disunionists, (as it terms the Southern Rights men.) to annihilation. Massachusetts owes to the South the fugitive slaves within her limits. Efforts have been made to get several of them back. We lost the two Crafts and Shadrach, and recovered Sims.

If getting one ought to doom the Southern Rights party to destruction, what effect should the loss of THREE have upon the submissionists? Some people seem to get drunk on a single drop of comfort.

A faithful execution of the law, indeed! It's like some of the other executions of the law.—When costs have been subtracted, we should like to know how much has been gained. We shall see after a while.

There never was a plainer case in the world.—Sims was the fugitive slave of Mr. Potter beyond dispute, yet the case was kept in court and before the commissioner a whole week. It was necessary to guard him with a heavy police, in the third story of the court-house. The building was surrounded with a barricade of chains. Hundreds of the military had to be kept on guard to prevent his forcible rescue! The whole case looks more like a successful farce than any thing else. Look at some of the incidents. Mr. Fletcher Webster is imprisoned—Marshall Tuckey is held to bail in the sum of a thousand dollars—Mr. Bacon and Mr. DeLyon, the agents of Mr. Potter, were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to kidnap, and had to give bail to the amount of ten thousand dollars—one of the agents having narrowly escaped being struck upon the head by a negro named Randolph. If his arm had not been caught by an officer, the life of a Southern man would have been sacrificed in an effort to recover a fugitive slave under a law of the country. This is the faithful execution of the law? It is the military execution of it. It was an execution of it at great cost and imminent hazard. It was such an execution of it as will prevent nineteen persons in twenty from attempting to recover their slaves at all."

The mayor of Worcester, Mass., lately elected, says he shall adhere to the law of that State, passed in 1843, making it penal for its citizens to assist in arresting fugitive slaves.

How to Preserve the Union.

Andrew Jackson never spoke more wisely or truly than when he penned the following extract from his Farewell Address. There are a class of politicians, who affect to believe that Union meetings gotten up for the purpose of protesting the most ardent devotion to the Union, and of making patriotic professions in a wholesale way is the principal machinery which is destined effectually to kill off at one and the same blow "the abolitionists of the North and the disunionists of the South."

With such men, a man's patriotism is tested by the strength with which his lungs can execute their favorite key-note—his loyalty, by the sophomoric fervor with which he can repeat the language of Webster in that high sounding climax—"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!" These persons, who seem to have studied very thoroughly a certain passage in Roman history, in which the geese figure conspicuously as the saviors of the city, should not forget, that that patriotic and artless fowl was held sacred by the Romans, for gabbling on the approach to the citadel, of their real enemies, and by their hoarse cries arousing from slumber the defenders of the city—the Northern Gauls. As to whether this immortal "anemic host" likewise made the air resonant with their harsh discord, when Marlius sallied forth to repel the invaders, history is strangely silent. If such be the fact, silence on this point may be set down on the score that gratitude to the bird, for deliverance from impending ruin, smothered the vexation occasioned by its want of discrimination, in sounding the same note for both friend and foe in one breath.

But if History should ever be called on to sketch off the remarkable sayings of the Southern so-called Unionists, she will be found reversing the picture and represent some of them at least, as giving but a feeble alarm at the assaults of the mad fanatics from whom the danger to the Union comes, while they are concentrating all the venom of their hiss upon those who are striving to preserve the foundation stone of the Union, which the immortal Jackson in the following lines declares to be "the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty and property in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the people of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other."

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confined to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people; in the security it gives to life, liberty, character and property, in every quarter of the country; and in the fraternal attachments which the citizens of the several States bear to one another, as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States, and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders, likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the revolution, and therefore of necessity, influencing their policy, since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns, according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens, and promote their happiness—and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord, are not worthy of our confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation."

The way that Peace is Restored. Henry Clay says, the compromise measures have restored peace and quiet to this distracted country. He predicted before their passage that they would have that effect, and, in order to establish his claims as a true prophet, he still persists that, the Adjustment has proved a panacea, "the five gaping wounds" have been healed, the North is satisfied, the South secure, agitation has ceased, and the slavery question been settled. The submission press echo the assertions of their great high priest, and they are heralded to the world as established facts. Several extracts from Northern compromise papers to be found in our paper prove the utter fallacy of these assertions. The North has not ceased to agitate; but the opposition to the fugitive slave law (which, by the way, was not one of the compromise measures) still continues, and this was the only law touching the slavery question, which runs counter to Northern abolition prejudices, and the only one beneficial to the South. In addition to the numerous proofs we have given of this fact, we call attention to the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, in favor of the repeal of the fugitive law, or its modification in such a way as would amount to a repeal. See, too, how large the majority in favor of the resolutions, leaving no room to doubt, that opposition to any law, enabling the people of the South to recover their runaway slaves, (notwithstanding it is a constitutional right) is the prevailing sentiment in Ohio.

It is well known that Vermont, some months since, passed a law nullifying the fugitive law.—We publish, to-day, a bill reported by a joint committee of the two houses of the Massachusetts legislature, which a New York paper pronounces more stringent than the Vermont law. In view of the fact, that both of the prominent candidates for the U. S. Senate, Winthrop (who voted against the fugitive law, when it was before the Senate) and Sumner (who made a speech against it in Boston and advised the negroes to resist its execution) are opposed to the law of Congress, we cannot doubt that the bill reported will pass the Legislature; and that Massachusetts will thus take her stand side by side with Vermont, notwithstanding the envenomings of Fillmore and Webster on the constitution-loving, law-abiding people of that abolition State.

Now, you can scarcely find any of the submission papers in the South, which, if they publish these facts, at all, will not gloss them over in such a way, as to make them appear of little or no importance to the people of the South. While they scarcely notice abolition inroads upon the Constitution and encroachments upon the rights of the South, and either palliate their offenses, or content themselves with gently reproving them, they fiercely denounce the friends of the South as "fire-eating disunionists, traitors, &c.," and "deal out double damnation" upon the head of every Southern man, who dares to express dissatisfaction at the loss of his constitutional rights and his degradation.

ation from an equality with the people of the North. Are such people worthy of Southern confidence? Are the rights of the South secure in their hands? Are they not furnishing aid and comfort to our abolition enemies?—Huntsville Dem.

State of the Country.

We may differ among ourselves, in the South, with reference to the late action of Congress on the slavery question. The difference may be an honest one. We have no doubt there are thousands of honest men who have not, to this day, settled down on any definite opinion as to the true course to be pursued by the South. Many have been puzzled and perplexed and others again driven to contradict their own just, sober sentiments by the false issue which has been artfully and disingenuously raised—of Union or disunion. There are thousands again, who have listened to the seductive whisperings of demagogues, and learned to believe that those who are for the assertion, by the United States, of the rights of the South, are seeking, treasonably, the destruction of the Union.—This latter class feel and know that the South has not received her measure of justice and right, but being taught to think that the demand of what she has lost would result in the dissolution of the Union, to which they are patriotically attached, they are for silence and submission, adopting the philosophy which

"—makes us rather bear those ills we have, Than fly to others that we know not of." Such persons are too apt ultimately to fly to extremes themselves, and forgetting the hand that inflicts the blow upon the country, and is guilty of the injustice, would shut their eyes ostrich-like upon threatening evils and gathering storms, and violently denounce all, who taking a juster view of the question, can see no safety, even to the Union, but in manfully meeting the enemy and putting him to flight. We have hope that this class of men will ultimately be brought to see the true condition of the country, and turn their batteries against those from whom the danger to our institutions proceeds. Why if the whole South were to join in the cry of Union, those who are now striving in the North against the tide of abolitionism, seeing no further necessity for resisting the anti-slavery fanaticism, would be borne down in an instant. They are now held together by the force of the resistance which is made in the South. If the South abandon totally their ground and swear by "our glorious Union," whether it honors or dishonors, elevates or degrades, upholds or oppresses them, what further necessity is there for the Northern Unionists to struggle against the heavy odds which is every day hurled against them?

For these reasons, it is evident, that the Union men in the South are not ministering fairly to their own declared designs. Seeking, as they profess, to uphold the Union, they are furnishing a most potent weapon to the Hydra of disunion in the North, which gathers fresh strength from every sign of yielding in the South. We cannot therefore, entertaining these views, surrender to the despotic and alarming usage which has gone forth, bidding the South not only to be quiescent, but to remain dumb about her rights, under the pain of ostracism and proscription. No freeman ought to hear with patience so insolent a doctrine. The assertion of our rights can give just offence to no honest man in the North who does not desire to make slaves of us, much less to an honest Southerner. As an honest and independent journalist, we shall therefore keep our readers advised of the political signs both in the North and South. Disclaiming the province of an alarmist, we shall invoke the calm attention of the people to the portents of the times, ever looking to their permanent interest, their tranquility and honor, and taking good care that we

"—nothing extenuate Nor set down aught in malice." State Gazette and Democrat.

A WIFE SOLD AND BOUGHT.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, who writes from Greenfield, Indiana, communicates the following statement: "A gentleman in the town of Greenfield, an adjoining county, as follows:—A Mr. Robinson sold his wife and other property to a Mr. Tyler, for \$30, but her brother, a Mr. Hamilton, dissenting from the trade, interfered, and tried to take his sister home with him. This rendered Mr. Tyler, the purchaser, highly indignant, and he very coolly shot said Hamilton through the heart. Mr. Tyler and his bought wife slept in the house—in the room where her dead brother lay in his blood; and the next day he escaped. All the parties were intoxicated. The coroner said that the neighbors who called in to see the dead body, drank about twelve gallons of liquor—to assuage their grief."

EXTRACTS FROM THE IRISH 'HUE AND CRY.'—Tony Gowan is advertised as having lost "a pig with a very long tail, and a black spot on the top of its snout that curls up behind." A cow is described as "very difficult to milk, and of no use to any but the owner, who had one horn much longer than the other." John Hawkins is alluded to as having "a pair of gray eyes, with a little or no whiskers, and a Roman nose, that has a great difficulty in looking any one in the face."

A burglar has a portrait taken in the following manner: "He has little or no hair, but jet black eyes on a turned up nose, which is tied black to conceal his grayness."

AN AMiable MAN.—One Henry C. Wright in a recent letter to the Anti-Slavery Bugle, published at Salem, Ohio, uses the following amiable language: "If my father and the mother who bore me were slaveholders and their slaves should seek to make their escape by cutting their throats, my sympathies and efforts should be for the slave; I would not stand life guard to my own mother to protect her against her slaves—if she perished in such foul injustice."

A New Mammoth Cave.

It would seem from the following, that Vermont is producing a rival of the MAMMOTH CAVE: A large and singularly beautiful cave was discovered in Manchester, Vermont, on the 7th inst., by a party of young men engaged in a hunting excursion and one of them is the writer of this communication. The cave is situated upon the Southern extremity of the Equinox mountain, about half way from the base to the summit. The individual who made the first discovery was in hot pursuit of a wounded partridge at the moment, and was precipitated without notice into the unseen entrance. On examining the passage into which one of their number had been so unceremoniously invited, the party found that it led, by a gradual descent of about 30 feet, into a spacious apartment, measuring 36 feet in length, 27 feet in breadth, and 13 feet in height, and having a bottom as level and almost as smooth as a floor. From this room, a narrow passage through which we made our way with great difficulty, and not without bruises, brought us into an apartment far exceeding the former, both in extent and magnificence. The most prominent objects which met our eyes in the second room, were three colossal pillars, 20 feet in height and 15 in circumference, of spectral whiteness, and smooth as polished marble. In the third room we found considerable quantities of iron and lead, together with a kind of ore resembling silver. Not to weary your readers with further details, we pursued our way about a quarter of a mile, passing through no less than nine apartments, until we found ourselves upon the brink of a precipice. On throwing down a large stone, a faint splash was returned, after an interval of several seconds, from which we inferred the existence of a pond of water at the bottom of the abyss. The exploration of the cavern has been pursued no further. The whole, as far as our examination has extended, and with the exception of the water just mentioned is perfectly dry. Yours, &c., J. C. D.

plush was returned, after an interval of several seconds, from which we inferred the existence of a pond of water at the bottom of the abyss. The exploration of the cavern has been pursued no further. The whole, as far as our examination has extended, and with the exception of the water just mentioned is perfectly dry. Yours, &c., J. C. D.

A Tribute.

At a regular meeting of Covenant Lodge, No. 20, I. O. O. F., April 19th, 1851, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed. Whereas, we have been informed of the tragical case of our highly esteemed brother P. G., E. W. Harris, who, up to the time of his removal from Columbus, had been a member of this Lodge, and a portion of the time, an active and efficient officer; and who by the even tenor of his life, amiable disposition, unsullied character, had greatly endeared himself, not only to his brethren of the mystic relation of Odd Fellowship, but also to the community in general; therefore, Resolved, That in the death of brother Harris we have cause to mourn for one whose example, and courteous deportment as an Odd Fellow, and as a citizen, justly entitled him to the epithet of "Peace maker."

Resolved, That as a memento of our respect for the deceased we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings in this case be signed by the N. G. and Secretary, and forwarded to the widow of the deceased, together with the assurance of our heart-felt sorrow, not only in her loss, but also in the loss that our order, together with the community in general have sustained. Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the papers of this place. A true copy. Wm. SPILLMAN, N. G. JOSIAH STALLINGS, Sec'y.

Farm Springs, Miss. April, 5, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In accordance with a previous appointment, a large number of the citizens of Winston County, convened at Winstonville. The house was called to order, by Thomas Holmes, being called to the chair. Capt. W. G. Hudson, Secretary, Dr. James Smyth, then stated the object of the meeting in a very comprehensive and lucid manner, characterizing the true citizen of the South. On motion of Willis Kelly, J. C. Bates M. D. was requested to address the assembly. Dr. Bates in compliance with the motion, arose and addressed the meeting in a manner, energetic, patriotic, and in an eloquent and a southern like manner, after which the following Constitution with preamble and Resolutions were adopted. CONSTITUTION. The object of the association is the protection of Southern rights.

Every citizen of the county who believes that serious aggressions have been committed by the Federal Government and by the mother States upon the rights of the Southern States, may become a member by signing his name to these articles. The officers of the association shall be a President two Vice Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of five members, all of whom shall, after the first election be chosen by a plurality of votes of the members present, on the first Monday of January, annually, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall perform the duties incident to their respective stations, and such other duties as they may be charged with, by resolutions of the association. The minutes and papers of the association shall be carefully kept and filed by the Secretaries. The funds of the association, raised by voluntary contribution, shall be kept and accounted for by the Treasurer, and disbursed under the authority of the Executive committee.

The corresponding Secretary shall forward to the central association at Jackson a list of the officers and names of all the members with their respective Post Offices, and monthly report, new admissions and resignations. The association will hold regular meetings, on the first Saturday in every month at which some person will be appointed by the presiding officer, to deliver an address. Which was signed by Fifty-four members. Whereas, the Congress of the United States, at the first session of the thirty first Congress, regardless of the constitutional rights of the Slaveholding States, and reflecting the will of a Section, whose population is hostile in feelings and opposed in principle to a long established and cherished institution of the states of the South affording an alarming evidence of the settled purpose on the part of said majority to destroy said institution and subvert the sovereign power of this and all other slaveholding States: Therefore be it—

1. Resolved, That the territories acquired by the States collectively, belong to the people of the several States, as common property. 2. Resolved, That the people of the several States, have an equal and unbridled right to migrate to those territories with every species of property recognized by the constitution of the United States. 3. Resolved, That protection, by the General Government, is due to all the property, of all the citizens of all the States, equally and alike, in said territories. And no degrading discrimination in the degree or quality of the protection afforded, should be silently tolerated. 4. Resolved, That in consideration of the repeated violations of the compromise, by the North, we regard it as the duty of the southern people to patronize the labor and industry of our own people, to maintain our own Teachers, Schools, Colleges, Churches, and other institutions. 5. Resolved, That we never support, for any office of trust, profit or honor, any man who has not taken a decided stand against those odious bills recently enacted by congress, viz: the bill for the admission of California as a State with a clause in her constitution prohibiting Slavery: The Texas dismemberment bill, and a bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, which, if acquiesced in by the South, not only surrenders our rights guaranteed by the constitution, but paves the way for farther outrages and oppressions. 6. Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Mississippi to suspend their old party issues and divisions, and unite until redress and security shall be obtained, and to know no party but the great southern party. 7. Resolved, That as southerners, we are proud of our ancestry, that we love the Union of '83, of which at present, there remains, but the shadow without the substance. 8. Resolved, That the young men of the South, in connection with the more advanced, are earnestly requested by this association to come boldly forth and array themselves under the banner of justice and the constitution. 9. Resolved, That compromises and remonstrances, having failed to check the onward march of fanaticism, our only safety now seems to be in State action. In support of which we pledge our united and utmost endeavors. The following was submitted by Dr. James Smyth. Resolved, That the unanimous thanks of the association be tendered Dr. Bates for a pungent, forcible and patriotic address delivered on the present occasion. The Meeting adjourned. THOS. HOLMES, Sen. CL'k. W. G. HUDSON, Sec'y.

MANZAN—At Cambridge, Mass., 2d inst. Mr. S. W. Dabney, of Fayal, to Miss Harriet W. Webster, daughter of the late Professor Webster of Cambridge. We have heard it stated—says the N. Y. Express—on the authority of a neighbor, that, on the conviction of her father, this young lady, who had for some time been betrothed to Mr. D., the brother of her sister's husband, absolved him from his engagement, which however, with a manliness that did him honor, he would not accept. We learn that they, with Mrs. Webster, are about making a visit to her birth place, Fayal, where her eldest daughter resides.

Melancholly and Sudden Death.

On Tuesday last, Mr. F. D. Anderson, proprietor of the Holly Springs Gazette, died very suddenly, from the rupture of a blood-vessel in the Lungs. He was walking along the pavement near the Drug Store of Willis & Gartrell, at the time he began to spit blood. He went into their Store, and was corpse in about 30 minutes. On Wednesday after an appropriate and beautiful Sermon, by the Rev. G. W. Sill, of the Episcopal Church, his remains were accompanied to the Grave-Yard, by a large procession of friends and acquaintances. Mr. Anderson left an amiable and interesting wife, whom he married in this place on the 15th of December last, to mourn her irreparable loss. Jacksonian, 17th, inst.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. We are authorized to announce John I. Guion as a candidate for the office of Chancellor of this State. Election in November. We are authorized to announce Wm. H. H. Patterson as a candidate for Sheriff of Lowndes county. Election in November next. Printer's fee paid. We are authorized to announce Daniel Williams as a candidate for reelection to the office of Probate Clerk of Lowndes county. Election in November next. We are authorized to announce John W. Adams as a candidate for Assessor of Lowndes county at the ensuing election.

New, Cheap, and Elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS.

The undersigned are now receiving at their Store, on Main street, between the stores of Hale & Murdoch and J. J. Sherman & Co., an extensive and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS, READY MADE CLOTHING, CROCKERY-WARE, &c., &c. Recently purchased by our Mr. Lamkin in New York and Philadelphia, which they will sell on as reasonable terms as articles of similar quality can be purchased in this market. Call, examine, and purchase if pleased. LAMKIN & WHITEFIELD. Columbus, April 1, 1851. 10:14

Strays—Lowndes County, Mississippi. TAKEN up by G. Hairston, one dark brown Mare, 15 years old, right eye out. Appraised to \$50. TAKEN up by R. J. Fedrick, roan Horse, 10 years old. Appraised to \$85. TAKEN up by Samuel Person, one small roan Horse 5 feet high, white spots made by the collar. Appraised to \$30. March 15, 1851. 7:31 WM. BAKER, E. L. C.

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County. BILL FOR DIVORCE.

CARTER ROANE vs. MATILDA ROANE. THIS day came the Complaint, by the Plaintiff, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that this cause be set down for hearing on the facts charged in the Bill, at the next term of this Court, to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851; and it is further ordered that a copy of said order; be published for three months, weekly, in the Southern Standard, a newspaper published in the town of Columbus, said State. A true copy from the Minutes. A. E. LOVE, Clerk. Wm. P. J. Jno. F. Jac. Solicitors for Plaintiff. April 19, 1851. 12:14

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County. BILL FOR DIVORCE.

JOHN SITTON vs. DELILAH SITTON. THIS day came the Plaintiff, by his Solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said Defendant is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that the said petition be set for hearing at the next term of this Court to be held on the third Monday of September, 1851, on the facts therein charged, and that this order be published one week for the space of three months in the Southern Standard, a public newspaper published in this State. A true copy from the Minutes. A. E. LOVE, Clerk. Harrison & Malheur Sol. for Plaintiff. April 19, 1851. 12:14

PROSPECTUS

OF an original volume of Letters and Miscellanies in Prose, Rhyme and blank Verse, by a lady of the South. Said Letters and Miscellanies to contain from three to four hundred pages octavo; and barring accidents in transportation to be delivered by the 1st of January, 1852. (TERMS.) Bound "plain and neat" one dollar per copy. (Finer if in advance.) Fine, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Extra fine, one dollar and fifty-cents. Apply at the UNION HALL, Jackson, Mississippi. N. B.—The author being entirely dependent on her own exertions, incapacitated for her former avocation; and wanting alike the pecuniary means, natural efronterly, and physical ability to travel in quest of subscribers; hereby offers a copy of LETTERS AND MISCELLANIES "extra fine," to any person who shall forward (free of cost the names or equivalents of twenty-five subscribers, to Mrs. Louise Etempy, Canton, Miss., between this and the first of May next; and the same to the editor giving notice and Prospectus, a conspicuous insertion. For fifty subscribers, a presentation copy, and RIZING YOUNG MEN a modern tale by the same author.

Guardian's Notice.

THE undersigned, guardian of Elizabeth A. Henry C., and George R. Lawrence, minor heirs of John Lawrence deceased, also of James Lawrence, (lunatic) will, at the April term, 1851, of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, present his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said several guardianships; when all persons interested may appear and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. GABRIEL FRANKS, Guardian &c. March 15, 1851. 7:31

The Fine Steamer, Hewitt.

WILL run regularly to Columbus the balance of the season, she will arrive every Monday evening and leave Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board. Feb. 15, 1851. 3:14

Notice.

To all persons interested in the estate of Ledy Wood, deceased: YOU are hereby notified that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court of Lowndes county, Mississippi, I will, as guardian of said decedent, at the April Term, 1851, of said court, present my final account for settlement. JAMES DAVIS, March 8, 1851. 6:31 Guardian for Ledy Wood.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

A most beautiful and valuable Preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. THIS is a new compound, in this place, but it is evidently one of the greatest preparations of the age for diseases of the lungs—far Superior to Jaynes' preparation. JAS. BLAIR, Sole Agent. Columbus, Feb. 1, 1850.

I. O. O. F.—COVENANT LODGE, NO. 20. Meets at Columbus every Saturday night at 7 o'clock. MCKENZIE LODGE, NO. 22.—Meets at Columbus every Monday night at 7 o'clock. FRIEDRICH LODGE, NO. 36.—Meets at Barton every Thursday night at 7 o'clock. TOMBORE INCAMMENT NO. 6.—Meets at Columbus the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

MASONIC.—COLUMBUS LODGE NO. 5. Meets at Columbus on the first Friday of each month at 7 o'clock, P. M. DARREY LITSCOMBE LODGE, NO. 1.—Meets at Crawfordville, on the fourth Saturday of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. COLUMBUS CHAPTER NO. 4.—Meets on the first Monday after the first Friday of each month at 7 o'clock P. M. S. of T.—COLUMBUS DIVISION, NO. 9, S. of T. The stated meetings of this Division, are held at the Temple Hall at Columbus every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

A Teacher Wanted. A GENTLEMAN that is well qualified to teach the English and Latin languages, and one that can come well recommended. Apply to D. A. Outlaw, Choctaw Agency, Mississippi. March 29, 1851. 9:14

New Dry Goods Store. WM. B. WEAVER, JNO. N. MULLIN, ISAAC WILLIAMS. WEAVER, MULLIN & CO., (No. 25, St. Francis Street.) Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Fancy Dry Goods, MOBILE, ALABAMA. February 15, 1851. 3:14

HARRISON & MATTHEWS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI. WILL practice law in the several counties composing the sixth Judicial District, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson. Columbus, Jan. 29, 1851. 1:14

GEORGE G. MOORE, Auction and Commission Merchant, (Corner of Main and Military Streets, Near the Court-House,) COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI. Refer to Messrs. Cozart, Humphries & Billups; E. C. Eggleston; O. H. Millican; A. H. Jordan, Columbus. Col. Geo. H. Young; W. L. C. Gerding, Waverly. January 29, 1851. 1:14

The State of Mississippi, Lowndes County. BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed by William Ezelle on 1st August, A. D. 1845, by Walter Troup, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein specified, and by virtue of an order of the District Chancery Court, held at Columbus, appointing me as trustee, I will expose for sale, at public auction, for cash, on the 10th May, 1851, at the door of the Court-house, of said county, in the town of Columbus, the following negroes to-wit: Jesse, Edmond, Lucy, Clara, Phillis, Sarah, Margaret, Jane, Little, Josiah, Henry, Lewis, Billy, Gilbert, Pettis, Willy, N. Nathan, Ben, Milly, George and City; Also, the South-east quarter of Section 8, with the exception of sixty-one acres of said quarter, lying on the North-east side of Cockbill & Lawrence's branch. The East 1/2 of South-west 1/4 of Section 8; and North-east of Section 17, except 40 acres of the east end of said 1/4, and the North 1/2 of Section 18; All in Township 18, Range 16, East. Such title as is invested in me by said Trust Deed and by the order of said District Court, will be conveyed and no other. Sale within the hours prescribed by law. W. H. D. CARRINGTON, Trustee. Columbus, March 28th, 1851. 9:71

The State of Mississippi. DISTRICT CHANCERY COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, HELD AT COLUMBUS.—AT RULES. ELIJAH BARTLETT, Complainant, vs. J. P. ON opening the matters in dispute, GEORGE H. FOOTE, et al. vs. Defts. This Bill contained, JOHN R. HAMPTON, et al. on the 22d February, 1851, and it appearing by affidavit filed by the Plaintiff of the Court that the above named defendant, John R. Hampton, is a non-resident of the State of Mississippi, and resides beyond the Limits thereof, so that the ordinary process of this Court cannot be executed upon him; it is therefore ordered, that unless the said defendant appear here before the Vice Chancellor on or before the first day of the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Columbus, on the first Monday in May next ensuing, and plead answer or demur to the several allegations in complainant's bill of complaint contained, the same may be taken as confessed as to said defendant, and the matters therein decreed accordingly. It is further ordered that a copy of this order be inserted in the Southern Standard, a newspaper published in the town of Columbus, weekly for one month. A true copy from the minutes. W. W. LESTER, CLERK. MURRAY & DABNEY, Compt's Solicitors. March 8, 1851. 6:51 Printer's fee \$11.50.

BLAIR'S DRUG STORE.

JUST received at this well known establishment a fresh supply of pure and genuine Medicines, which will be sold on as favorable terms as at any house in the South. Physicians, Planters and others, are requested to call and examine the stock, which has been selected with great care for this market. We think you will find it equal (if not superior) as regards quality and variety, to any in the State; and making their purchase altogether from Importing Houses, they are enabled to sell on as good terms, as any Drug House in the South or South West. PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PUT UP. DR. JAMES W. HOPKINS will attend to the prescription department—a guarantee that all will be right in that delicate and important part of the business. DRUGS, MEDICINES, AND CHEMICALS, PUTTY AND BRUSHES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, DYE-STUFFS, AND GLASS-WARE, PERFUMERY, FINE SOAP, STEEL, PENNS, AND SUPERIOR WRITING INK. A superior article of SWISS OIL, LARD OIL, &c., always on hand. LANDRETH'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS—CROP 1850. PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS: Pure Old Brandy, Wines, Holland Gin and Old Jamaica Rum—Pure Scotch Whiskey for Medical purposes—and a superior article of TEA, both a Green and Black. SUPERIOR CHEWING TOBACCO AND CIGARS. Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to the House, he hopes by strict attention and a disposition to accommodate, at low prices, to merit the patronage of a discerning public. JAS. BLAIR. Columbus, Feb. 1, 1850.