The Palladium.

THE CALIFORNIA CONVENTION.

In looking over the official Journal of the proceedings of the Convention which assembled in California on Saturday the first day of September 1849, to form a State Constitution, we ascertain that the Convention was an appendix attached to the Journal we are informed where they were born and how long each one had resided in California before he enrolled his name as a delegate in the Convention.

Several of them had been in that country and twelve months. There were only seven Californians in the Convention. The proposition that:

"Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State."

was introduced by Mr. Shannon, an Irishman, who went from New York to California. By classifying the members according to their places of Nativity we find they were from different States and countries as follows:

From New York, eleven; California, seven; Maryland, five; Ohio, three; Virginia, three; Kentucky, three; Massachusetts, two; Pennsylvania, one; Connecticut one; Missouri, one; Maine, one; New Jersey, one; Vermont, one; Florida, one; Tennessee, one; Rhode Island, one; Switzerland one; France one; Scotland, one; Ireland, one; Spain, one.

The Proclamation of Gen. Riley issued on the third day of June 1849, authorized the election of only thirty-seven delegates to the Convention, and specified the Districts and the number to be elected in each; yet, it appears that eleven additional individuals, without the slightest legal authority, presented themselves to the Convention and were allowed to take their seats as members thereof. This meager assembly composed chiefly of adventurers from foreign countries and different States of the Union, possessing no permanent interest in California, adopted a constitution which prohibits the introduction of slave labor into California. The superficial area of the State, according to the boundaries prescribed in her constitution is 155,550 square miles, exclusive of the islands adjacent to her coast.

The election for delegates to the convention was held on the first of August 1849. At that time, according to a memorial presented to Congress on the 12th of March 1850, by William M. Gwin, John C. Fremont, George W. Wright, and Edward Gilbert, Senators and Representatives, elect, from California; the population of that Territory, exclusive of Indians and Africans, is supposed to have been on the first day of January 1849, as follows:

Californians	13,000
Americans	8,000
Foreigners	5,000
From that time down to the 11th April 1849, (they say) the arrivals by sea at the different ports is *believed* to have exceeded	6,000
And the arrivals by land from Sonora, Mexico, is estimated at	2,000
That according to a statistical table, compiled from the records of the Harbor Master's office, at Sanfrancisco, there arrived in April, May and June of Foreigners and Americans	5,866
In July	3,614
Making a total population of only	43,500

at the time of holding the election for delegates to the Convention. This shows that, at the time of electing the Convention, California contained but a small fraction over *half* sentative in Congress—the ratio in the States being 70,680 for each member. But notwithstanding this important fact, it was admitted into the Union with two representatives and two Senators.

In the face of such evidence as this, and much more of a similar character contained in the official papers laid before Congress, the Foote-Union party are contending that the admission of California was constitutional, and not aggressive or fraudulent; and are now soliciting the people of Mississippi to *ratify* and APPROVE the usurpation by electing the men who sanction and defend it.

But, we believe they solicit in vain, and that the free and independent voters, will, in due time, place upon them the brand of reprobation.

We annex below,

A List of the Members

Of the California Convention—showing the place of their nativity and how long they had resided in California.

	Names.	Where born.	Resident in Cal.
1	Joseph Aram,	N. York,	3 years.
2	Elam Brown,	"	3 "
3	Winfield S. Sherwood,	"	4 months
4	H. W. Halleck	"	3 years
5	E. O. Crosby,	"	7 months
6	Kimble H. Dimmick,	"	3 years.
7	Rodman M. Price,	"	4 "
8	Henry A. Tefft,	"	4 months
9	Benj. S. Lippincott,	"	3½ years
10	A. J. Ellis,	"	2½ "
11	Edward Gilbert,	"	2½ "
12	M. G. Vallejo,	California,	All his life
13	Man'l. Dominguez,	"	"
14	Antonio M. Pico,	"	"
15	Jacinto Rodriguez,	"	"
16	Jose Anto. Carrillo,	"	"
17	P. N de la Guerra,	"	"
18	J. M. Covarrubias,	"	"
19	J. D. Hope,	Maryland,	3 years
20	J. McH. Hollingsworth,	"	3 "
21	Joseph Hobson,	"	5 months
22	Pacificus Ord,	"	8 "
23	W. M. Stewart,	"	12 "
24	L. W. Hastings,	Ohio,	6 years
25	John McDougal,	"	7 months
26	O. M. Wozencraft,	"	4 "
27	Ch. T. Botts,	Virginia,	16 "
28	J. W. Walker,	"	13 "
29	Henry Hill,	"	17 "
30	M. M. McCarver,	Kentucky,	12 "
31	J. M. Jones,	"	4 "
32	R. Semple,	"	5 years
33	Thos. O. Larkin,	Massachusetts,	16 years
34	Abel Stearns,	"	20 "
35	Jacob R. Snyder,	Pennsylvania,	4 "
36	Julian Hanks,	Connecticut,	10 "
37	Lewis Dent,	Missouri,	3 "
38	Stephen C. Foster,	Maine,	3 "
39	Thos. L. Vermule,	New Jersey,	3 "
40	Myron Norton,	Vermont,	12 months
41	W. M. Stuart,	Florida,	12 "
42	Wm. M. Gwin,	Tennessee,	4 "
43	Francis J. Lippit,	Rhode Island,	2 yrs 7 mos
44	J. A. Sutter,	Switzerland,	10 years
45	Pedro Sansevaine,	France,	11 "
46	Hugo Reid,	Scotland,	16 "
47	W. E. Shannon,	Ireland,	3 "
48	Miguel de Pedrorena,	Spain,	12 "

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 CODE 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.

The Democratic State Rights Convention which assembled at the City of Jackson, on the sixteenth day of June 1851, nominated by *acclamation*, GENERAL JOHN A. QUITMAN, for Governor of the State of Mississippi; and *unanimously* adopted the following,

Resolutions.

1. *Resolved*. That the Convention representing the Democratic State Rights party of Mississippi re-affirms the following truths announced and policy indicated by the Convention called by the people of the State of Mississippi, in which the two political parties of the State were equally represented, and which assembled in the city of Jackson on the second Monday of October 1849.

2. 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.

3. That 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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 slaveholding 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.

7. That the Legislature is hereby requested to pass such laws as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens to the new territories of the United States.

8. That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidences 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; that a convention of the Southern States having been held in accordance with the above recommendation at Nashville in June 1850, we sanction and approve the resolutions of that body.

9. 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 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.

10. *Resolved*, That by the action of the last Congress, the measures miscalled a compromise, the positions of the 2d and 3d and 4th resolutions above recited have been met, and the constitutional rights therein declared, have been violated.

11. *Resolved*, That in accordance with the 10th resolution of the series above recited, a convention of the State has been called, and that we rely confidently on said convention justly to estimate the wrongs we have suffered and to indicate the mode and measure of redress.

12. That this convention declares that it regards the admission of California as a State into the Union, as the enactment of the *Wilmot Proviso in another form*," as is set forth in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1850.

His Excellency,

JNO. A. QUITMAN, Governor, &c.

SIR: We the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to address you, and through you, our common constituents, that we have a well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union, during the present session of Congress. The President earnestly recommends it, and we cannot be mistaken, in supposing that a majority of both Houses of Congress will be found to vote for it. Our individual positions have undergone no change. We regard the proposition to admit California as a State, under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the Wilmot Proviso in another form. But separated, as we are from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them as to their views on the new phase of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the people and the legislature, that California will most likely obtain admission into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of slavery—and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such expression of opinion by the legislature, the Governor, and if practicable by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course which Mississippi will deem it her duty to pursue in this emergency.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv'ts.

[Signed,] JEFF. DAVIS,
HENRY S. FOOTE.
JACOB THOMPSON,
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
WM. McWILLIE,
A. G. BROWN.

13. That this convention disapproves of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the Compromise, and declare their strong and unequivacal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California as a State; the division of the State of Texas, and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as an evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States, to destroy their equality in the Union, and place the Government for all time to come under the control of a fanatical and sectional majority.

14. That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in Congress for forcing these measures upon us, and we are wanting in language to express our condemnation of the Southern Senator or Representative, who voted for the admission of California, the division of Texas, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.

15. *Resolved*, That the advocates of State Rights are the true friends of the South, and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever; but whilst we assert the right, we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative; and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstanes, would de inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this Convention.

16. *Resolved*, That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the Constitution and of the Rights and honor of the South, of whatever party name, are now united in a common cause and can act together with cordiality and sincerity.

Resolved, That to Jefferson Davis, A. G. Brown, Wm McWillie, Jacob Thompson and W. S. Featherston, the members of this convention tender their most heartfelt gratitude for their untiring efforts in behalf of the rights of the South, in the Congress of the U. States.

Gen'l J. A. Quitman having finished his speech; and the President of the Convention having returned his unfeigned thanks for the honor which had been conferred on him, on motion the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES WHITFIELD, Pres't.

FELIX LABAUVE, M. D. HAYNES, G. S. McMILLAN, } Secretaries.

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

PALLADIUM JOB OFFICE.

We take the liberty now at the opening o

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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 wor .Comeand tryus.

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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.

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 constsuction, 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 accompantments.

The Chemical department is also full, having large cylyndrical gasometers, with compound blowpipe, showing the Drummond light, &c.; more than forty instrumentr are 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.

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, as are of a plain and substantial quality, as no young lady will be indulged in any extravagance whatever in the school room.

4. The college edifice is sufficiently large to accommodate seventy-five or eighty boarders—giving ample room to each. Boarding can also be obtained in the most respectable families in town. Those living out of the college are expected to submit to all the rules and regulations of the Institution; governing those who live in the college.

5. Each young lady boarding at the college will be required to have a blank book in which shall be kept a correct account of every article of dress, books, stationery, etc., purchased, and to exhibit the same to the Governess once a month in due form and order.

6. As it is desirable to obtain a high moral as well as intellectual state of mind—a taste for the true and substantial—and as much of the light literature of the age has a tendency to pervert the moral feelings and enfeeble the intellect—no one will be allowed to keep or read works of fiction or romance whilst connected with the college.

7. The young ladies boarding in the college will furnish their own toilets and towels; they will also be held responsible for the repairing of all damages done to the furniture in their rooms, or the same will be charged on their bills at the close of the session.

8. All letters must be pre-paid and directed to the care of the Governess;—this will not only save expense, but save the Principal much trouble and no little loss.

Graduation.

Three years will be sufficient for the completion of the English course—that of the Preparatory having been thoroughly studied—but advancement in all cases from one class to another; will depend on the progress made by the student.

Parents or Guardians, who do not wish their daughters or wards to study the regular Collegiate course with a view to graduation will be at liberty to select such branches as they please, and be assured, that the same care and attention will be bestowed, as if the entire course were pursued.

Diplomas will be given to those young ladies, who shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the full course of English studies; and others, indicating a higher grade of scholarship, to those who shall have passed a satisfactory examination in the Italian, French, Latin, or Greek, in addition to the English.

Statements and Reports.

1. As the principle object contemplated in the establishment of the college was to build up an Institution worthy of the confidence and patronage of the great and generous South—affording every facility for the mental and moral improvement of those committed to its charge. which could even be hoped for elsewhere—and as such an object can only be realized by a prompt and hearty co-operation with the Faculty, on the part of the Parents and Students, it is expected that no one will apply for admission who does not intend a strict conformity to the rules.

2. Daily reports are made out by the Teachers and given in at the close of the evening sessions, embracing the general deportment, together with the progress of each young lady in her class; and from these, monthly reports will be made and sent to each patron of the institution.

3. Believing that the more simple and elementary branches of a sound and thorough education are too often overlooked in institutions generally, the Faculty have determined to spend a portion of every Friday in giving practical lessons in Orthography, Penmanship, and Elocution, to all the classes in the college.

4. On reviewing the past history of the College—the unparalleled success which has attended its efforts—the number and character of its patrons—the high mental and moral endowments of those who have crowded its halls—the general peace and harmony which has prevailed—and the almost uninterrupted health which has been enjoyed, both by teachers and scholars—we cannot but express our sincere gratitude to that gracious and ever watchful Providence, which has crowned with such signal success the onward march of the Institution.

Holly Springs, Aug. 15, 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.

CARSON LODGE, M. M.

W. A. P. JONES, W. M. JAMES ANDERSON, S. W.
SAMUEL WELLS, J. W. JOHN BRANDON, Treasurer.
DR. ROBINSON, SEC'Y. C. B. SHELTON, S. D.
JOHN CURTIS, J. D. R. CARSON, S. & T.

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. PICKENS, 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.

JAS. R. PARSONS, W. P. W. R. ADAMS, W. A
WM. F. FYFFE, R. S. C. T. FURR, A. R. S.
WM. J. HOGAN, F. S. JAS. H. KING, TREAS.
E. TIDWELL, C. WM. A. TUCKER, A C
GEORGE ADAMS, I. S. JAS. GARDNER, O. S.
R. S. STITH, P. W. P.

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.

ELECTION NOTICE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of election to me, directed by the Governor of the State of Mississippi, I will cause the polls to be opened at the different precincts in the county of Marshall on the first Monday, and day following in the month of September 1851, for the purpose of electing delegates to a *Convention of the people of the State of Mississippi*. Said election to be managed and conducted in the same manner, and according to the same rules and regulations as are prescribed by law, for electing members for the Legislature.

GEORGE H. MOSELEY,
Sheriff of Marshall County.

August 8th 1851.

JOHN T. STRATTON. J. H. GOODLETT. E. MCDAVITT.

STRATTON, GOODLETT & M'DAVITT.

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

NO. 70, FRONT ROW,

Memphis, Tenn.

N. B.—Cash advances made on cotton and other produce for storage or shipment.

August 15th, 1851. No. 17.-6m.

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

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.

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

New Music! New Music!! New Music!!!

Just Received,

SENTIMENTAL Waltz, by Miss Emily L. Loud,
Koh-I-Noor, or Mountain of Light Waltz, ditto.;
New Orleans Polka, by Miss Emily L. Loud;
Marche Orientale, " " " "
La-Chasse, " Thomas Loud.

For Sale at LOUD'S PIANO ROOM.

August 15th, 1851. 17-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

☞ 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.

THE FEMALE SEMINARY

OF THE

"Cold Water Baptist Association."

SITUATED AT CHULAHOMA,

Marshall County, Miss.

Rates of Tuition and Boarding.

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