From the Louisville Journal

I would not Wake the Past Again

Sweet lady, though the ambient air
Ne'er floated sweeter strains
Than tremble on thy heart-strings now,
And hold the soul in chains,
I pray thee cease that gentle lay,
And wake a bolder strain;
I would not yield to saddened thought,
Or wake the past again.

Yon moon that soars in azure blue,
High up the vault of Heaven,
Still pours its holy light on earth,
Soft as the dews of even.
And yonder stars, that gem the sky,
Still burn as brightly on
As when they first together sang
Upon creation's morn.

And earth is still as beautiful,
As bright its summer flowers,
As when I plucked them for thy hair,
In childhood's sinless hours;
There is no change in earth or sky,
They're as bright as e'er before,
Yet, lady, to a saddened heart,
They seem not as of yore.

Ah! time hath wrought a weary change,
A weary change indeed,
Since love and song have ceased to charm,
And hope's a broken reed;
Then, lady, though the ambient air
Ne'er bore a sweeter strain,
I would not yield to thoughts like these,
Or wake the past again. Laus.

ADDRESS

Of the Committee appointed by the members of the Legislature friendly to the people of Mississippi.

Fellow-Citizens:

It has now been upwards of sixty years since the formation of our present constitution. That instrument was framed by separate and feeble States, to give them greater strength amongst the nations of the earth. It was adopted with great reluctance on the part of the South, at the earnest solicitation of the North. For a number of years after its adoption, an extraordinary struggle was going on in Europe. The wars of the French Revolution shook every throne to its centre. It was with great difficulty that the United States could avoid being involved in these collisions. Each of the great belligerent powers and endeavored to force them from their neutrality; but the wisdom of our Revolutionary sires preserved the peace of the country. The pressure from abroad kept the people united at home. The slave question, which even before the adoption of the constitution, had been a source of difficulty, was permitted to sleep in the presence of a more pressing danger. France ceded Louisiana to the United States, to keep it from falling into the hands of England. This produced no extensive agitation of the subject of slavery, because all thoughts were occupied by our foreign relations. But after our ability to resist aggression from abroad was established by the war of 1812—after the increase of our population and wealth had given us a high rank among nations—and after the Union was thus felt to be necessary for defence against foreign powers, our dissensions on the subject of slavery were renewed. The general peace of Europe removed all fear of a foreign war. When a State carved out of the territory of Louisiana, applied for admission into the Union, the question of slavery appeared in a more menacing form. The existence of the Union was threatened, and the government was shaken to its foundation. The wisdom and patriotism of that day were found sufficient to adjust the difficulty, but at a sacrifice on the part of the South, which fully evinces her attachment for the Union. That sacrifice was made with a hope that it would put a final end to the question. The subsequent spread of our domain to the Pacific Ocean, was not foreseen. If it had been, no one doubts but that the of 36: 30, would have been extended across the continent. That would have ended this question forever in its application to territorial acquisitions.

But this prescience was not accorded to the men of that day. It remained for the events of the present time to develop fully the evils which grow out of an interference by Congress with a subject not entrusted to it by the constitution. The Missouri Compromise gave quiet to the country, but for a very short time. In fifteen years from the time it was made, the halls of Congress were filled with petitions praying for legislation upon the subject of slavery, in many other aspects. Such power of legislation was denied by the South, and this topic has been the source of a constantly increasing agitation, from that time to the present. At the last session of Congress, it absorbed its entire attention, and excluded almost every other matter from consideration.—A bitter warfare is waged against the institution, which will not stop short of its destruction, if it be not stayed and arrested by the action of the South.—The General Government under the control and in the hands of a Northern majority, is arrayed against it, and the institution must perish if the States who are interested in its preservation do not protect it.

A sagacious Southern statesman, years ago declared, that it was the settled policy of Congress, never to admit another slave State into the Union.—Had Congress alone been consulted, that policy would have been carried out to the letter. But in 1844 the desire of the people for more territory, by a popular vote, brought about the annexation of Texas, and the settlement of the Oregon boundary. It was thought, that by the resolutions of annexation, a vast extent of territory was inalienably secured to the South. Although the South conceded the whole of Oregon to the North, without a murmur, a reckless majority of the last Congress, by an offer of $10,000,000, and by throwing the sword into the scale along with the purse, succeeded in dismembering Texas, by which free-soilism makes an immense stride towards accomplishing the avowed object of its advocates, in surrounding us with a cordon of free States. The same determination to prevent the admission of any more slave States, induced the North, during the war with Mexico, to refuse to vote appropriations to carry on the war, unless the territory to be acquired should be previously devoted to free-soilism. The policy thus early developed, has found its consummation in the recent acts of Congress. Under all the disguises which the act has been made to assume, it is easy to be seen, that the admission of California was brought about by the Federal Government. The Convention which framed the Constitution of California, was called by an officer of the United States, who prescribed the qualifications of the voters, and put in motion all the preliminary proceedings. He was but the agent of the Federal Government. It is an established principle, that every government becomes responsible for the act of its officers, if, when those acts are complained of, they be not disavowed, the agent punished and reparation made. The Government of the United States has done neither of these, although the South has bitterly remonstrated. The whole series of measures, from the proclamation of Gen. Riley to the admission of California as a State, finds nothing to redeem them from the character of usurpation and revolution but the action of the Government of the United States. It hence follows that the act of California was but the act of the Federal Government, and that the adventurers who gathered upon its shores, and seized upon the soil and the sovereignty without right to either, were but instruments in the hands of Congress, to carry out its determination to exclude slavery from the shores of the Pacific. Though Congress has the undoubted power to admit new States, it is vain to look in the Constitution for a sanction of these irregular proceedings—they were unauthorized, fraudulent and void, and we have yet to learn that the confirmation of a void act can give it validity.

The bills forming territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico are no departure from this line of policy, to exclude all further admission of slave States. Congress was ready enough by intervention to shut out slavery from California; but was firm to the principle of non-intervention as to the repeal of the Mexican law in regard to slavery in these territories. That law was deemed as effectual for the exclusion of slavery as the Wilmot Proviso. The territorial legislatures are forbidden to touch the subject, and it is thus rendered certain, as anything future can be, that these territories, when they come into the Union, must come in as free States.

By this action of the Government, the Southern States have been deprived of all benefit from the country acquired from Mexico. The man of every clime under heaven, has free access to these regions with all his capital, except the citizen of the Southern States. His capital consists chiefly of slaves, and if he should go, he must leave them behind. The blood, and treasure, and valor of the South did more for the acquisition of the territory than any other portion of the Union. Had these vast acquisitions been made in the absence of a constitution of Union, by thirty States, as equal sovereignties, what would be said of the attempt of sixteen of these States to appropriate the whole of these territories to themselves, to the exclusion of the people of the fourteen slaveholding States? Can any legitimate action of the Government of the Union result in what, without the Union, would be undisguised plunder? Is this discrimination against the rights of the South just? and if not just, will the South sit down under it, in uncomplaining acquiescence?

But it is not in regard to territory alone that the recent acts of Congress have done injury to the South. By this same action of the Government, the balance of power between the two sections of the Union has been destroyed. A permanent sectional majority in both branches of Congress has been secured, hostile to the institution of slavery. The struggle for equlibrium, which has lasted for thirty years, has been ended. The North has now the power—has it likewise the will to crush this institution? He must be blind to the warnings of the past, who does not see unquestionable manifestations of this will. The church, the pulpit, the school-master, the press, the public meetings, the legislative halls of the North, and all the departments of their State Governments, with a few bright exceptions, are all against this institution. Where, then, is there room for hope, except in the united action and counsels of the South?

We pass over the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, with but a single remark. It is a portentous sign of the times. It is the carrying of another outpost, preparatory to the final attack, upon the citadel itself.

Another most significant sign, is the opposition so generally manifested at the North, against the fugitive slave bill. This right to recapture fugitive slaves, already guarantied by the constitution, was the only semblance of good extended to the South, by any of the measures of the last session: and this will not be permitted to remain on the statute book a moment longer than fanaticism can gather strength to take it off. Even now it is in practice, to a great extent, nullified and set at defiance.

The habit of discussing slavery in Congress, without any view to its protection, fills the country North and South, with agitation. Indeed agitation is pursued as a system, and there seems to be a fixed determination to keep it up, to continue it and to increase it, till slavery is swept from the land. The object of the constitution as declared in its preamble, was 'to establish justice, provide for the common defence, and insure domestic tranquility.' It has failed in securing these vitally essential ends. North and South, the country is rent with dissensions on the subject of slavery. Congress, so far from providing means to bring about tranquility on this head, is but the arena on which the passions find place for their exhibition. What a spectacle is thus presented to the world? The institution of slavery is assailed and the safety of the Southern States endangered, not by any foreign power, not by natural causes operating among ourselves, but by the fanaticism and lust of power of our associates in a confederacy, constituted for our protection.

No one nation or State is permitted to interfere with the domestic institutions of another. This principle was propounded at a very early day, as especially the policy of this continent. It has kept out interference from abroad. It is quite as applicable to the sister States of this confederacy as to foreign nations, except in regard to those objects which are confided to Congress by the constitution. Yet, in violation of this principle, the people of the North do not hesitate to seduce our slaves from our service; to protect them from recapture, and to prepare their minds for insurrection. The national legislature will afford us no redress, because a permanent sectional majority is against us. If a foreign nation were to do these acts, and make no reparation, it would be just cause of war.—This principle has been more than once asserted by our Government in relation to this very description of property, and as often recognized by Great Britain.

Without the constitution, and without the Union, the acts of the Northern people above set forth, would be cause of war. As it is, the constitution is the rampart behind which abolitionism affects to entrench itself, and commits these acts with impunity. So far from the constitution affording protection to slavery, and justice to its owners, as it was intended to do, it is converted into an instrument by which deadly assaults are made upon the institution. If the compact of union has thus failed in practice, to attain the ends for which it was created, it is time to seek for security in amendments of its provisions, or in some other mode.

Is it right that those who have no pecuniary or social interest in the subject of slavery, should be permitted constantly to agitate the question of slavery in Congress, solely with a view to its destruction?

Is it right that slavery and the slave trade, so far as they are connected together should be abolished in the District of Columbia?

Is it right that the fugitive slave bill, and with it the constitution upon which it is founded, should be disregarded and set at nought?

Is it right that the common treasure of the States should be expended by a free-soil majority in Congress, in the purchase of the territory of a slaveholding State to a line south, which if extended east to the Atlantic would leave more than half of the State of Mississippi north of it?

Is it right that the North, which in a spirit of injustice to the South restricted its institution to the line of 36 deg. 30 min. by a compromise, thirty years ago, should now be permitted, in a spirit much more injust, but by another compromise, to drive us to a line further south by about two hundred and seventy miles?

Is it right that the people of the South should be excluded from the territories acquired from Mexico?

Is it right that they should acquiesce in a system which restricts the institution of slavery to its present limits, which will result in creating a free-soil barrier west and south beyond which it cannot pass, and which must end in its final destruction, involving the people of the South in universal and irremediable ruin?

If all these are right, then the South has no present cause of complaint, and should not utter a murmer. But if they are wrong, it behooves the South to consider how its rights are to be maintained, and what are the means of remedy and redress.

The first obvious step in the progress of remedy, is the call of a convention of the people. By this step the State assumes her highest attitude of sovereignty, and is prepared to call her whole resources into existence.—That convention may ask for redress with some hope of success.

We would suggest that it should ask amendments of the constitution, by which either of the two great sections of the confederacy, should, in the future, be deprived of the power of oppressing the other, by unequal and unjust taxation, whether direct or indirect;

By which fugitive slaves shall be delivered up, in the same way that fugitives from justice are, and that the State authorities shall assist in and compel their delivery:

By which all future discussion or agitation of the subject of slavery in the halls of Congress shall be excluded; unless with a view to extend to it the protection given to other descriptions of property:

And that it should ask that Congres shall extend the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific Ocean, and to that end, obtain the consent of California that such line may constitute her southern boundary; and that the right of the people of the slaveholding States to carry their slaves to all territory south of it, shall be acknowledged and secured.

If redress like this can be obtained, the whole difficulty will be ended by means which cannot meet objection from any quarter.

The aggressions of which we complain have no doubt reached their fearful magnitude from the opinion entertained at the North, that we dared not carry our resistance to the point of serious disturbance of the present organization of our system of government, even in defence of our most sacred rights. Seeing our divisions at home, they supposed our weakness would prevent resistance from being formidable or effectual.

If the action to which we have referred, shall satisfy them that we are determined to maintain our rights at all hazards, and that we have the power to do it, we may still hope that a dissolution of the Union may be avoided.—The remaining patriotism of the North, and much more their interest, in preserving a trade and commerce, fostered and cherished by an unrestrained intercourse with the South, will induce them to recognize and guarantee our just rights, both as political communities, having distinct interests, and as States united under the compact of the constitution. Thus far Mississippi is bound to go and take her stand; and thus far, we think, her sister States of the South may go with her, and stand by her side. If the North shall act in the spirit of good faith and justice corresponding to the momentous questions involved, by redressing our grievances, a great result will have been accomplished, peace and fraternal kindness restored, and a guaranty afforded of the perpetuity of the Union.

If the North shall refuse to accede to our just demands, then will come up for decision the question, whether we shall submit to grievous wrongs, and take the position of inferiority assigned to us in the Union, or look to ourselves for the protection of our rights and our institutions out of it. The evidence of hostility on their part will be complete—the cup of submission on ours will be full. Non-action, beyond that point, will be unconditional submission. If we would remain a free people, we must then resort to such remedies, as, under existing circumstances, should then promise to be most effectual.

The Federal Union is formed of equal, independent sovereignties. The constitution is the bond of union. When that is violated, the Union is broken. It is the right of the States to judge, in the last resort, of infractions of the constitution. The Union must rest on the consent of the parties to the compact. As each State acceded to the constitution, and became a member of the Union voluntarily, each one may, in the exercise of its high, sovereign right, withdraw from the Union, without any violation to those which remain; and if justice and good faith shall govern their intercourse, there can be no occasion for hostile collision.

This is the doctrine of the fathers of the constitution. Mr. Madison says: 'It appears to be a plain principle, that when resort can be had to no tribunal superior to the authority of the parties, the parties themselves must be the rightful judges in the last resort, whether the bargain has been preserved or violated.'

Mr. Jefferson says: 'In this, as in other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions, as the mode and measure of redress.' Several of the States at the time of the adoption of the constitution also expressly claimed the right to resume the power granted under the constitution. Hence it follows that the right to secede belongs to every member of the Union, and that it is a right never given up. But the expediency of the exercise of this right is quite a different question. We are by no means prepared to recommend to the people of Mississippi at this time, to take this step in advance of her sister States, even should our complaints go unheeded; but as a measure of precaution, it will become the duty of the convention to act with reference to the consequences of a refusal, on the part of the Government of the United States, to redress thes grievances, and to afford guarantees for our future protection and safety, and to that end to provide for the appointment of delegates, whose duty it shall be, in case of such refusal, to meet the delegates of the other Southern States in convention, and jointly to consider of the grievances and the mode and measure of redress. The plan of action thus to be devised by their united wisdom, to be laid before the peple of the States therein represented for their final adoption or rejection.

If that convention, with all the lights which may be thrown upon this subject by the events of the past, as well as those which may have transpired in the interval, shall then come to the solemn conclusion that the safety of the South, the political liberty of the Southern States, the existence of their institutions and the honor of their people can only be preserved by a secession from the Union and the formation of a Southern confederacy, and should recommend that course, we know no power but that of the people in these States, who would have a right to question the justice or propriety of adopting the recommendation. In such case, this course would be dictated by the truest wisdom and by the most exalted patriotism. The interests and policy of the States composing such a confederacy, would be identical. Their ability to sustain their position and maintain their rights cannot be doubted. With annual products of the value of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars and with nearly a million of fighting men, the South has the capacity to maintain a national independence against all external pressure. Such a people, with all the elements of power, cannot be expected to surrender their rights.

We have no desire for a severance of this Union. Long may it survive, if it can be brought back to its pristine purity, to dispense equal justice, and insure domestic tranquility, to a free, united and happy people. We are ready to surrender much to preserve it. But we could not get rid of slavery, if we would. We have not the means of sending them away, if we were willing to part with them without compensation. And let it be borne in mind, that if a payment to us of anything like the value of our slaves be made the condition of their removal, it is simply impracticable. As it is evident upon the least reflection, that the appropriation of a sufficient amount of capital to this object and its consequent abstraction from the commerce of the world, would derange every branch of business, agricultural, commercial and manufactural, throughout Christendom. There can be no equaility of the races. They cannot live amongst us except as our slaves, or as our masters. The whole history of the past proves this. One or the other must have the ascendancy. We must either maintain our superiority, or surrender the land of our fathers. Between these two alternatives no one would hesitate. The past success of the abolitionists only makes them more keen for future victories. If they are not stayed, post after post will be carried, until they are ready to make the final attack upon the institution in the States. Northern fanaticism treads no step backwards. A few more onward steps will brush the scales frome all eyes. We trust it may not then be too late.

Fellow citizens! we have thus endeavored to place facts plainly before you. When your minds become convinced of these truths, there will no longer be dissensions among ourselves. If the people of the whole South once become united, the crisis will be passed. Divide, and conquer, has been the policy of our opponents. If to this policy you oppose a united front of firmness and of patriotism, the country may yet be safe. In our opinion it will. But if in this conflict the constitution shall perish, we may appeal to the civilized world to bear witness to the truth, that it fell not by the hands of the South; but that true to its instincts of freedom, the South gave up the Union only when it no longer secured to us the blessings of a rational liberty.

A. M. CLAYTON,
J. I. GUION,
ROGER BARTON,
T. JONES STEWART,
J. J. McRAE,
C. R. CLIFTON,
J. A. QUITMAN,
JO. BELL,
On behalf of the Committee.

Jackson, Dec. 10, 1850.

Free negroes are no longer permitted to settle in the State of Iowa, a law to that effect having been passed by the Legislature a few weeks since.—*Advertiser and Gazette.*

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MISSISSIPPI PALLADIUM.

This paper was established at Holly Springs, Marshall county, Mississippi, and the first number issued on the 25th day of April, 1851. It is a large sheet, printed on a new Press, with new Type and Material—and contains more reading matter than any other newspaper in North Mississippi.

Its pages shall be devoted:—to the advocacy of good government in National and State Administrations,—to maintaining the Interests of the South; the Rights and Equality of the States, and the perpetuity of the Union;—to the dissemination of useful knowledge, and the diffusion of general intelligence. And as far as energy, industry, and a desire to merit public approbation can avail, it shall embrace all subjects which can properly come within the perview of a weekly newspaper.

Should the Issues which have distinguished the Democratic and Whig parties, be revived and discussed, the Palladium will advocate Democratic Measures and principles.

It will oppose all Movements and Organizations whose extreme submissiveness *encourages* a spirit of aggression tending to subvert the Institutions of the South:—and SHALL INFLEXIBLY SUPPORT STATES RIGHTS MEASURES, CONSISTENT WITH THE HONOR, SAFETY AND WELFARE OF THE STATE.

This course is pursued, not only in accordance with long cherished principles, but because it is deemed most conducive to the maintenance of our rights CONJOINTLY with the preservation of our Republican Confederacy.

The PALLADIUM is published weekly at $3 00 per annum, in advance; $3 50 if not paid within six months, and $4 00 if not paid till the end of the subscription year.

It is confidently hoped that the friends of the undersigned, and all who desire the success of the Palladium, will aid in procuring subscribers, and forwarding their names with the amount subscribed.

Postmasters are authorized by law to remit subscriptions free of postage.

Letters on business with the Office may be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, or Publisher.

HENRY STITH, *Editor.*
THOS. A. FALCONER, *Publisher.*
Holly Springs, Miss., June 6th, 1851.

MASONIC.

Holly Springs Lodge, No. 35, A. Y. M.

R. P. Lewis, W. M. — W. T. Long, S. W.
W. Caldwell, J. W. — Jo. H. Farrell, Sec.
John Brown, Treas. — Dan. D. Jones, S. D.
T. Winborne, J. D. — W. G. Ryan, Tyler.

The regular meetings are held on the first Monday in each Month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Officers of Waterford Lodge, No. 141.

M. H. Harper, W. M. — J. E. Wynne, S. W.
J. Vuncannon, J. W. — W. D. Gary, Sec'y.
T. J. Malone, Treas. — S. M. Allen, S. D.
W. B. Lynch, J. D. — R. Cherry, Tyler.

Regular meetings are held at 9 o'clock a. m. on the second Saturday in each month.

North Mt. Pleasant Lodge, No. 95.

C. W. Old, W. M. — B. G. Lawrence, S. W.
J. M. Rogers, J. W. — J. W. McElroy, Sec'y.
B. H. Smith, Treas. — John Gaylor, S. D.
C. L. Barnard, J. D. — Jas. Webster, Tyler.

Time of meeting, 2nd Monday in every month, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Chulahoma Lodge, No. 55.

R. P. Bowen, W. M. — J. H. Alexander, S. W.
J. J. Meek, J. W. — Russel Dean, Treas.
B. A. Alexander. Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Holly Springs Lodge, No. 30.

Israel Sailer, N. G. — Wm. Finley, V. G.
T. A. Falconer, S'y. — T. Winborne, Treas.
Con. — War'n.
I. G. — O. G.

Regular meetings are held every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, P. M.

North Mt. Pleasant Lodge.

J. F. Woodfin, N. G. — J. C. Warren, V. G.
J. G. Piclens, Trea. — Jas. Brock, Secretary.

Time of meeting, every Tuesday at 8 o'clock P M

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Officers of Holly Springs Division, No. 27.

A. J. Edmondson, W. P. — W. A. Tucker, W. A.
W. H. Fyffe, R. S. — W. J. Sullivan, A. R. S.
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Officers of Cliopian Division, No. 173, Situated at North Mt. Pleasant.

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J. W. Ivy, F. S. — J. B. Hunter, T.
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PALLADIUM JOB OFFICE.

We take the liberty now at the opening of
THE NEW OFFICE
to inform our friends and the public, that we are well prepared to do
Job Printing with Neatness and Dispatch.

Our materials are ALL NEW and comprise a great variety of beautiful Type, Ornaments, and Cuts. We have purchased an excellent assortment of blank cards, and of suitable paper for Circulars, Bills, Blanks and other kinds of Job work. Come and try us.

CHEAP GOODS FOR CASH.
WHEATLEY & STEELE.
West Side of the Public Square.

Have on hand, and will continue to receive, as the market requires, a large supply of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, &c., &c. To which they invite the attention of the public; promising that, as to prices and quality of Goods, we will not be surpassed by any house in Holly Springs. Our stock consists in part, of the following articles:

For Gentlemens Wear,
Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings, a good variety.
Ladies Dress Goods, a good supply.
Shoes, Boots, Hats, &c.,
Hardware and Cutlery;
Crockery, &c., &c. &c.

We would respectfully call the attention of Planters, to our stock of Heavy Goods for Negro Wear. Also, to Mechanics,

We would say, we have a large lot of Carpenter's Tools, which we offer very low. Give us a call.

Holly Springs, May 23d, 1851.—5-tf.

MELODEONS.

Just received direct from the celebrated Manufactory of George A. Prince & Co, a lot of three choice and beautiful Instruments. For sale at lowest Eastern prices, at
LOUD'S PIANO ROOM,
Over Johnson & Cary's Store.
May 23d, 1851.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY.
Messrs. Molloy & Wilkins

ARE agents for the "*Mississippi Mutual Insurance Company,*" of Aberdeen, and will take the ordinary Risks of Marine and Fire Insurance, at the rates usually charged by the best Companies, with this advantage to the insured, that they receive ten per cent. of the amount of Premium they may pay.

Holly Springs, Miss., May 16th, 1851.-5-3m.

DR. J. O. WALKER,

HAS resumed the Practice of Medicine. Office, two doors west of E. A. Talbot's Drug Store, where he may be found at all times, during the day, unless professionally absent.

☞ Residence, first door north-east of the Franklin Female College. June, 20, 1851,-9-tf.

JOHN H. ANDERSON .... RICHARD S. STITH.

ANDERSON & STITH,
Attorneys at Law,
Holly Springs, Miss.

OFFICE—In the Brick Row, on the West side of South Centre Street, next door to Drs. Jameson & Shuford's Office.

Holly Springs, Mississippi, May 30, 1851.-6-tf.

HENRY STITH,
Attorney at Law,
Holly Springs, Miss.

HOLLY SPRINGS RECESS.

THE lovers of good cheer, will please call at the above stand, where they will find the
Choicest Wines and Liquors, Cigars &c.

To those who do not "indulge in the ardent," we would say, that in a few days we intend having on hand a fine lot of Temperance drinks, such as Ginger Pop, Mineral Water &c. Call and try us.

E. M. WOODRUFF, Proprietor.
May 16th, 1851.—4-tf.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership between Stone and Cook is this day disolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the firm will call and make immediate payment to either of us, or they may expect to be waited on by J. J. Hill.

G. B. STONE,
R. F. COOK.
May 15th, 1851.—no4-tf

JAMES ELDER, — J. B. GRIFFING.

ELDER & GRIFFING,
COTTON FACTORS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
Main St., betweed Adams & Jefferson Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

Will keep constantly for sale, large stocks of Bagging, Rope, Twine, Cotton Yarn, Virginia Tobacco, and all articles for the supply of Planters, and dealers in Grocries.

April 25, 1851. n1-tf

DAILY HACKS.

FORMAN & SAWYER, proprietors of the Mastadon Livery Stable, will run a three or four horse Hack, (as the case may require) precisely at 5 o'clock, morning and evening, to Coggin's Spring and back. Price per trip 50 cents.

Trips will also be made to Beck's "Snow Creek Springs," whenever a sufficient number of passengers can be obtained.

For passage, please apply at our office at the Mastadon.

July 4, 1851-tf — FORMAN & SAWYER.

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OF THE
"Cold Water Baptist Association."
SITUATED AT CHULAHOMA,
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Primary Department.

Reading, Spelling, Mental Arithmetic, Writing, Child's Geography, &c.	$10,00

Preparatory Department.

Reading, Spelling, Writing, English Grammer, Practical Arithmetic and Geography,	$12,00
Botany, Philosophy, Universal History, Algebra, Geometry, and the English branches through the whole course, per session of five months,	$16,00
Music on the Piano and Guitar—each	25 00
Use of Instrument	2 50
Ornamental Needle Work	12 00
Drawing, with Painting in Water Colors	20 00
Wax work, per lesson	1 00
French, German and Italian (either or all)	12 00
Latin, Greek and Hebrew	12 00
Board, including fuel, washing, lights, bed and bedding, per session of 21 weeks	40 00
Incidental tax per session—each scholar,	1 00

The Trustees of this Institution take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of North Mississippi, and the public generally, that the Seminary is now in successful operation under the auspices of the Rev. J. R. Hamilton.

"*Resolved*, by the Board of Trustees, That, having attended the examination of the school, we feel it our duty, in justice to the laborious exertions of the Principal and assistants in the facility of instruction, as also to the industry and application of the young Ladies, to state that the proficiency, made in the respective classes, exceeded our most sanguine expectations—the examination having been general and thorough. The young Ladies sustained themselves with marked credit and respectability."

The Principal is very ably assisted in the Literary Department, by Miss Mary W. Cook; and in the Musical Department by Miss C. V. Mann, both of whom are of acknowledged standing.—The Trustees are authorized to state that none other than Ladies of the first attainments in their respective departments will be engaged by the Principal, making it in fact what it purports to be, an Institution of the first order. The Trustees are pleased to announce to the public that they have passed an order for a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, which will doubtless be received by the time the building is completed. The Seminary buildings are now erecting, and when complete will be sufficiently capacious, comfortably to accommodate 75 boarders. The Baptist Church, a building 50 by 60 feet has been fitted up for school purposes, being equal to any in the country, ceiled, furnished with good stoves, portable desks, &c.

The next Session of this Institution consisting of 10 months, will commence on Monday, the 1st day of September.

During the vacation the Principal designs engaging the services of other Instructors, in addition to those already engaged. The location of the Seminary, the conceded salubrity of the place, the high toned morality of the inhabitants of the village and vicinity, connected with the facilities afforded for religious culture and improvement, (there being three churches in the place,) give to it an importance that few places besides enjoy.

The Trustees feel confident in stating to parents and guardians that inducements of no ordinary character are here presented for the education and religious improvement of their daughters.

W. WOOTEN,
President of the Board of Trustees.
JAMES L. MABRY, Sec'y.
Chulahoma, May 30th, 1851-n6-6m.

The Cincinnati Type Foundery.

THE patrons of this establishment are informed that the business will suffer as little change as possible in consequence of the death of the late agent, Mr. Horace Wells. The mechanical department will continue in charge of Messrs. L. T. and William Wells, to whose efforts it is already mainly indebted for its present high state of perfection, and no pains will be spared to render its manufactures fully what they profess to be—equal to any in the world. A large new and complete Specimen Book is rapidly printing, which we expect to have ready for distribution about 1st September. We have on hand a large stock of Printing Material of every description, including new and second-hand Power and Hand Presses, which we are ready to sell on six months' time for good notes, or make a discount of 10 per cent from regular prices for cash down. All orders addressed to the Cincinnati Type Foundry will meet with prompt attention.

☞ Country papers publishing this advertisement four times before the 1st of August next, and sending us a copy of the paper containing it will be paid in type on purchasing three times the amount of the bill.

CHARLES WELLS, Sec'y.
je27—4t

Ranger's Sale.

I WILL sell at the Court House in Holly Springs on the fourth Monday in July the following estrays, to-wit: One red brindle Ox, taken up by Green B. Alexander; by Wm. Mothershed, one red Ox; by J. W. Fant, one red and white Cow; by James M. Farrell, one brindle Bull; by Wm. Crawford, one white and black spotted Cow; by John P. Boxley, one Ox, black sides and white back and belly; by J. M. Stephenson, one bay Horse; by Benjamin Willis, one dun colored Bull.

WM. B. KIRBY, Ranger.
July 11, 1850—12-ts.

ESTRAYS.
Marshall County, Miss.

TAKEN up by Abijah Best, 1½ miles north of Tallaloosa, a bay mare and colt, the mare is 14 hands high, no marks of gear, about 4 years old, appraised to $70.

☞ BY John C. Walker, 1 mile from Shipp's bridge on Red banks, two sorrel horses—one about 10 years old, 14 hands hig, saddle spots on the back, white spot on the inside of the left fore leg, blaze in the face, shod all round, appraised to $30. The other about 8 years, 15 hands high, scar of a fistuloe, both feet white nearly to the knees on the left side. appraised to $40.

☞ BY Eli Buchannan, 15 miles East of Holly Springs, one bay mare poney, black main and tail and legs; branded with X on the left shoulder 3 years old last spring, appraised to $35.

☞ By Rich'd A. Allen, living one mile north of Hudsonville, a clay-bank filly, 2 or 3 years old, white mane and tail, also one of her hind feet, no other marks noticed, appraised to $25.

WM. B. KIRBY, Ranger.
July 11th, 1851—3t

TAKEN up by William Jeffries, a brown horse, fifteen hands high, six years old this spring, a knot or large splint on the joint of his left fore leg, marks of gear on his shoulders—appraised to $25.

☞ By Wyatt W. Redding, living 20 miles south of Holly Springs, a chesnut sorrel mare, left hind foot white and some white on the right hind foot, small star in the forehead, snip on the nose, about thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be six or seven years old—appraised to $30. july 4-1-13w

☞ BY Daniel M'Neil, living 6 miles south east of Holly Springs, on the Pontotoc road, 4 work Steers, one black and 3 pided; supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. One marked with half crop in each ear; 2 marked with swallow fork in each ear, and underbit in the right; one with crop and hole in the left and split in the right ear. All appraised to $60. [June 20-9-3w.]

TAKEN up by Dempsey Owens, living 3 miles North of Holly Springs, one bay mule, roach main and shaved tail, no flesh marks perceivable, about two years old, 14 hands high. Appraised to $65.

☞ By Elbert Stephens, six and a half miles South of Byhalia, on the road leading from Holly Springs to Hernando, a black horse, both hind feet white, snip on the nose, small star in the forehead, some collar marks, about eight years old. Appraised to $45.

☞ BY James Curtis, 14 miles East of Holly Springs, on Tippah River, a light sorrel mare, star in the forehead, 3 years old, about 14 hands high, had on a small bell. Appraised to $20.

☞ By Nathan Ingram, living 8 miles west of Tallaloosa, south side Pidgeon Roost creek, one bay horse poney, 14 hands high, small star in his forehead, hind foot white, 6 years old, has the appearance of big head. Appraised to $20.

☞ By Thomas G. Gatewood, 2 miles Northwest of Hudsonville, on the Hudsonville and Mt. Pleasant road, a bay Filly, 3 years old, no marks except a star in the forehead, both hind feet white, 14 hands high. Appraised to $30.

June 13 1851. n8-3w.