Fatal Rencounter.

A personal rencounter occurred a few miles south of this place, on the night of the 17th inst., between Thomas Gewin and James McCollum, and some others, whose names are not known with certainty, which resulted in the death of both the above named gentlemen. We give below, substantially, the facts of this melancholy occurrence, as well as we have been able to collect them from the various rumors afloat and the contradictory statements made in respect to it.

Gewin and McCollum lived close neighbors and a feud has existed for some time between their families, and some difficulty occurred during the day between their wives, when McCollum happening to come up, very improperly as we conceive assulted Mrs. Gewin with a large stick, breaking her arm and inflicting other serious wounds on her person, after which, apprehensive that steps would be taken to have him brought up and dealt with for this outrage, he went to the house and took his gun and left with the intention of concealing himself, as he afterward stated, for a time, to enable him to arrange his affairs and get some means with a view of a final abandonment of the country. Gewin on learning the particulars, armed himself with a double barrel gun, and taking some of his friends with him, went in pursuit of McCollum with the avowed intention of killing him. Sometime during the night, about 11 or 12 o'clock, three distinct reports of shots, in rapid succession were heard by the neighbors and on going to the place indicated by the reports, they found the dead body of Gewin in the road, not far distant from McCollum's house, perforated with a full charge of buck shot, just below and in front of the left arm pit, and within a short distance of the same spot, on the margin of a small brook, whither he had dragged himself, for the purpose of getting a drink of water, they found McCollum mortally wounded with a full charge of buck shot in his side and the lumbar region of his back. He was taken to his house and medical aid procured. He lingered in the greatest agony through the succeeding day and until about 12 o'clock that night, when he expired.

He was in the entire possession of all his mental faculties up to the hour of his dissolution. He gave all the particulars of the closing scene of this fatal tragedy. He stated that after leaving his house, he had secreted himself until he was satisfied from the lateness of the hour that the pursuit was given up for the night, and that he might venture to go to his house without being interrupted, and with this intention he left his hiding place, and was silently treading the road to his house when his further advance was prevented by the sudden appearance of three men stepping into the road immediately in front of him. The moon had just risen, but being considerably in the wane, he was not able to distinguish with certainty who they were; he therefore called out "*who is there?*" the answer received was the explosion of a cap, whereupon he immediately presented and fired his gun, when one of them fell, and turning round instantly with the intention of effecting a retreat, he received a shot that brought him to the ground, and whilst he was prostrate on the ground one of the party discharged another load at him which lodged in the but of his gun. When discovered both barrels of Gewin's gun were loaded, but the cap of one barrel had been exploded. Verily it seems that civilization is going backwards.—*De Kalb (Miss.) Pilot.*

The Gardiner Fraud.

The Washington Telegraph, of Monday evening, says:

"It is now understood that it was not Dr. Gardiner's confession to M. Porte, but M. Porte's statement of what he himself knew of Dr. Gardiner and his claim, which caused the rumor to get into the newspapers that the aforesaid claim was obtained upon forged papers; and second, the papers, documents, &c., in relation to the Gardiner and Mears claims, which the Intelligencer presumed were, on the 2d instant, filed in the State Department, as by law they ought to have been, never have been and are not now filed in that department. They were, as late as Saturday last, in the keeping of Dr. Davis, the clerk of the late board of commissioners. In the event that some or all of the documents should be stolen from the possession of Dr. Davis would not the State Department be censurable in the matter for not having secured and filed them as the law directs?

Mr. Corcoran testified that he had no interest whatever in the quarter of the award of $428,850 made to Dr. Gardiner, which was assigned to himself; that this amount, $107,187 50, with other things, had been assigned to him as collateral security. But he did not state who the party was, nor who the parties were for whose benefit the assignment of one-quarter of Dr. Gardiner's award was made. Nor did he state what amount of Dr. Gardiner's award had been to his knowledge, deposited by Dr. Gardiner in this city.

A story has been sent abroad from Washington and been often published, that Dr. Gardiner had deposited some two or three hundred thousand dollars of his own award, and of the Mears award, in this city.

It has been whispered that the Corwins, Thomas and Robert, were the parties for whose benefit the assignment of $107,187 50 was made to Mr. Corcoran, by Dr. Gardiner, as collateral security for some $27,000 advanced by Mr. Corcoran, in behalf of the Corwins, to Dr. Gardiner. We are inclined to disbelieve this report. However, as the Corwins are expectd to arrive here in a day or two we shall soon know how the fact is.

The Candidates for Governor—A Contrast.

The recent collision between the candidates for Governor, at Sledgeville, oweing to the insidious attempt of Gen. Foote to implicate Gen. Quitman in the Cuban affair, and in the abstraction of the public arms from the Capitol, and the gross outrage upon the person of the old Hero (which, however, was repelled with compound interest,) provokes a glance at the differene between the men.

Gen. Foote has always been noted, in the community in which he was raised; for his proclivity of strife. We venture to say, that no man of equal respectability in the State, has been engaged in so many broils as himself. His life from his first entrance upon the stage of manhood until now, has been one continued scene of contention. The street, the dueling ground, the bar, political Conventions, the Legislature Halls of the State, the Senate Chamber, have been the theatres upon which he has exhibited his fondness for angry conflicts with his fellow-men. Had he scarcely taken his seat in the most grave and dignified body in the world, where the strictest rules of courtesy had always been observed, before he became embroiled in a disgraceful war of words with a Senator from North Carolina. Soon he proffers to act the part of hangman to another Senator, to the astonishment and disgust of all present. So offensive to the refined sensibilities of Senators was his course, that he frequently complained that attempts were being made to render him an object of contempt in the body to which the legislatuse of Mississippi, in an evil hour, elevated him. At one time he drew a deadly weapon upon a Senator, and came very near being expelled for his out rageous violation of the dignity of the Senate. At another, a Senator from Arkansas is forced, in response to a gross insult, to send him sprawling on the streets of Washington. Thus, has Gen. Foote been the very genious of Discord. But in striking and beautiful contrast, has been the career of John A. Quitman, whose amiable qualities have always promoted peace and harmony in society, instead of strife and bloodshed. In this respect, as in every other, he has been true to his duties as a citizen. And yet he is the very impersonation of chivalry and honor. While he is the possessor of the virtue of kindness, to a remarkable degree, to his fellow-man, yet a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal. His fighting has been, like that of Washington, in the cause of humanity and in the service of his country. The perils he encountered, the labors he performed, the sufferings he endured, when at the head of a gallant band, he marched to the assistance of Texas, when she was surrounded by a blood-thirsty and remorseless foe, evince those noble traits of character which have won for him the admiration of his countrymen. His heroic achievements, his desparate valor, in the bloodiest battles of Mexico, attest the Roman qualities of the man. On such fields, and in such a cause, have the laurels of John A. Quitman been won: and not in the petty strifes of bar-room politicians and street brawlers.—*Mississippian.*

The Family opposed to Newspapers.—The man that don't take his county paper was in town yesterday. He brought his whole family in a two horse wagon. He thought the "New Constitution" had been adopted, and was rejoicing because no more railroads, turnpikes or bridges could be built. He still believed Gen. Taylor was President, and wanted to know if the "Kamschatkians" had taken Cuba, and if so, *where* they had taken it. He had sold his corn for 25 cents—(the price being 31)—but upon going to deposit the money they told him it was mostly counterfeit, the only genuine bills being on the late "Bank of Circleville." The only hard money he had was some three cent pieces, and these some sharper had "run on him" for half dimes! His old lady smoked a "cob pipe" and would not believe that any thing else could be used. One of the boys went to blacksmith's shop to get measured for a pair of shoes; and another mistook the market house for a church. After hanging his hat on a meat hook, he piously took a seat on a butcher's stall, and listened to an auctioneer, whom he took to be a preacher. He left before "meetin was out," and had no great opinion of the "sarmint." One of the girls took a lot of "seed onions" to the post office to trade them off for a letter. She had a baby, which she carried in a "sugar trough," stopping at times to rock it on the sidewalk. When it would cry, she stuffed its mouth with an old sock and sang "Barbare Allen!" The oldest boy sold two "coon skins" and was on a "bust!" When last seen he had called for a glass of "sody water," and stood soaking ginger bread and making wry faces. The shop keeper mistaking his meaning, had given him a mixture of sal-soda and water, and it tasted strongly of soap. But "he'd heard tell of sody and water, and was bound to give it a fair trial, puke or no puke." Some "town feller" came in and called for lemonade with a "fly in it," whereupon our soaped friend turned his back and quietly wiped several flies into his drink.

We approached the old gentlaman and tried to get him to "subscribe" but he would not listen to it. He was opposed to "infernal improvements" and he thought "larnin was a werry wicked invention, and cultiwated nothin but wanity and wexation." None of his family ever learned to read but one boy, and he taught school awhile and then went to studying wirginity.—*Circleville Herald.*

A Man of Business.—At the Greene County, New York, Agricultural Fair, an address was made by Col. Zadoc Pratt, from which we take the following passage:

And now I will show you the advantage those dreary hemlocks have been to the farmers of our mountain towns. Since I first engaged in farming it has been my lot to employ over fifteen thousand years of other men's labor; an army of thirty thousand men have I employed, and I have paid those men, for their labor alone, over two million five hundred thousand dollars. I have cleared over ten thousand acres of land, used over two hundred thousand cords of hemlock bark, and paid over half a million of dollars for it. Used and worn out five hundred horses, and one thousand yoke of oxen. Used two hundred thousand bushels of oats, one hundred and twenty thousand tons of hay; thirty thousand barrels of beef and pork, and nearly one hundred thousand barrels of flour, and potatoes without number or measure. I have tanned one million two hundred and fifty sides of leather; my usual disbursement is over five thousand dollars per day, and I have used in my business over ten millions. Every laborer received his money, yea every man his penny, in peace, and to the credit of this community be it said, that I never had a side of leather stolen, and never was chosen defendant in law on account of my business transactions, during my residence among you. The great object of my living is to be useful. Live with your neighbor, and not on him.—Allow me gentlemen and ladies, to conclude by congratulating you upon the rich blessings of health, power and prosperity, which surrounds you; and may succeeding generations do as much as you have done towards national wealth and industry, which are the safegards of our independence.

☞ Francis Adams, the son of John Quincy Adams, and the late abolition candidate for President says:

"What earthly temptation have the anti-slavery men of the free states to favor a dissolution of the Union? They belong to the states in which slavery does not exist; to the states which are increasing in wealth and in numbers at such a rate that they must in the end make the national sentiment of the country. They labor to accelerate what may be retarded by human resistance, but what can never be ultimately prevented—I mean the overthrow of the slaveholding influence in the national government."

Again:

I know of but one course open to free soil men—undeterred by denunciation, or calumnies, or persecution, their duty is *perseverance* unto the end. Next to perseverance comes *patience* to watch and to take advantage of every event.

Unquestionably we are a political minority—but we have as a party the advantage of a distinctive principle, and this is not the case with the greater parties. Time has thrown into the shade the small questions upon which they originally divided and now there is really but one topic of public interest, *slavery* or *anti-slavery*, under the guise of support or opposition to the compromise and the fugitive slave law. On this point those greater parties must declare themselves. If they both take one side, there will be little left to contend about and they must inevitably become in a degree fused into one. If, on the other hand, they take opposite sides, then all true freesoil men will know where to direct their efforts to produce favorable results.

And here is the closing paragraph of this letter:

With regard to details, I do not venture to express any opinion neither am I very solicitous. My interest in public affairs always has been, and is now confined to a single purpose, the redemption of one great principle of the revolution, Human Liberty. To forward this at the present time, I now venture to recapitulate my opinions, that the first duty is, PERSEVERANCE in maintaining undiminished, our opposition to all national measures dictated by the slave power. The second, PATIENCE in the labor of preparing, confirming and extending the only political organization that can be depended upon for our purposes. The third and last is, ACTION as soon as, but not before, the movements of the other parties to the next presidential election make the way clear to us, to wield what power we may have, with the best hopes to advance the cause.

How the North Observes the Constitution.—The New York Tribune, in a long article in which the South is ridiculed and abused without measure, says truly enough:

"Nor in truth has the matter been of great practical consequence as has been supposed. To the South the law is of no real advantage, because the expense of getting a slave under it is, after all, more than he is worth. What is the market value of all the slaves reclaimed by virtue of its provisions who would not have been reclaimed without it? It is $19,000? We don't believe it, but at any rate we are sure that whatever it is, the captives have not paid the expense. Certainly, compared with the number of runaways, the number of those taken back to slavery is scarce a drop in the bucket. The law is then worthless to the south, except so far as it may satisfy the susceptibilities and appease the wounded dignity of slave owners."

A Curious Fact.—Professor Horsford, who has been trying some experiments at Bunker Hill Monument, in reference to the rotation of the earth, has experienced much and an unexpected difficulty in the influence of sun, light and heat, in changing the centre of gravity in the monument. The stones in the structure follow the universal expansion under the influence of the sun, and hence the monument, during a bright day, is biased northward to about three-fourths of an inch, so changing the centre of gravity and the point of oscillation that distance. This natural and curious fact compels the Professor to change the point from which the long pendulum is suspended once or twice each day, more or less, according to the length and intenseness of the heat of the day.

A Safe (but sacrelegious) Bet.—Several gentlemen were riding in a car on one of the Boston railroads a few days ago, when the conversation turned on the next Presidential election, and the merits and prospects of Webster, Fillmore, Scott, and others, were discussed at large. After some time, a solemn individual, who had listened in silence, addressed the party thus: "My friends, you are all of you wrong. Before the election of 1852, the world will have come to an end, and Jesus Christ will be the President of the Universe." Up started an enthusiastic gentleman from the Granite State, who stutteringly said to the Millerite, "S-sir, I'll b-b-bet you ten d-d-dollars New Hampshire w-w-won't go for him!" A roar of laughter greeted the exit of the Second Advent man, as he removed himself to another car.—*Boston Courier.*

A *talking match*, lately "come off" at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours; the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian.—The by-standers and judges were all talked to sleep, and when they waked up in the morning, they found the Frenchman *dead*, and the Kentuckian *whispering in his ear.*

Hosier Courtship.—Scene: A log cabin boasting a single room, one half of which is occupied by two beds, one containing the "old folks" and baby, the other whose duty by day is to stand beneath the shadows of its loftiest mate, laden with five young members.

Ezekiel.—(In a whisper)—"I swow tew gosh, Sary, I luv ye."

"Sary.—(In a higher key)—"Good! Zeke, I'm glad on't."

Ezekiel.—"Will ye hev me? that's what I want to know?"

Sary.—(Looking astonished)—"Heve ye? to be sure, I cal'late to."

Zeke.—"When will we get spliced?"

Sary.—"Wall, hoss, that's what I've been thinking on; I telled dad that ef so be he'd go to mill to-morrer, we'd git jined next day."

Zeke.—"Yer did? wal then, swap a buss with me."

Father.—(From the bed)—"There, now, varmints, ef you've got the bizness settled, dew quit for to-night; ye make sich a racket, a fellar might as well sleep in bedlam."—*Day Book.*

[BY AUTHORITY.]

A PROCLAMATION

By JOHN I. GUION, Governor of the State of Mississippi.

To the Sheriffs of the several Counties of the State—Greeting:

WHEREAS, at the late extraordinary session of the Legislature of this State, convened by the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor, to take into consideration the alarming state of public affairs, and to provide for the safety and security of her citizens, an act was passed providing for a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi: And whereas, by the passage of said act, it was made the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several Sheriffs of the State at least ninety days before the time appointed for holding said election, requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law.

Now, Therefore, I John I. Guion, Governor as aforesaid, by virtue of, and in pursuance of the requirements of said Act, do issue this my writ, "requiring you to hold an election on the *first Monday and day following in September next,* (1851,) at the several precincts in your county, for the purpose of electing as many delegates to the said Convention as your county is entitled to Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the Representation of any city or town in any county."

L.S. In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great Seal of the State to be affixed at the city of Jackson, the 15th. day of May, A. D. 1851, and of the sovreignty of Mississippi, the thirty-fourth.

JOHN I. GUION,
Acting Governor.

By the Governor:
Jo. Bell, Secretary of State.

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Volume first being stereotyped, copies will be sent by mail for $2. This volume contains nine plates, one being a map of the New System of Phrenology.

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.

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June 28, 1850. 22:tf

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Office of the Secretary of State,
Jackson, April 12th, 1851.

THE attention of the qualified voters of the State of Mississippi, is hereby called to the following Acts passed at the last regular session of the Legislature thereof.

JO. BELL, Sec. of State.

AN ACT proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Mississippi.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* (two-thirds of each branch concurring,) That the sixteenth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi, be stricken out and abrogated, and in lieu thereof, the following article shall be inserted:

"Section 16. In proceedings in said Circuit Court, there shall be no distinction between legal and equitable remedies, and an uniform course of procedure shall, in all cases, be established."

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, at least six months preceding the general election, to give notice by advertisement, in three or more newspapers printed in this State, of this act and the amendment proposed thereby, to the existing Constitution of the State; and at said election, the qualified voters of the State, voting for members of the Legislature, shall also vote for or against said amendment, in manner following: The managers, or some one of them, at each and every election precinct, shall ask each voter whether he is for or against said proposed amendment, and shall explain the same to him, and shall cause the votes so given, to be recorded in a separate book, to be kept for that purpose, under the heads of Chancery Amendments, and Chancery no Amendments; and the Sheriff of each county is hereby required to furnish the managers of each precinct in the county with a copy of this act.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the Sheriffs of the different counties shall make returns of the votes taken for or against said amendment; and also, of the whole number of votes given for members of the Legislature, in their respective counties, to the Secretary of State in the same manner, and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law in relation to members of Congress; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, to lay all the returns so made before the next succeeding Legislature; and if it shall appear that a majority of the qualified electors voting for members of the Legislature, shall have voted for said amendment, the alteration contained in the first section of the act shall be inserted by said Legislature in lieu of the section abrogated, as a part of the Constitution of this State.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue a warrant on the Treasury, in favor of any printer or publisher of a newspaper, employed in pursuance of the second section of this act, on the certificate of the Secretary of State, that the account of such printer or publisher is correct.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 9th., 1851.

A RESOLUTION to amend the Constitution of the State of Mississippi.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the following article be added to the Constitution as an amendment thereto:

ELECTIONS—ARTICLE VIII.

Section 5. The Legislature, at a regular session thereof, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall pass a law fixing the time of holding the election for Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Members of the Legislature, and Representatives in Congress, which law slall provide that said election shall not be held at the time when the other public officers are elected.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of State shall give public notice of the foregoing amendment, at least six months previous to the next general election, according to the provisions of the Constitution.

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of the several officers holding the next general election, to ask the qualified voters, as they present their tickets, whether they are for or against the amendment, and the several clerks shall make record thereof, as the answer may be, and the same shall be returned by the Secretary of State, in time and manner now prescribed by law.

Approved March 9, 1850.

Jackson, Miss., April 22, 1851—14-27t

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

This Institution, lately so flourishing and popular, re-opened on the 1st. Monday of March 1851, to continue twenty weeks, until vacation, resuming its annual sessions on the 2d Monday of September. Col R T P Allen has been appointed to the Superintendency, assisted by Col E W Morgan, late Joint Superintendent of the Western Military Institute, and an able and efficient Faculty. Both superintendents graduated with distinguished honors at West Point, served regularly in the army, and have attained a high position in practical engineering and in the instruction and government of youth.

The institute offers rare advantages to those seeking an education eminently scientific and practical;—among them—a course of study unusually full in Mathematics and its applications to Mechanics, Machines, and Construction; in Natural Science and its applications to the Arts, Agriculture, and Mines; in ancient and Modern Languages, and in English Literature;—adding Book-Keeping for the business man: A government, all that its name imports—the decipline facilitated by every door of quarters being visible from the commandant's office: A position accessible by steamboats to Frankfort, yet retired—six miles in the country—an elevated locality unsurpassed in the West for healthfulness, with permanent brick buildings, elegant, extensive and commodius, erected two years ago at a very heavy cost: Apparatus and instruments, fully adequate to the wants of the lecture-room and the field: Instruction, theoretical and practical, in Plane and Geodetic Surveying, Levelling, and all branches of Civil Engineering, with drawing, field-practice and use of instruments.

The Institute was suspended under the pressure of debts incurred in building barracks, class-rooms, society-rooms, chapel, &c.: these liabilities have *all* been discharged, and it re-opened *untrammelled,* and with advantages unequalled by any institution of the kind in the West.

The charge for tuition, board, washing, fuel, lights, &c., is $160 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance. Two dollars per semi-annual session is added as surgeon's fee. With the co-operation of parents, all expences can be kept within $125 per session; which sum will be required to be deposited with Col. E. H. Taylor, Cashier of the Branch Bank of Kentucky at Frankfort, who has been appointed by the Board, Treasurer of the Institute.

Address either of the Superintendents at "Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, Kentucky."

P. DUDLEY, *Adj't Gen. and President of the Board.*
JOHN L. HELM,
J. SPEED SMITH,
JOHN W. RUSSELL,
D. THOMPSON,
Visitors.

Frankfort, Ky., 1851.

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The Kenttcky Military Institute is under the immediate direction and entire control of the Board of Visitors, appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth.

The course of study adopted, and which will be required in order to graduation, is that usually taught in the best Colleges, except that but one language is required, (Latin or French,) the time usually occupied by the second being devoted to a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Natural Science and English Literature.

Irregulars will be admitted to such selected studies from the regular course as, by request of parents, may be approved. In addition to the "Latin or French" of the regular course, Greek, Spanish and German will be taught. Except for French as a substitute for Latin, an extra charge of $20 per annum will be made for each modern language. There will be no other extra charge.

A plain dark-blue uniform will be made subserviant to neatness and economy. Students' supplies, for joining, should be chiefly of under-cloths.

In respect to all the "*materiel*" for a liberal education of the physical, mental and moral man, the Kentucky Military Institute may claim equality with any institution in the West.

May 10, 1851. 15:4m

To the Friends of the South.

The undersigned design establishing a Weekly Journal in the city of Columbus, Mississippi, to be devoted to the maintenance of the constitutional rights of the South; and to the dissemination of those vital maxims of equality, both, civil and political, recognized and practised by the Fathers of the Republic. The editorial department of the paper will be under the charge of competent and experienced gentlemen.

The friends of the Union—the Union as framed and cemented by the blood of our fathers, are earnestly invited and urged to aid in procuring the names of subscribers. As the paper will occupy high conservative ground, irrespective of party alliances, it is confidently anticipated that it will meet the approbation and receive the cordial support of all true men of all parties.

The paper will be printed on new and beautiful type, and will contain more reading matter than any sheet in the State. The first number will be issued on or about the first of January, 1851. The names and subscribers to be forwarded to Wm. D. Chapman, (care of Jas. B. Blair) Columbus, Mississippi.

Terms—Three dollars, per annum, invariably in advance.

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Columbus, Miss., Nov. 11th, 1850.

Prospectus of the "Southern Press."

An association of sixty-three members of Congress, Senators and Representatives have constituted the undersigned a committee to superintend the establishment of a Southern Press at Washington City, to be devoted to the exposition and defence of Southern rights and institutions—the dissemination of correct information as to Northern policy, and the course of political affairs generally, without reference to the old party lines of Whig and Democrat. Arrangements are now in progress, promptly to insure the issue of such a paper under the title of

"THE SOUTHERN PRESS,"

for the conduct of which, suitable editors have been engaged, who will also receive the aid of a number of eminent and able contributors. There will be both a tri-weekly and a weekly issue—the latter to contain substantially the same matter as the former, and intended to reach those points of the country whose mail facilities are limited. A daily issue will be added hereafter, should it be deemed advisable or necessary by the press and people of the Southern States. The paper will not be exclusively political—but will embrace on its broad sheet the general news, news of the day, domestic and foreign, by mail and telegraph, commercial and agricultural intelligence, literary criticisms, original essays, literary and miscellaneous, and in short, all those items of general interest, the collected agregate of which constitutes the interesting and valuable newspaper. Great care will be taken to give full and correct reports of the proceedings and debates in both Houses of Congress, as well as the action of the local legislatures on the southern question.

A limited number only of advertisements will be received—the main object being to furnish a large amount of reading matter.

The paper will be printed on a sheet equal in size to those of the other Washington papers, and the material will be purchased especially for the purpose.

It is confidently hoped that every true friend to the South will aid in procuring subscribers, and forward the names, with the amount subscribed, to some southern representative at Washington, forthwith.

Post-masters are authorized by law to remit subscriptions free of postage.

Terms: For tri-weekly during the session of Congress, and semi-weekly during the recess, the price will be, per annum, $5,00.

Weekly paper per annum, $2,00.

The price of subscription must be paid invariably in advance, and the cash accompanying the name sent.

All persons procuring ten names shall be entitled to receive a copy gratis for one year.

A. P. BUTLER,
JACKSON MORTON,
R. TOOMBS,
J. THOMPSON.

Editors and papers friendly to the enterprise, will please publish this prospectus, which will entitle them to an exchange with the newspaper. All who comply with this request will send a copy of the paper containing it to the committee.

Foreign Publications.

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily impeccrit records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treaties to be furnished by the historian at a future day. Whoever reads these periodicals obtains a current and connected accounts of all the important political events of the old world, as they occur, and learns the various conclusions drawn from them by the leading spirits of the age. The American Publishers therefore deem it proper to call renewed attention to the works they publish and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list:

London Quarterly Review, | *Edinburgh Review,*
Westminster Review, | *N. British Review,*
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three greatest parties in England—Tory, Whig, Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Troy; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movemenr in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledee; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though re-printed under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Wesminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under seperate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine being an exact *fac-simile* of the Edingburgh edition.

TERMS:

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3,00	pr. annum.
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☞Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the publishers.

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97 Fulton St., N. Y.
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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.

Convention of the State of Mississippi.

An Act to provide for a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi.

Whereas, The Legislature of the Congress of the United States, controlled, as it was, at its last session, by a dominant majority, regardless of the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States and reflecting the will of a section whose population are hostile in feelings and opposed in principle to a long established and cherished institution of the States of the South, affords alarming evidence of a settled purpose on the part of said majority to destroy said institution and subvert the sovereign power of this and other slaveholding States: and whereas it is becoming and proper that a sovereign State should promptly resort to the most efficient means for the maintainance of it sovereignty and the preservation of its constitutional rights, as a member of the confederacy when assailed, by the exercise of the highest power recognised under our Republican form of Government; the expressed will of the sovereign people:—Therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi,* That an election for Delegates to a Convention of the People of the State of Mississippi, shall be held in the several counties thereof, on the 1st Monday and day following in the month of September. in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, that said election shall be held at all the precincts established by law, and shall be managed and conducted by the sheriffs or other proper officers of the counties respectively, in the same manner and according to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law for the election of members of the Legislature. And it is hereby declared to be the duty of the Governor to issue his proclamation to the several sheriffs of the State, at least ninety days before the time appointed for holding said election requiring them to hold and conduct the same according to law, and the said sheriffs shall advertise the time and place of holding said election for at least twenty days, by publishing the same in the several newspapers of their respective counties, and by posting notes at, at least four public places in their counties.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That each county shall be represented in said convention by the same number of delegates as such county has of Representatives in the House of Representatives, including the representation of any city or town in the county.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no person not a citizen of the State of Mississippi, who shall not at the time of said election have resided for twelve months previous thereto in the county, and shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years shall be entitled to a seat in the Convention.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriff or proper returning officer of each and every county, within twenty days after said election, to make complete returns to the Sec'ry of State of the votes cast for delegates in his county, and the sertificate of election of the returning officer of the proper county or of the Secretary of State in favor of any delegate, shall be evidence of his right to a seat in said convention, subject, if contested, to decision by said convention in such manner as they may prescribe.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the delegates elected under the provisions of this act shall assemble at the capital of the State, on the 2d Monday of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and organize themselves into a convention by the election of a President and such other officers as they may deem necessary, and the appointment of a suitable number of assistants, and shall proceed to consider the then existing relatisns between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, to devise and carry into effect the means of redress for the past and obtain certain security for the future, and to adopt such measures for vindicating the sovreignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded. Said convention shall adopt such rules and regulations for its government and for the proper transaction of business as they shall think proper.—The officers, members and assistants of said convention shall receive the same compensation as is now allowed by law to tne officers, members and assistents of the Legislature, and the Auditor of Public Accounts shall issue his warrant on the Treasury therefor, upon the certificate of the President, of the amount due.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in case of any vacancy occurring in said convention by the death, resignation or removal of any member it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause such vacancy to be filled by issuing his writ of election to the sheriff of the proper county, requiring him, on ten days notice, to hold an election according to law, to fill the same.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That the acts of the convention proposed to be held by this act, before they become binding on this State, shall be submitted to the people at the ballot-box for their approval, at such time, and such manner, as the Convention may determine.

JOHN J. McRAE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN I. GUION,
President of the Senate.

Approved November 30th, 1850.
JOHN A. QUITMAN.

U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.

This publication will require the energetic and cordial co-operation of every individual who wishes to see the pure and sound doctrines of American Republicanism advocated in such a manner as to exhibit the best possible examples of American principles and American Literature. The risk and expense attending the publication is so great, that without a support co-extensive with the Union, it cannot be sustained. The literary and mechanical cost of preparing the work on the liberal scale proposed for the coming year, will exceed that of any other periodical in the country; it therefore presents imperative claims upon the support and patronage of the party whose political tenets it is designed to advocate; and, at this moment, when the very Union is threatened, through party schisms, it more than ever becomes the Democracy to rally to the support of national principles.

There is no section of the country where there could not be found one or more who would desire to be supporters of such a work; and, to bring it to the knowledge of such, your friendly assistance is respectfully solicited.

The following means have been adopted to promote the great object of this undertaking:—The subscription price has been put at the lowest possible rate:—Three Dollars a year for such a work—comprising nearly 1,200 pages of closely printed matter, and including twelve finety engraved portraits of the leading members of the Democratic party—it must be evident, is much cheaper than the same amount of such matter was ever before furnished at in the U. States.

The very first pens in the country are engaged in assistance and furtherance of the project.

Premium.—Any person forwarding Twelve Dollars in current N. Y. funds for four years subscriptions, will be entitled to receive *a fifth copy of the work for the current year gratis.*

January, 1851. KETTELL & MOORE.

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At the low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum,

IS the cheapest weekly newspaper south of the Potomac, and as cheap as any in the Union.

This paper is made up chiefly from the Daily Dispatch, consisting of the entertaining and news matter of that sheet, and carefully