☞ The following, says the Louisville Journal, we believe, was first published in the Dublin Nation. No matter when and where published, the sentiments are divine. We can say, as the enthusiastic parson did after uttering an eloquent harangue: "My brethren, if these sentiments are not in the Bible, they ought to be." Some of our own countrymen have been shot down like felons in a strange land, where they had periled their lives in the cause of freedom. But what if they have so perished—

"The fittest place where man can die"
"Is where he dies for man:"

The Place Where Men Should Die.

How little recks it where men die,
When once the moment's past,
In which the dim and glazing eye,
Has looked on earth its last;
Whether beneath the sculptured urn
The coffined form shall rest,
Or in its nakedness, return
Back to its mother's breast.

Death is acommon friend or foe,
As different men may hold,
And at its summons each must go—
The timid and the bold;
But when the spiri., free and warm,
Deserts it, as it must,
What matters where the lifeless form
Dissolves again to dust.

'Twere sweet, indeed, to close our eyes
With those we cherish near,
And wafted upwards by their sighs,
Soar to some calmer sphere;
But whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The noblest place where man can die,
Is where he dies for man.

From the New York Express.

The Methodist Book Concern Case.

We have before us Mr. Sutton's full, complete, nay, we may add, *perfect* Report of the Methodist Book Concern trial, before Judges Nelson and Betts, in which the lawyers were Messrs. Lord, Choate, Wood, and Johnson as speakers, with others to aid. There are 572 pages of it, and Mr. Sutton, the Reporter, has done the work with his usual, but yet with uncommon ability.

This is the first time we have ever been able to get at the facts in this case; and they show how easy a Union is dissolved, and how difficult the business of "saving a Union" is, so that we ask the attention of our readers to a brief abstract of them.

The subject of this controversy is the "Book Concern" in New York city. A fund of about $650,000 has accumulated from the profits in printing books for the Methodist Church, for a fair share of which the Methodist Eiscopal Church *South* now sues. In 1844, in this city, very quietly, then, and to the knowledge of very few out of the pale of the Methodist Society, the Methodist Episcopal Church, which had acted as one body from the days of Wesley, its founder, was rent in twain. The Northern Abolitionists created so much excitement and feeling in the Church, there and here, that two cases of slavery in the Church were forced upon the attention of the General Methodist Conference; one, that of Harding, preacher in Maryland; and the other, that of Bishop Andrew, of Georgia. Rev. Mr. Harding married a Miss Swan, in Maryland, who, at the time of her marriage, was entitled to some slaves; but in Maryland no person can manumit a slave, and a husband has no other or further right to his wife's slaves than their labor, while he lives. By a vote of 111 to 53, indirectly, however, but practically, Mr. Harding was suspended from the ministry by the General Conference held in New York, for being a slaveholder. Bishop Andrew's case he himself states thus:

"*To the Committee on Episcopacy:*

Dear Brethren.—In reply to your inquiry, I submit the following statement of all the facts bearing on my connexion with slavery. Several years since, an old lady of Augusta, Georgia, bequeathed to me a mulatto girl, in trust that I should take care of her until she should be nineteen years of age; that with her consent I should then send her to Liberia; and that in case of her refusal I should keep her, and make her as free as the laws of the State of Georgia would permit. When the time arrived, she refused to go to Liberia, and on her own choice remains legally my slave, although I derive no pecuniary profit from her. She continues to live in her own house, on my lot; and has been, and is at present, at perfect liberty to go to a free State at her pleasure; but the laws of the State will not permit her emancipation, nor admit such a deed of emancipation to record, and she refuses to leave the State. In her case, therefore, I have been made a slaveholder legally, but not with my own consent.

"2dly. About five years since, the mother of my former wife left to her daughter, not to me, a negro boy; and as my wife died without a will, more than two years since, by the laws of the State he becomes legally my property. In this case, as in the former, not emancipationable in the State; but he shall be at liberty to leave the State whenever I shall be satisfied that he is prepared to provide for himself, or I can have sufficient security that he will be protected and provided for in the place to which he may go.

"3dly. In the month of January last I married my present wife, she being at the time possessed of slaves, inherited from her former husband's estate, and belonging to her. Shortly after my marriage, being unwilling to become their owner, regarding them as strictly hers, and the law not permitting their emancipation, I secured them to her by a deed of trust.

"It will be obvious to you, from the above statement of facts, that I have neither bought nor sold a slave; that in the only two instances in which I am legally a slave-holder, emancipation is impracticable. As to the servants owned by my wife, I have no legal responsibility in the premises, nor could my wife emancipate them if she desired to do so. I have thus plainly stated all the facts in the case, and submit the statement for the consideration of the General Conference.

Yours, respectfully,
James O. Andrew."

The General Conference, holding their sessions in this city in 1844, discussed this matter for several days, with great ability and intense feeling; but finally (ayes 110, noes 68) the following Preamble and Resolution passed:

"Whereas, the Discipline of our Church forbids the doing of anything calculated to destroy our itinerant general superintendency, and whereas Bishop Andrew has become connected with slavery by marriage and otherwise, and this act having drawn after circumstances which, in the estimation of the General Conference, will greatly embarrass the exercise of his office as an itinerant general superintendent, if not in some places entirely prevent it: therefore.

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this General Conference that he desist from the exercise of his office so long as this impediment remains."

This action and these votes led to the unhappy sectional division of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Southern Methodists said, Methodism South could not exist under such a vote, and that if they attempted to exist under it, they should not only be put down, but that it shut them out from all preaching to or teaching of the Methodist slaves, of whom there were a million under their pastoral care. The Northern Methodists then, as it seems to us, but of this there is dispute, agreed to the separation of the Church into two sectional divisons. A plan of division was agreed upon, (too long to copy) and adopted, one item in which was a recommendation to all the annual conferences (two-thirds voting) to give the Southern Church a fair share of the "Book Concern." The annual conferences took a vote on that, but, though a large majority aye, there were not two-thirds. Hence this result.

Meanwhile, or soon after the General Conference in 1844, the Methodist Church South organized on the old basis, and the Southern Bishops acted as Bishops of that Church. The Northern Church, however, contend that they did not separate according to the plan of division; that, in that fact, they are *separatists—sectionalists;* that they have organized a *new* Church; and that, if the plan of division in 1844 had been truly carried out, the General Conference had no constitutional power to make a plan, and therefore the Church South ought not to have a share of the Book Concern.

The Lawyers' arguments are long; the protests and the counter protests of the Clergy very able; the facts numerous and weighty, beyond our power to compress, even, for a newspaper, in a way to be understood completely.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chuch was organized in this country in 1784, it seems, by Bishops sent out from England, on that Abolition basis, even; but the methodists of this country soon found they could not extend their Church on that basis, and it was quietly dropped, or compromised by agreeing to consider slavery an evil, but tolerating, nevertheless, the holding of slaves by traveling preachers in States where slaves could not be manumitted. The Church went harmoniously on, under these regulations, till 1840 and '44, when Abolitionism broke out, and passed the votes we have quoted in the cases of Rev. Mr. Harding and Bishop Andrew. These votes threw the Southern Methodists into a fever. They broke the old toleration and the old discipline of the Church, they argued; they established new Laws; they condemned Bishop Andrew without a trial, and doomed every Southern Methodist to degradation. Hence this separation, or secession, as the Northern Methodists contend, but this re-organization by agreement, as the Southern Methodists explain. If they were schismatics, separatists, the South has no legal right to the fund, it is admitted; but, as they contend that they are the same old Church, on the old Southern (compromise) platform, they demand in Law and Equity a division of the property. The question thus becomes a nice one as to facts, and as to the Law, ecclesiastical and common.

We wish every statesman in this country could and would read this book of Mr. Sutton's, to show how easy it was to break up a great Church Union, that had endured since the peace of 1783; what really unimportant causes brought it about in 1844, and how little noise, it then made; but to reflect, however, that this division of this great Methodist Union is now one of the greatest perils this Union of the States has yet to encounter. This very suit is breeding a world of bad blood among the thousands and tens of thousands, North and South, of this powerful domination. Its settlement is to breed yet more. The God of the Methodist South must, in the estimation of each section, be a very different Being. The Northern Methodist must look upon his Southern brother as a criminal, in the bonds of sin, and the Southern Methodist cannot love his brother, who thus judges so harshly of him. The suit has been conducted in the best of temper, argued with kindness and affection, even; but there is so much deep feeling in it that the Lawyers, or Referees, and the Judges, have in vain tried to settle it amicably, and it now awaits only the stern decision of the Law. Whichever way it is decided, there will be a fermentation in the Church.

The Union Saved—Is the South Safe!

The Mississippi Election.

For delegates to a convention to take into consideration the Compromise legislation of the last Congress, has resulted, as in Georgia, in the return of a Union Convention. We are not disappointed, for we never expect any thing else. Georgia (our "Empire State" as the Yankees call it in derision) set the ezample of submission, and the example has been contagious. Mississippi has therefore, decided to acquiesce in the compromise. This is one thing—but it is *another* thing to *approve* of the compromise, and to *reward* the Southern Traitors who helped to make the net-work of fraud and injustice.—*Columbus Times.*

A Negro Emissary Caught.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 10th inst. gives the following account of a negro arrested in that place:

He is about forty-two years of age, and says his name is John, and that he belongs to Alex. Shaw, of Marshall county, Miss. He is five feet ten inches high, and of light complexion; he would pass for a dark skin white man.

For a long time, we learn, he passed to and fro unmolested—no one suspecting him to be a negro—until finally it was discovered, from conversations between the slaves, that he was tampering with them. He pretended to be a fortune teller; told the fortunes of many of the slaves to the effect that they were to be free in a short time. He told them that the Queen of England had just passed all through this country, and that she had made a decree that they were all to be free by Christmas! He made repeated efforts to induce them to go with him to a free State, and is said to have exhibited a large roll of bank bills as an evidence of his ability to convey them safely off.

When his conduct reached the ears of the masters, in order to test the truth of the statements of the first, we learn that a number of slaves on different plantations were called up, separate and apart from each other, so that one could not know what was wanted with the other, and that all told the same tale with little or no deviation, proving conclusively the truth of their statements. Steps were then taken to arrest him, but when search was made he could not be found. It was but a few days after these revelations that he was arrested by the marshal, Mr. Coleman, in this city. When arrested he claimed to be free.

He was represented by the negroes in Lowndes to be armed with pistols and bowie-knives; but when arrested in this city he had nothing of the kind in his possession. Neither did he have any money about him.

He says he has been runaway about three years. From his actions in Lowndes, doubtless he has spent sometime in the free States, and has been sent hither on a mission to assist in the business of enticing slaves to leave the service of their masters and accompany white emissaries to the free States. That he had, when among the negroes of Lowndes, a considerable roll of bank bills, there is little doubt, and was armed as stated; for when Col. McGinny spoke of lying in watch for him, one of his negroes, a trusty and devoted servant, begged him to desist from the attempt alone, avowing that his life would be in danger.

From the statements of these negroes in Lowndes, he was frequently in this city and was conversant with most of the intelligent slaves of the city and vicinity.

Taking these revelations in connection with McCoy, the itinerant clock mender, it looks as though a screw was loose in our community. A little investigation might bring to light many revelations to the interest and safety of our people.

Dissolve the Union.

Our attention has been called to a very curious piece of history relating to the threat of the dissolution of the Union. It is an old cry, not without profit to those who have used it. It was first heard in the Congres of 1774. The student of history who examines the non-importation & the non-exportation agreement of that Congress, will be struck by a singular exception in the non-exportation article. The agreement itself was designed to secure a redress to American grievances from the government of Great Britain, by a suspension of commercial intercourse. The non-exportation article bound the colonies and the people not export any American commodity to Great Britian, Ireland, or the West Indies, with this remarkable qualification, "except rice, to Europe." How came this exception there? The staple of South Carolina in that first Congress, when the struggle with Great Britian was impendeng, and union was all important to its successful issue, threatened to *withdraw from the Congress, and break up the Association, unless South Carolina could be permitted to export rice and indigo.* This proceeding occasioned a suspension of business of the Congress for two or three days. Finally it was determined to complete the association without conceding the S. Carolina demand, and thereupon her delegates, except one, withdraw. They were invited to return, and a compromise was proposed, to allow the exportation of rice, but not of indigo. I have consulted Pitkin's Statistics, and I find that the export of rice, in 1770, was about 160,000 barrels value $1.530,000. I find no mention of indigo. The compromise was agreed to, and the words "except rice to Europe," added to the non-exportation article.—This was the first utterance of the disunion cry, and this was its first result.—*Phil. Sat. Post, July 12.*

Mormonism.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing from Nauvoo, states that Mormonism at this day is as different, and distinct from anything which the prophet Smith ever taught or ordained as Mahometanism is different from Christianity. The sect is already split into seven different bodies, each repudiating the other. These are as follows: Bigdonites, who are the simon-pure of the sect, are scattered through the land; Brighamites, usurpers, occupying the valleys of Utah; Strangites, at Force, Beaver Island, Lake Michigan; Hydites, squatters on the unsurveyed public lands in western Iowa—Kainsville their headquarters; Cutlerites, settled on Silver creek, Mills county, Iowa; Brewsterites, at Sorocco, New Mexico; Bishopites, at Kirkland, Lake county, Ohio. The Strangites, Brewsterites, and Bishopites, are new lights; the Cutlerites are reformers; and the Hydeites are the whig branch of the usurpers of the government of the church after the assassination of the Prophet Smith.

The Precious Pearl.

Religion in the female secures all her interests. It graces her character, promotes her peace, endears her friendship, secures esteem and adds a dignity and worth incribable to all her deeds. How pleasant when the absent husband can think of home, and reflect that angels watch the place! When about to leave her a widow, how consoling, if her character is such that she can lean on the widow's God, and put her children under the guardianship of Him, who is the father of the fatherless!—Then he quits the world calm and happy, supported by the hope that he shall meet them all in Heaven.

ST. THOMAS' HALL,

Holly Springs, Marshall Co., Mississippi.

REV. CHAUNCEY COLTON, D. D.,
Principal and Instructor in Languages, History, Rhetoric, and Oratory.

REV. L. WILSON DAVIS, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics; and Assistant Instructor in Languages and English Literature.

(AIDED BY SUCH ASSISTANTS AS THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS MAY REQUIRE.)

THE Board of Trustees of this Institution have, with entire unanimity, appointed the Rev. C. COLTON, D. D., Principal and Rector, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of H. Whitehorne, Esq. Dr. Colton has signified his acceptance, and is expected to take up his residence at the Hall about the First of September, and to open the Institution on the First of October. Professor DAVIS, who has discharged with eminent ability, the duties of Professor of Languages at Kemper College, Mo., and Kenyon College, Ohio, and who excels equally in Mathematics, is also expected to enter upon his duties at the opening of the Session. The high reputation this Institution has earned and enjoyed under the successive administration of Drs. Hawks and Page, and the late Principal, Mr. Whitehorne, will, we are confident, be fully sustained under the conduct and management of its present Rector. The prominent positions Dr. C. has held in College and Theological education, and his long experience in the education of boys and young men of the South, are pledges of the most undoubted character, of his eminent qualifications and ability to conduct, wisely and efficiently, all the departments, both of the government and instruction, of St. Thomas' Hall.

REFERENCE

May be had to Bishops Greene, of Mississippi, Coms, of Alabama, Otey, of Tennessee, and McIlvaine, of Ohio, and to Professor Bledsoe, of the University of Mississippi;—the Board having from them the amplest testimonials of Dr. C's qualifications as a practical and successful educator. Reference is also made to the President of the University of Mississippi, Oxford, A. B. Longstreet, L. L. D.; and to Professors Millington and Waddel, of the same Institution.

THE BOARDING DEPARTMENT

Is especially commended to parents. It is the design of Dr. Colton to limit the number of his boarding pupils to fifteen or twenty, and to make them at home as members of his family, with his own sons. Those parents from the State and the more distant parts of the South, who confide their sons to his care, may feel every assurance that they will place them in a well-ordered Christian home, and that every attention will be paid not only to their thorough educational training, but to their comfort and morals.

St. Thomas' Hall occupies a retired and delightful situation about a mile from Holly Springs. The buildings are commodious and convenient for educational uses, having been erected especially for those purposes. The grounds embrace twenty acres, about half of which, are devoted to the Campus or play grounds, affording ample scope for exercise and amusements.

In the admission of pupils, evidence will be expected, in a form satisfactory to the Rector, of the gentlemanly and honorable spirit and bearing of the applicant, of his disposition to avail himself of the advantages of education afforded, and of such docility and respect for the established order and regulations of the Institution, as may afford reasonable ground of expectation that his connection with the school will be honorable to himself and family.

Terms.

For Day Pupils.—*According to their classes, 60, 50, and 40 dollars per Annual Session.*
Payable at the commencement of each quarter Session

For Boarding Students.

Board, per month, ... $15,00
including home-care, lights, fuel, washing, &c.
Tuition, *per Annual Session, according to their classes,* ..... 40, 50 and 60 dollars.

Payable half yearly in advance.

Boarders are required to furnish sheets for narrow or single beds, pillow-cases and towels, distinctly marked with the name, and numbered.

The Annual Session

For the ensuing year, will commence on Wednesday the First day of October, and close on the last day of July. After the ensuing Session, the Institution will open on the fifteenth of September and close on the fifteenth of July.

Money,

Designed to meet the expenses of class-books, clothing, &c., must be deposited with the Rector, some officer of the Institution designated by him.

G. W. SILL, *President of the Board.*
CHARLES BONNER, *Secretary.*

N. B. Applications may be addressed until the first of September, to the Rev. G. W. Sill, after that time, to the Rev. Dr. Colton.
Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 15--'51-17--3m.

HOLLY SPRINGS
FEMALE INSTITUTE.
THE FALL SESSION OPENS
On the 3d 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 Refracting 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

THE FEMALE SEMINARY
OF THE
"Cold Water Bapist 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 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. Marry, Sec'y.
Chulahoma, May 30th, 1851--n6-6m.

General Collecting and Agency Office.

WM. H. FYFFE,

WILL promptly attend to collecting claims in Marshall and the adjoining counties in North Mississippi and West Tennessee.

Refer to
Col. T. J. Word, Rev. W. G. McGaughey,
Dr. L. Sawyer, T. A. Falconer.

☞ Office for the present, at the room adjoining Boswell's Daguereotype Gallery.

Holly Springs, May 2d, 1851.—no2-tf.

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, Cutery, 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 article:

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.

West Tennessee Mill-Stone Factory.

WM. BADGER,

Manufacturer of French Burr Mill-Stones and Plantation Mills; dealer in genuine Dutch Bolting Cloths, Plaster of Paris, Water Lime, Hoising Screws, Mill Iron of all kinds, Gin Segments, &c.,

THE above articles constantly on hand and warranted of superior quality. Factory on Exchange Square, east of Exchange Buildings, Memphis, Tenn.

W. H. FYFFE, Agent,
July 4, 1851—11-tf Holly Springs, Miss.

☞ Specimens of these Mills can be seen at my office in Holly Springs. W. H. F.

To Planters.

500 BUSHELS of New Seed Rye, for sale by GATES & WOOD,
No. 5, Front Row,
Sept 5-no20-4w. Memphis, Ten

GUM ELASTIC PACKING, For sale By 22-tf W. H. FYFFE.

Read this Article! Read!!

IT HAS been said by some one—who, God only knows—but some one has said it—that I had delared that I would not deal with or patronise any Union man. This is *an infamous and unqualified lie!* I am responsible.

sept19-tf. J. C. HOLLAND.

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 guaranteed 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

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.
A. B. Alexander, Secretary.

Carson Lodge, U. D.

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. Fuhr, 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.

MASONIC AND ODD-FELLOW INSTITUTE,
SALEM, MISSISSIPPI.

THE THIRD Session of this Institution will open on the second Monday in September.

Terms.

PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Reading and Spelling,	$ 7 00
Geography, Grammar, History, and Arithmetic,	10 00
Arithmetic Finished, and Higher English Branches,	15 00
Higher Mathematics, Greek and Latin....	20 00
French, Spanish, or German, [extra].....	10 00
Music—Piano or Guitar, [extra].....	25 00
[No charge for use of Instrument].	
Incidental tax,	1 00
Board, (in private families,) including washing, &c., per month,	8 00

Payments,

One half in advance; the balance at close of the session.

T. H. WOODSON,
Principal of the Female Department.
W. A. MOORE,
Principal of the Male Department.
August 29, 1851. no.13-3w.

CHALMERS INSTITUTE.

J. C. HACKELTON, A. B., } Principals.
JAS. L. HOOLE, A. B., }

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Monday, September 8th, 1851.

TUITION.

Primary Department	$15 00
Junior "	20 00
Senior "	25 00
French, Spanish, German, each	15 00
Book-Keeping,	10 00

Per Session of five months, to be paid, half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.—No deduction will be made excepting in case of protracted sickness.

It is highly important that pupils desirous of entering should be in attendance on the first day. The discipline will be strict without severity. Particular attention will be given to preparing pupils to enter College

Boarding, at moderate rates, can be obtained in the neighborhood of the Institute.

Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 22. no18-5w.

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 S. 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 3 1851 6--tf.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.
Cash to loan on Real Estate, and also, Servants to Hire.

AND Servants wanted at all times, at the office of W. H. FYFFE.
July 18th, 1851. no. 13--tf.

JAMES ELDER, J. B. GRIFFING.

ELDER & GRIFFING,
COTTON FACTORS,
Grocers & Commission Merchants,
Main St., between 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

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

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.

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 Prophette; Fugitive Waltzes; L'a Melancholie, by Walker; Emerald Grand March; Escambia; Egeria Natalie Le Brindish; Le Feu; BenBolt; 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.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.

Holly Springs Post Office.

Memphis—Four Horse Coaches; Arrives Daily Except Sunday, at 10 A. M. Closes daily except Saturdays, 7 P. M.

Eastern—Four Horse coaches; Arrives Daily, except Monday at 7 P. M. closes Daily except Saturday at 8 P. M.

Pontotoc—Four Horse coaches; Arrives Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 5 P. M. closes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M.

Southern—Four Horse coaches; Arrives Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays at 12 ½ M. closes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M.

Lagrange: Two Horse Hack; Arrives Wednesdays Fridays and Sundays, at 6 P. M. closes Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 P. M.

Panola.—Horse Mail; Arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M. closes Mondays and Thursdays at 8 P. M

Hernando. Horse mail; Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M. closes Sundays and Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Byhalia.—Horse mail; Arrives Mondays and Thursdays at 11 A. M. closes at 1 P. M. same days.

Snow creek. Horse mail. Arrives Fridays at 10 A. M. closes at 12 same day.

Cornersville. Horse mail; Arrives every Friday at 6 P. M. closes at 7 A. M. next day—Saturday.

W. E. WILLIAMS, P. M.
Holly Springs, Sept. 12, 1851—21.

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 mainten