Arkansas Congressional Election.

In the Counties from which returns have been received here, Johnson, the Democratic Southern Rights Candidate leads Preston, his Whig Compromise opponent, 1,706 votes. The Counties yet to be heard from are expected to increase Johnson's majority several hundred. We therefore consider it certain that he is elected by a majority of more than two thousand votes.

This result is very gratifying to us, because it secures the triumph of one who has defended the South with great ability, firmness and manly boldness, and places the gallant State of Arkansas on the side of Southern Rights—in the line where all the Southern States must soon stand if they intend to defend and protect their institutions, and the Constitution.

BARBECUE TO COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A Barbecue complimentary to Col. Davis will be given at Salem in Tippah County, on the 26th inst., and one at Holly Springs, on the 27th inst., Col. Davis will address the people at both places. The invitation is general, for all persons to attend and partake of the festivities of the occasion.

HOLLY SPRINGS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

This Institution, under the charge of the Rev. G. W. Sill, A. M. is in a highly prosperous condition, and the number of pupils regularly increases at each successive session.—The Institute buildings have recently been greatly improved by additions and repairs and ample, convenient and excellent arrangements made to receive a large number of young ladies as boarders.

Our town has now become a point of so great attraction to young ladies who desire to obtain a thorough education, as to ensure the occupancy of all the room provided for them.

We refer our readers to the advertisement of the Institute in this day's paper.

Scraps and Shreds.

We have seen and read a small pamphlet of sixteen pages, entitled, "The True Issue." "Disunion." It was issued from the Holly Springs Gazette Office, but has no "imprint" upon it to inform the reader whence it emanated; perhaps its want of respectability justifies the omission.

We do not know who *manufactured* it, but common rumor attributes its production to some persons who are personally interested in the success of the Foote-Union party ticket, for the Convention.

The thing is a perfect medley of scraps and shreds, misrepresentations, garbled extracts and perverted sentences, from which no man can learn the truth in regard to any subject mentioned in it. It sets out with a falsehood upon its face in saying that disunion is the true issue; and its contents are designed to mislead and deceive.

☞ Three weeks ago we published a communication from "A Rail-Road Man and a Mississippian" relative to an article in the Memphis Eagle signed "Georgia."

The Eagle has since disclaimed any indorsement of the views of "Georgia," either in general or in detail. As an act of justice therefore, as well as of editorial courtesy, we publish the Eagle's reply. We intended to insert it last week, but other matter excluded it.

We know the Eagle is mistaken in supposing that "A Rail-Road man" was prompted by malicious feeling; and the Editor who imagines that every attack upon the matter of his columns is dictated by a spirit of personal unkindness toward himself, is greatly in error.

New Music.

Our friend, W. H. Loud, has presented us with several pieces of new and beautiful music. Most of the pieces were composed by Miss Emma Loud, who is reputed to be one of the best performers on the Piano in America. F.

From the (Oxford) Constitution.

To the Public.

I had no sooner descended from the stage after delivering the following Address, than I was met by the intelligence, that it had given offence, to not a few of my hearers.—One pronounced it to be "in exceedingly bad taste." Another "*had never known politics introduced into a Baccalaureate Address before.*" Another "*feared that it would seriously injure the University, but hoped it would not.*" Another found in it the sentiment "*that if the smallest State in the Union had but the proper spirit, the Union would be dissolved in a few weeks.*" Another, more distinguished than all the rest, "thought it would lose the University at least one hundred students from below." These reports and interpretations of it, have induced me to lay it before the public. I give it as it was to have been delivered when it was written, but partly from frailty of memory, and partly in mercy to a crowded audience, worn down by protracted exercises, and excessive heat of weather, I omitted some passages of it which are now published. All such passages are enclosed in *brackets*; so that the public may know precisely how much of it was, and how much of it was not delivered. The parts which were spoken, are not changed or softened in word or letters, as every candid man who heard me, will admit.

Will the Memphis Eagle do me the favor to publish so much of the speech, as provoked its strictures under the head of "*Disunionism in a Southern College!*" It may be well to inform the Editors of that Paper, that only a fortnight before this speech was delivered, we lost a Student from the University, for no other reason, as I understood, than that the Faculty of this Institution gave too little encouragement to the doctrine of State Rights. There was some foundation for this opinion; for when I understood that some of the Students were about to hold a Meeting to respond to the Address of the students of the University of Virginia, I advised them to forbear, and to have nothing to do with politics in their associate character. They took my advice. As to myself, I do not know the political opinions of ten students in the College; and were they to judge of mine only from what has passed between them and me, I will venture to say, that not ten in the college would know what mine are. But they were known to all who knew me, five and twenty years before I came here. They have not been disguised since, save in the presence of my pupils—they have never been changed in all that time—and they will always be fearlessly maintained, and if need be so fearlessly avowed.

A. B. LONGSTREET.

July 31st, 1851.

Modesty is generally the companion of virtue, innocence, and real abilities.

For the Mississippi Palladium.

THE FALL OF BABYLON.

"Is fallen Babylon the great"—so wrote
That servant of the most Supreme, whilst yet
Her brazen battlement and mighty moat
Destruction daring, at defiance set
Besieging boldness. Whilst the minaret
Her peerless palaces yet mocked; and hung
Her pendent promenades, on which to set
The ling'ring sun lamented; and was flung
Her flag from heights where first was heard a foreign tongue.

"Babylon falls! The savor of her sin
Is in my nostrils noxious", saith the Lord!
"Great, yea, and grievous though her crimes have been,
They now are numbered, for my will and word
Have doom'd her to dismay: The sharpened sword
Of vengeance is unsheathed: E'en now the sound
Of Chariots and Chargers have I heard.
Her bars are broken, Israel unbound,
Her reeking halls with strife, not revelry, resound."

Thou fallest Babylon! Thy pomp and pride
Are doom'd to degradation, and the dust.
In wanton wickedness thou walk'st aside
From heaven's highway, in the paths of lust;
To other gods thy temples giv'st in trust.
Thy faults are known, and now, are they complete—
Divine forbearance vindicates him just!
Long hath he borne, 'till now no longer meet
Is mercy—Judgment calleth loudly from her seat,"

"Thou fallest Babylon! from ev'ry land
I hear the gathering of the armed array.
Nations unnumber'd come at his command,
Their prowess and his power to display.
Thick as the forests are their spears. The day
Darken'd by the flight of arrows swift. Shields
Shine countless; and their steeds in fury neigh
From every hill. Whilst spreading o'er the fields,
Not told, their tents—Such weapons God against thee wields."

"Thou fallest Babylon! The Persian and
The Mede have met to compass thee about.
Their might is measureless; and as the sand
Heaped by the Ocean are their hosts. Their shout,
The voice of victors in the rushing rout,
Is rising; and I hear the bugle bray
Its brazen clamor; and anon the stout
Stone hurl'd howling; and the heavy sway
Of iron engines on thy wasting walls at play."

"Thou fallest Babylon! although so oft
To idols rise thine orisons obscene,
Thine omens bode thee ill; for God has scoff'd
At thy delusion, and in wrath hath seen
Thy sacrilege; and sworn that on a scene
Of rapine and of ruin shall arise
The morrow's sun. Thy waters that have been
Thy strength, now war against thee. Euphrates,
Great river, frightened turns, and to thy foemen flees."

"Thou fallest Babylon! thine evil comes
Unseen to thee, and thou art unsustain'd.
Minions are marshall'd from their million homes,
Like east wind laden from the locust land,
Or leaves of autumn by the whirlwind rain'd,
And falling on thy floods, thy river strays
From its choked channel, and now unrestrain'd
Rule runs riot, and prowling passion preys
Upon those harems hoarded in thy halcyon days."

Still was the evening, nor stirred the air,
As Nature stood in sorrowing suspense,
Breathless, o'er deeds of desolation there
Awaiting but the signal to commence.
Towered those turrets like as of durance
Eternal, conscious; whilst the cold moon's light
A pale pall round them flung, as in prescience
Of obsequies approaching, she that white
Sepulchral garb had wrought in waiting for the night!

Rolled on that river in its majesty,
And with a mournful measure did it move,
As it had wending been its watery
Way to the last long lodging of its love!
Darkness in misty mantle stood, and shrove,
Like mystic Monk, that city ere its site
Sinking was lost neath the lagoon above;
And sprinkling o'er her flung the dew-drops bright,
Like holy water in that sacerdotal rite!

Loud rings the revel in Belshazar's hall,
Now wildly waking on the still of night.
Menials and monarchs there resort to all
The mingling sins of sensual delight.
The blood of grapes its color shows in bright
And purple beams, as pouring to the bowl.
Rich bends the burdened board, with all that might
Ease entry in the Epicur'an soul—
And lew love lingers under luxury's control.

The fairest daughters of each diff'rent clime
Are gathered here, from fall the farthest land,
As if by loveliness to lessen crime.
The Sun—bronzed beauty of the Southern sand,
The Maiden fresh, whom bleaching breezes fann'd,
Ere she from her far Northern tent was torn,
To yield her virtue to the stern command
Of whom she hated, and unloved, to mourn
In sad remembrance for the home whence she was borne.

Soft twange the viol! and the solemn harp,
Forgetful of its fashion, swells its sweet
And solemn symphonies to quick and sharp
Measure, with the tabor's boisterous beat!
Light springs the dancer to fantastic feat,
In giddy motion to the music's swell!
Loud peals the voice of merriment, to greet
The era of dissipation. "All is well!"
The drunken watchman cries, doubt's discord to dispel!

A deed, which might have terrified a fiend
To contemplate, is whispered in his ear—
"The field of desecration thou hast glean'd,
Save one dread spot, Bel-hazar! thou dost fear
To wander thither!" What! did I not hear
Him name it? Yes, and swift at his command
The burnished censer do I see appear!
The temple's sacred service in the hand
Unhallowed borne; and sin sufficed assumes a stand.

Lo! now a monster hand is seen to trace,
In [illegible] characters, a dread
Denunciation on the wall. "Thy place
Is given to desolation! Thou art weigh'd,
O! King; art wanting! and no longer stay'd
Shall be destruction's arm!" 'Tis gone; despair
Sits where presumption was so late portray'd;
And who, an hour before essayed to dare
High Heaven, for courage to his *Mother* doth repair.

Hist! heard you not that deafning shout that rose,
That rush upon the ramparts, as did meet
Two hosts of howling horrors, deadly foes,
In conflict dire, to dye their trampling feet
In floods of gore; and drink, to demons sweet,
The dregs of vengeance's cup? Look how yon blaze
Doth scorch the yellow sky! See how replete
With ruined grandeur, yon dark cloud doth raise
It o'er the smould'ring splendor of now numbered days!

List how those thirsty Sabres clamor will
Forblood! See how the crimson torrents pour!
Mark how that wretched mother clasps her child
Unto her agonizing heart; the poor
Deluded victim flies, to death before,
From death pursuing. Hark! a crash! a shriek!
As though hell's gates had fallen? All is o'er!
Mercy was dumb! Justice forbade her speak!
Divine revenge no farther wrong hath left to wreak.

Thy hall is desolate! the lonely cry
Of famishing Jackals, and the wolf's long howl,
Sound through thy streets. The blinded bat doth fly
Now fearless through thy chambers, and the foul
Dragon forsakes the putrid Lake, to prowl
Amongst thy palaces. Upon thy throne—
Now fallen—sits in solitude the owl,
And stares astonished on who dares her lone
Apartment dark to tread, where stone lies heaped on stone.

'Tis past! and neath the slow and heavy tread
Of Centuries, those walls have crumbled; and
That spot has sunken to the dreary bed
Where stagnant waters sleep. The rushes stand
Drooping in desolation there. A land
Forsaken bounds that pool of death. The lone
Seclusive Bittern startled, doth expand
Its dusky wings, and shriek in dismal tone,
When on the silence comes the strange wind's dying moan. C.

The State Convention held in October, 1849.

As an item of great public interest at this time, we publish the Report and Resolutions adopted by the Convention of the people of this State which assembled in the City of Jackson on the first Monday of October, 1849. This Convention was composed of delegates chosen in equal numbers from the Whig and Democratic parties. It was thus constituted for the purpose of divesting it of all partisan character, and of making it in reality a Convention in which the whole people of the State should be fairly represented without distinction of party. Its proceedings, therefore, are emphatically *an expression of the will of the people.*

Report and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted by the Convention of the people of Mississippi, held at Jackson, the first Monday in October, 1849.

REPORT.

We the delegates to a convention, called by the people of the State of Mississippi, to deliberate on the means to prevent the unfounded pretension, that Congress has power to legislate on the subject of domestic slavery, and to prohibit its introduction and existence in the territories of the United States, have duly considered the important subject committed to our charge, and make the following report, as expressive of the voice of Mississippi.

It is boldly asserted, that Congress possesses an unlimited power of legislation over all the territories belonging in common to the people of these United States—that it, consequently, has power to prohibit slavery in these territories—that the exercise of such power is expedient and necessary, inasmuch as slavery is an evil which must be eradicated from the land. With a few patriotic and honored exceptions, the people of the Northern States seem determined to adopt the Wilmot proviso, or the principle it contains. Every succeeding year brings forth new expedients for the accomplishment of this object. The press, the pulpit, and the ballot-box, have all become tributary to this fanatical hostility to the South. It is vain to hope for an abandonment of this settled design. Submission to our wrongs, provokes perseverance on the part of the aggressors; and it is wise in States, as it is in individuals, to resist encroachment. Unfortunately, we have been but too passive under former encroachments. Our opponents exult in the passage of the Oregon Bill, as a full acknowledgement of the principle, and build their hopes of further success on that. In this unfortunate controversy there are but two alternatives—the one is submission, the other is resistance. To the one we cannot—we will not consent; the other, we are reluctant to adopt.

In the name of our constituents, we solemnly deny the existence of the power claimed, and protest against its exercise. We assert that it will violate the Constitution and will lead to a dissolution of the Union.

We have not met to discuss the question of power or expediency. They have been argued and re-argued, in and out of Congress, by our statesmen and by our people. We have reasoned and remonstrated in terms of conciliation with our Northern brethren, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. We have warned them of the consequences of perseverance. They have disregarded our remonstrances, and our warnings; they have disregarded the most solemn compromises, in which we yielded too much They have refused to submit to judicial determination, preferring to decide by the force of numbers. There is no common arbiter; and we, too, must decide for ourselves. That decision is made. We take our stand on the plain principles of the Constitution, and intend to maintain it, or sink in the effort.

We assert that Congress has no power over the subject of slavery, within the States, or in the territories. That these States by the revolution; by the declaration of independence and by the treaty of peace, became separate and independent sovereignties, with all the political power of separate and distinct nations; that they are still so, except so far as they may have expressly delegated part of their power to the general government; that they have not delegated their sovereignty; the federal government is not a sovereignty, but a limited federative system, possessing only such powers as have been expressly granted to it by the constitution, with such implied powers as may be indispensably necessary as incidents to the express grant. It follows that it can legislate only on the subjects confided to it; and, on them, only in strict subordination to every principle of the constitution. As power is constantly tending to the legislative department, it is inexpedient that Congress should encroach on the liberties of the people and the sovereignty of the States by exercising doubtful powers.

We maintain that the system of slavery was recognized by the constitution—slaves were recognized as property, the full enjoyment of which was guarded and protected; guaranteed by that compact; that Congress has no power over such property; the right of property preceded the constitution—it is co-eval with the history of man, it exists by a paramount law of nature; it is the subject of control by State Sovereignty only, This Union never would have been formed, without the full and entire recognition of slavery, and property in slaves, and the guaranty to the owner which is contained in the constitution.

We assert that the territories acquired by the late war with Mexico, are the common property of the U. States; that the people of the States have a right to move to it, and enjoy it; to take with them their property, their religion and their liberty. Congress did not create property in slaves, nor can it say they shall cease to be property. To abolish slavery in the territories, is to diminish their value, and limit their usefulness in the States. It is appropriating the whole of the territory to the use of one portion of the people of the U. States, to the exclusion of another, The power of Congress to legislate for the territories is a power to protect the citizen and his property, not to declare what is property: Therefore,

1st. *Resolved*, That we continue to entertain a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union, but we desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression.

2. That the institution of slavery in the southern States is left, by the constitution, exclusively under the control of the States in which it exists, as a part of their domestic policy, which they, and they only, have the right to regulate, abolish or perpetuate, as they may severally judge expedient: and that all attempts, on the part of Congress, or others, to interfere with this subject, either directly or indirectly, are in violation of the Constitution, dangerous to the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted.

3. That Congress has no power to pass any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the several States, or to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States; and that the passage by Congress of any such law, would not only be a dangerous violation of the constitution, but would afford evidence of a fixed and deliberate design, on the part of that body to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

4. That we would regard the passage, by Congress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," (which would, in effect, deprive the citizens of the slave-holding States of an equal participation in the territories acquired equally by their blood and treasure,) as an unjust and insulting discrimination—to which these States cannot, without political degradation, submit; and to which this Convention, representing the feelings and opinions of the people of Mississippi, solemnly declare they will not submit.

5. That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by the Congress of the United States, would, of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact as in that event, will make it the duty as it is the right of the slave-holding States, to take care of their own safety, and to treat the non-slave-holding States as enemies to the slave-holding States and their domestic institutions.

6. That the legislature is hereby requested to pass such laws as may in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens of the slave-holding States, with slaves, to the new territories of the United States.

7. That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidence of the determination of the people of the non-slave-holding States, to disregard the guaranties of the constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, avowedly for the purpose of effecting its abolition in the States; and, also in view of the facts set forth in the late "Address of the Southern Members of Congress," this Convention proclaims the deliberate conviction that the time has arrived when the southern States should take counsel together for their common safety; and that a convention of the slaveholding States should be held at Nashville, Tenn., on the 1st Monday in June next, to devise and adopt some mode of resistance to those aggressions; and that this Convention do appoint twelve delegates and twelve alternates—being double the number of our Senators and Representatives in Congress—to attend such convention, and that the other slave-holding States be invited to appoint delegates agreeably to the same ratio of representation.

8. That in the language of an eminent northern writer and patriot—"The rights of the South in African service, exist not only under but over the Constitution. They existed before the government was formed. The Constitution was rather sanctioned by them than they by the Constitution. Had not that instrument admitted the sovereignty of those rights, it never would have been itself admitted by the South. It bowed in deference to rights older in their claims and holier in their nature, than any other which the Constitution can boast. Those rights may not be changed—even by a change of the Constitution, They are out of the reach of the nation, as a nation. The confederacy may dissolve and the Constitution pass away, but these rights will remain unshaken—will exist while the South exists—and when they fall, the South will perish with them."

9. That to procure unity and promptness of action in this State, this Convention recommends that a Central or State association be formed at the Capitol, and affiliated county associations within the several counties of the State.

10. That we recommend to the legislature of this State, that at its next session, a law be enacted, making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general Convention of the State, and to issue writs of election based upon the ratio of representation in the State legislature, upon the passage by Congress, of the Wilmot Proviso, or any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measure of redress.

11. that a committee of six be chosen by the Convention to prepare an address to the people of the slave-holding States.

W. L. SHARKEY, Pres't.

J. A. Orr, W. A. Purdom. } Secretaries.

SNOW CREEK SPRINGS.

Arrivals at this place---August 19th 1851.

P. B. VANCE, Chagres, South America.
Col. J. G. Harris, Tippah co.
W. H. Harris, "
Miss M. J. Hamer, "
" Susan Maxwell, "
" Susan Margin, Marshall co.
Mrs. Margin, "
Miss Susan Parker, Salem
" Paulina Parker "
" Susan Woodruff, Holly Springs.
" Lucy Woodruff, "
W. E. Williams and Lady "
Wm. Bledsoe and Family, "
B. J. Malone and " "
W. B. Clark and " "
Miss Mary Hicks, Purdy, Tenn
John Golden and Lady, Memphis.
Calvin Chearis and " Marshall
W. H. Loud, Holly Springs.
John J. Thompson, Marshall.
Mrs. N. E. Legget and Family "
A. E. Bailey, "
Thaddeus Beck, Hernando.
Miss. F. Beck, "
" Josephine Beck, "
Henry Scales and boy, Marshall.
C. A. Braughr, Tippah co.
W. H. Bailey, Ripley.
W. R. Whitlow, "
J. M. Whitlow, "
D. Burnett and Lady, "
W. L. Griffin, "
J. S. McDonald, Salem
D. White "
F. G. Ayres, "
Miss F. M. Ayres, "
" T. Nunnaley, Marshall.
J. B. Nunnaley, "
TOTAL,.....72

O. BECK & SONS.

Aug. 22, 1851. 18-1w.

HOLLY SPRINGS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE FALL SESSION OPENS On the third Wednesday in September next.

Faculty.

REV. G. W. SILL, A. M.—Principal and Instructor in the Ancient Languages, Higher Mathematics, and Astronomy.

REV. CHARLES S. DOD, A. M.—Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and Instructor in the Natural Sciences, Elocution, and Penmanship.

MISS LUCIE ROBINSON,—Instructor in French, the higher English and Ornamental Branches.

MISS MARY A. STEARNS.—Instructor in Mathematics, and higher English Studies.

MISS LUCILLA READ,—Instructor in the Primary Department.

MR. WM. C. GRAHAM,—Instructor in Vocal and Instrumental Music of every kind.

JNO. W. C. WATSON, ESQ.,—Lecturer on the Evidences of Christianity and Nature of American Institutions.

WM. F. STEARNS, ESQ.,—Lecturer on English Literature and Poetry.

Terms, per Session of Twenty-one Weeks.

Tuition in the English Branches.

First Class,	$25 00
Second "	20 00
Third "	15 00
Fourth "	12 00

Tuition.

Greek, Latin, French, and German, each,	12 00
Drawing, Painting, and Fancy Work, of every description,	10 00
Instruction on the Piano, Harp, or Guitar	25 00
Use of Instrument for practicing,	5 00
Board, including all contingent expenses,	50 00

Payments,

One half at the opening of each Session, the remainder at the close. No deduction for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Apparatus.

An extensive Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus, which cost fifteen hundred dollars, is owned by the Principal, and a full course of Lectures is given to each graduating class.

In addition to the above Apparatus, which embraces a Refractory Telescope and Microscope of exquisite finish and beauty, a Reflecting Telescope of seven and a half feet focal distance, belongs to the Principal, which will be used with the Astronomical Classes.

Improvements.

About three thousand dollars have been expended by the Trustees and Principal within the last eighteen months, in enlarging the Buildings and improving their internal arrangements for educational uses. In the beauty of its grounds, and the extent and number of its Halls, Porches, Rooms, and various apartments, for the comfort and health of Boarding Pupils, it is now unsurpassed by any Institution of the State.

The Mode of Instruction

Is of the most thorough kind. Those who complete the full course will be enabled to take a high stand in mental culture and Scholarship with the graduates of any Female Institution of our country.

Holly Springs, August 22d, 1851 no18-tf.

PALLADIUM JOB OFFICE.

☞ We take the liberty now at the opening o

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.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

Corrected Weekly from the City Papers.

EAGLE OFFICE,
FRIDAY MORNING, Aug. 15.

MEMPHIS COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Inferior,	4 @ 4½
Ordinary,	5 @ 5½
Middling,	6 @ 7
Good Middling,	7¼@ 7½
Middling Fair,	7¾ @ 8
Fair to Good Fair,	8¼ @8½

BAGGING AND ROPE.—We quote Bagging at 14@16 cents; Rope at 7@8 cts.

BACON.—Common Hams, 9@10; extra 11@12½; Sides 10@10½; Shoulders 7@ 7½cts.

BEEF, DRY—10@12½ cts.

CANDLES.—Sperm, 50@55 cents; Star 25@28 cts.

COFFEE—Havana 12½; Laguira 13; Rio 11½@12; Java 16 cents.

CHEESE—English Dairy, 12@14; Old 7½@8; Western Reserve, 8@8½ cents.

CORN—Is selling at 70@1$ cents ℔ bushel

HAY—$18@$20 per ton.

OATS—50@60 cents ℔ bushel.

FLOUR.—Lofland's City Mills, $6 00; Walsh Union Mills, $6@$6 50; good Ohio, $4 25@ $4 50; Missouri Country Mills $4 25@$5 25.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 1, $15 00; No. 2, $12 ℔ bbl; Herrings, smoked, 65@90 cents ℔ box.

GRASS SEED.—Blue Grass $2 00; Herds do, $1 25@1 50; Timothy, $5 50@$6 00; Orchard $2 00 Clover Seed $6 50; Millet $1 25@$1 50 ℔ bus.

LARD.—11@12½ cents.

LIME.—Missouri, $1 00 ℔ bbl.; St. Genevieve $2. ℔ bbl.; Common 80@$1 25.

MOLASSES—Common, 40@45 cents in bbl; Sugar house, 60@ 70 cents ℔ gallon.

NAILS—4¼@5 cents.

PORK—Hog round 7 cents; Sides 7½; Shoulders, 6; green hams 7; supply light.

POWDER—$5@$6 00 ℔ keg.

RICE—6 cents ℔ ℔.

SHOT—Squirrel $1 50; Buck $2 00 ℔ bag.

SOAP—5½@5½ cents ℔ ℔.

SALT—Coarse, $1 50 ℔ sack, Fine, $1 50@$1 75

SUGAR—6@9 cents as ℔ quality; Loaf, Louisiana 9@11 cents; Boston, 13@15 cents.

WHISKEY—is selling at 20@23; Dexter 30 cents.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

WE are authorized to announce ALEXANDER M. CLAYTON as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the Northern District of the State.

May 23d, 1851.

For District Chancery Clerk.

WE are authorised to announce Capt. ANDREW J. EDMONDSON, the present incumbent, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the District Chancery Court, at Holly Springs.

For Probate Clerk.

WE are authorized to announce GORDENTIA WAITE as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Clerk of Marshall County.

WE Are authorised to announce JOHN R. McCARROLL, as a candidate for Probate Clerk of Marshall County.

For Circuit Clerk.

WE Are authorized to announce A. T. CARUTHERS as a candidate for re election to the office of Circuit Clerk of Marshall County.

For Assessor.

WE are authorised to announce THOMAS T KOKN as a candidate for election to the office of Assessor of Marshall County. Election in November next.

For Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. FOGG as a candidate for Treasurer of Marshall county, at the election in November next.

WE are authorised to announce GEORGE THOMPSON as a candidate for Treasurer of Marshall County.

NEW MUSIC! NEW MUSIC!!

JUST Received from Philadelphia, a large and beautiful assortment of new music, consisting of the following pieces:

Jenny Lind's Bird song; the Bride; Be Watchful and Beware; the Cradle song, by W. V. Wallace: Flag of our Union, by ditto.; the Union Forever, by ditto.; The National Union, do.; E Pluribus Unum, by ditto.;

Hearts and Homes; Lays of the Night; Hope and the Rose; The Pensive Thought; Grave of Bonaparte; Thou hast wounded the Spirit that loved Thee; Sweet Island Home; Smiles and Kind Words; the Mountain Daisey; Ben Bolt; Napoletaine; I am dreaming of Thee; Gentle Words and Gentle Thoughts; Selections from Opera of the Fairy Isle; Selections from the Opera of the La Fille du Regiment; Crown of Roses Waltz; United States Grand March; Lilly of the Valley; La Bouguitiere; Les Mignonettes; Waltzes from the Preplette; Fugitive Waltzes; L'a Melancholie, by Walker; Emerald Grand March; Escambia; Egeria Natalie Le Brindish; Le Feu; Ben Bolt; Mermaid Polka; Coquette; Sea Serpent; Ben Bolt; Buena Vista; Syren; Flirtation; Gypsey Girl; Les Crochettes The Terpsichora; Swedish Star; Tom Thumb; Barnum; Lilly Polka; Bracelet; The Monklands; Helen; Pride; Tip-top; Rosetta Postillion; La Victore Triumphal March; California March; Natalie Polka Quick step; City Guard Quick step;

Nocturne, by Walker;
" " Reiseiger;
" " Dryshock;
Nocturne, " Cramer;
Brilliant variations to E Pluribus Unum;
" " Ben Bolt;
" " We stood beside the Window, &c. &c. &c.

Besides a large assortment of GUITAR Music, Instruction Books, Violin and Guitar strings, and every article in the Music line. Dealers and schools supplied at the lowest wholesale terms.

All music, &c., sold at Philadelphia prices. Orders from the distance promptly attended to.

For sale at LOUD'S PIANO ROOM.
August 15th, 1851. no 17-tf.

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.

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.

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

PIANOS.

JUST Received from the celebrated manufactory of THOMAS LOUD, Philadelphia, three of these choice instruments.

No. 3298, a handsome Rosewood case, finished with round corners, upper and lower O Gee Fillet, (new style of case) O Gee octagon legs, 7 octaves fram c to c; of great power; clear and brilliant in tone.

No. 3299, same scale and style of case; of rich, mellow tone, yet great power.

No. 3305, Rosewood case, rounded corners, with plain octagon taper legs; 6½ octaves; of full, rich tone.

The above instruments are all of a new scale, iron Frame, and patent grand action, finished with all the modern improvements.

As the reputation of these instruments is so well known, it is useless to speak of their superiority.—They will be sold at their lowest eastern prices and guarantied in every respect.

Martin's Guitars, direct from the Manufactory, and Prince's Melodeons, of 4 to 4½ and 5 octaves; Piano stools and covers of all kinds

All the New Music received as soon as published.

All for sale at LOUD'S PIANO ROOM, over Johnson & Carey's store, south side of the Square. aug. 15, '51.—17-tf.

FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISSISSIPPI.

The Fall Session opens on the Second Wednesday in September, and continues Twenty-one Weeks.

Faculty.

REV. S. G. STARKS, A. M.—President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity.

D. B. JOHNSON, A. M.—Professor of Mathematics, Astronomy and Natural Philosophy.

C. BECKWITH, A. B.—Professor of Ancient Languages, Practical Chemistry and Geology.

.....Professor of French Language, Drawing and Painting.

.....Adjunct Professor of Mathematics and English Literature.

H. CARSTENSEN—Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

MRS. C. C. STARKS—Governess.

.....Teacher in Natural Science, Ancient and Modern History.

.....Teacher in Modern Languages and Ornamental Branches.

.....Teacher in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

MISS S. BRIDGES—Teacher in Instrumental and Vocal Music.

MISS M. M. JOHNSON—Principal in Preparatory Department.

Rates of Charges.

PER SESSION OF TWENTY ONE WEEKS.

Preparatory Department,	$12 00
Collegiate,	20 00
Music on Piano or Guita,	25 00
Use of Piano for practicing,	5 00
French or Italian,	12 00
Drawing and Painting,	12 00
Ornamental Needle-work	10 00
Incidental Tax,	1 00
Diploma at Graduation,	5 00
Boarding, including fuel and lights,	50 00

The payment of one half the Board and Tuition in advance, the balance at the close of the Session.

Books and Stationary.

All the Text Books used in the College can be obtained from the principal Merchants in the town, and on as good terms as any where in the South-west; and, as students on entering the College, have their books assigned them by the Faculty, it is advisable that the purchase of new books be deferred until after a selection shall be made, as it will save the expense of new purchases and the difficulty of exchange

Terms of Admission.

1. Students are received at any time durig the Session, yet it is *greatly desired* that those who contemplate entering the College should do so at as early a period in the Session as possible, in order to prevent any confusion in the classes which they may enter, or bring embarrassment upon themselves by an unequal beginning with others.

2. Those admitted as members of the College are required at the time of matriculation to subscribe to all the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, pledging themselves, at the same time, to a strict and faithful compliance with the same, so long as they remain connected with the College.

3. Those who enter the Institution at any considerable time after the opening of the Session, will only be charged from and after the date of entrance; but, in no instance, will deductions be made for absence from the College until the close of the Session, except in cases protracted sickness.

Course of Lectures.

In order to fix more permanently in the mind the great fundamental laws of the various sciences taught in the College a regular course of Lectures, for the future, will be delivered by the different Professors before their repective classes, accompanied with familiar illustrations and practical experiments on the apparatus, in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

APPARATUS.

Convinced that progress in the study of the various branches of science is proportionate to the facilities employed in imparting a knowledge of such sciences by clear illustrations and demonstrations—a splendid Philosophical, Chemical, and Astronomical Apparatus has been purchased, and is now in the College, from the celebrated importing and manufacturing establishment of Chamberlain & Ritchie. The machines and instruments will compare well in size and quality, with those in our best colleges.—Our limits will not admit of a full description, but we must refer to a few.

The Air Pump is of the most approved modern construction, and accurate in its working qualities, freezing water by its own evaporation in a few seconds; some fifty instruments accompany the Pump, enabling the operator to make a very full and striking course of experiments.

The Electric Machine is large and powerful, working in connection with about fifty well adapted accompaniments.

The Chemical department is also full, having large cylyndrical gasometers, with compound blowpipe, showing the Drummond light, &c.; more than forty instruments all adapted to this branch of Science.

The Galvanic apparatus is complete, embracing the Magnetic Telegraph, Magnito Electric Machine, Electro Magnetic Engine,. The Magic Lantern has a full assortment of fine revolving Astronomical Diagrams illustrative of the Solar System, Tydes, Seasons, &c.

A Telescope of high power and finish adds to the attraction and usefulness of the Astronomical apparatus.

A Microscope of deep power—a large pair of high mounted Globes—models of the eye—Geological specimens—a full set of Mechanical Powers—a model Steam Engine, &c., &c. contribute to the completeness of the Apparatus.

Instruments of Music.

The College is amply supplied with Instruments. There are eight Pianos already in the Institution, and the majority of them new, and of the latest and most improved style—iron frames, and patent grand action; from the celebrated Manufactory of Messrs. Loud & Co., Philadelphia.

Harps, Guitars and Melodeons, will be furnished as occasion may require.

Cabinet of Minerals.

The College is supplied with a respectable Cabinet of Minerals, consisting of several hundred of the most splendid Geological Specimens, and to these additions will be made annually, as Science shall make her discoveries.

Miscellaneous Regulations.

1. In order to prevent any needless expenditure in dress or otherwise, no one boarding in the College will be allowed to visit any place of trade or amusement, without permission from the Governess—attended by a member of the Faculty, or a near relative—nor to send, or cause to be sent, orders for any article whatsoever, without first having the consent of the Governess, with her name stamped on the order.

2. Those living at a distance, who may at any time give permission to their daughters or wards to purchase articles of dress, are requested to give due notice of such permission to the Governess, in order that her course may be marked with consistency and impartiality towards all.

3. No regular, or prescribed uniform is adopted in the college—yet, those who furnish their daughters or wards with articles of dress, previous to their entering the Institution, are requested to purchase such articles only