



WOODVILLE, JUNE 11, 1850. JOHN S. HOLT, Jr., Editor.

Magistrates' Blanks--Both for town and country, for sale at this Office.

We see from the New Orleans True Delta, that Messrs. Weld & Co. No. 68, Camp street, are now prepared to receive subscriptions for Dickens' new paper, "Household Words."

It will be seen, by reference to the notice in another column, that there will be a Masonic Celebration in this place on the 24th instant.

We are called upon to record the melancholy news, that Senator ELMORE, who was selected by the Governor of South Carolina, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Calhoun, died at Washington City, on the night of May 29th. He was buried May 31st. Alas, our sister, for thy children fade from sight fast, yet rejoice in thy glory, for a nation mourns with thee!

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Circuit Court for our County commenced its Spring Term yesterday, Judge WILEY P. HARRIS, of Monticello, presiding--Judge Posey having exchanged with him. Judge Harris has been with us before, and gained the esteem of every one--we know of no exception--by his amiable dignity and good ability. A pleasant term is therefore anticipated.

The State Docket will be small, though we regret to say that Mr. Hicks, our excellent District Attorney, will not be altogether unemployed. Alas! for the poor lawyers, though; there are only forty-two cases on the Appearance Docket. One could sigh for the good old times when more than a hundred cases could be assigned as the share of one lawyer, if it were not for the reflection that it would be the evidence of a diseased state of the public prosperity.

Judge Harris having delivered his charge to the Grand Jury, and some other preliminaries having been arranged, Court was adjourned until 8 o'clock, this morning. The names of the Grand Jury are as follows:

- P. H. Joss, Foreman, W. M. Helm, W. E. Curtis, George Jackson, J. J. Murphy, W. A. A. Chisholm, W. E. L. Baum, J. T. Netterville, H. H. Bell, W. B. Maddin, T. F. Scott.

The Election held yesterday in our County for Secretary of State, resulted, at this box:

- F. W. Quackenbos, 60, Genl. Joseph Bell, 60, Col. J. A. Wilcox, 2.

For Ranger, W. C. Bonney received forty-seven votes, Scattering eighteen.

We give a great many thanks to Senator Jefferson Davis and to Hon. Messrs. T. H. Bayly and A. G. Brown, of the House, for Public Documents. From the latter we received a pamphlet copy of the Address of the Southern members of Congress, in relation to the establishment of the Southern paper, of which we spoke in our last. We will publish this next week. It is a source of regret to us, that our paper is not large enough to allow us to publish every thing we wish at once. That would be delightful.

The Southern paper is bound to get a great number of subscribers among us. It is neither Whig or Democratic, but Southern. The price will be moderate. Those who wish to subscribe, can send their names, and the name of their post-office, to the member from the District in which they may reside, immediately, without waiting for the prospectus. It would be a good plan to make subscription lists out, and send by the next mail, to-morrow morning.

MR. FOOTE.

In common with every true Southern man, we are surprised at the course taken by Mr. Foote on this Compromise Report. He, after all of his opposition to the same measures proposed in other forms--after, in a letter signed by himself and his colleagues in Congress to Governor Quitman, declaring that the admission of California would injure, and be disgraceful to the South--he, Mr. Foote, after going "farther than the farthest"--after leading his friends, proud of the gallant spirit he displayed in defending the South, to fear that, in his honorable enthusiasm for the rights of his State and for Southern institutions, he would endanger his person--Mr. Foote, we say, the merciless lasher of Mr. Seward, the dangerous opponent of Abolitionism and Free-Soilism, the mortal terror of Mr. Benton--Mr. Foote has, for the good of his country, to save it from disunion and confusion, urged on by his philanthropic, his kind, benevolent heart, done that for which he doubtless deplored the sad necessity--has gone in favor of the North. Like a high-mettled courser brought to contend for the prize on the race course, he champs his bit, his eye gleams like a furnace, his neck arches, he tosses his head, flakes of snowy foam fly to glisten on his snout, and his mane floats wildly. He rears, and rushing forward, then checked and backing, he scatters the admiring crowd, who hurra, and make great bets on him--ah! how disappointed they are, when, at the tap of the drum, he not

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned executor of the last will and testament of Littleberry Thompson, deceased, has filed in the Probate Court of Wilkinson County, Mississippi, his petition to surrender his letters, and that he has presented an account of his administration so far as the same has extended for allowance with commission, to be heard and determined at the next September term of said court.

AMOS B. THOMPSON, Ex'r, &c. June 10, 1850. 25w1

men learned in the law, and familiar with the abstruse readings of the Constitution. It will be done deliberately, and after full reflection. It will not be done by adventurers on the shores of the Pacific, who seem to know but little of our Constitution or laws, and to care less for our rights.

I have heard it said that it will be withdrawn to reject the application of California for admission into the Union. Already she is threatening to set up for herself, and if we reject her she will withdraw her application and establish herself as an independent Republic on the Pacific. Let her try it. We have been told that if the South refuse to sub nit to the galling insults and outrageous wrongs of the North, the President will call out the naval and military power of the nation, and reduce us to submission. When California asserts her independence, and sets up her Republic on the Pacific, we shall see how quick the President will be to use this same military and naval force, in bringing her back to her allegiance. These threats have no terrors for me.

As I could respect the reckless and bold robber who, unmasked, presents his pistol and demands my money or my life, above the petty, but expert pickpocket, who looks complacently in my face while he steals my purse--so can I respect the dashing, and dare-devil impudence of the Wilmot proviso, which robs the South and takes the responsibility, above the little, low, cunning, sleight-of-hand scheme, which robs us just as effectually, and leaves us wondering how the trick was performed.

So long as I remain in your service, fellow-citizens, I will present you faithfully, according to my best judgment. In great emergencies like this, I feel the need of your counsel and support. It would give me pain, if any important vote of mine should fail to meet your approbation. Whilst I shall never follow blindly any man's lead, nor suffer myself to be awed by any general outcry, I confess myself not insensible to the applause of my countrymen. In a great crisis like the present, men must act; responsibility must be taken, and he is not fit to be trusted who steps in the discharge of his high duties to count his personal costs.

I cannot vote for Mr. Clay's compromise bill. With very essential changes and modifications, I might be reconciled to its support. These I have no hope of obtaining, and I therefore expect to vote against it. Like the fatal Missouri compromise, it gives up every thing and obtains nothing; and like that and all other compromises with the North, it will be observed, and its provisions maintained, just so long as it suits the views of northern men to observe and maintain them, and then they will be unscrupulously abandoned.

It will give me great pleasure to find myself sustained by my constituents, in the votes I intend to give. My head, my heart, my every thought and impulse admonish me that I am right, and I cannot doubt or hesitate.

Your fellow-citizen, A. G. BROWN. WASHINGTON CITY, May 13, 1850.

STATEMENT OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPEDITION UNDER GEN. LOPEZ.

To all who may be concerned, be it known, that the undersigned, officers of the Liberating Army of Cuba, being desirous of rendering Gen. Don N. Lopez, commander-in-chief of said army, the amplest justice, do, freely and voluntarily, make the following statements of events and facts, viz:

At the time of embarking on the Isle of Women, where we went to join Colonel O'Hara, and remained there some time for the purpose of filling our water casks, Gen. Lopez, on learning that some men were displeased with the object of the expedition, issued a general order, stating that all those that were unwilling to follow him, could return to the United States in the barque Georgiana, where they would find provisions and all necessaries for the voyage. In accordance with that order, some thirty men were embarked on the Georgiana, and the rest, to the number of six hundred and nine, rank and file, including the General, went into the steamer Creole, and left for Cardenas, of which we took possession, capturing the Governor, and the garrison joined us, with the exception of the officers, as soon as they were informed of our motives, stating that they did not know Gen. Lopez during the fight.

We entered the town about half-past four o'clock, A. M., having had some delay in landing on account of the boat being aground near the wharf, which delay caused our landing to be discovered by the people of the town and reported to the Governor, who immediately ordered the garrison under arms, and prepared to defend themselves and the town. Gen. Lopez, knowing that there were some enemies around the town, and having to send the steamer water and coal necessary for her return to some port in the United States, was compelled to remain in the town all day to protect the boat and crew, and some wounded men, who were to be sent back on the steamer, several men and officers having been wounded in taking the town in the morning.

The difficulty in getting the coal and water on board of the boat, gave the enemy ample time to destroy the railroad, so that it was impossible to leave by means of it, and as we understand by the General himself, he being aware that the steamer could not be ready to leave before 8 or 9 o'clock P. M., we thought convenient to change his plan of operations, and evacuate the place, embarking the men on board the steamer, and effecting a landing in some other part of the Island of Cuba.

As the troops were withdrawing from the town, they were attacked by a small body of Lancers, and a promiscuous assemblage of armed persons on foot, according to the

observation of officers, or by twenty-two men and forty-five infantry, according to the report of a prisoner taken that evening, and of those who turned on our side in the morning--all of which force were repulsed with great loss, allowing our column to embark in good order, on board the steamer. This being done, at 9 o'clock P. M. we got out to sea, and after getting some short distance out in the bay, the boat got aground, and as there was ample time to receive intelligence in Matanzas, or of our landing in Cardenas, and considering that any delay would bring the most disastrous consequences, by the arrival of some armed vessel from Matanzas while we were aground, therefore, it was of the last importance to lighten the steamer at any sacrifice, rather than endanger the lives of all in a defenceless and desperate situation.

Consequently, an order was given to lighten the boat, and some provisions and a large quantity of ammunition was thrown overboard, leaving only some 30,000 rounds, besides those each private had. At day-break the boat was afloat, and after getting out of the bay, the steamer stood in a north-eastern direction, until she was entirely out of sight, when she changed her course to the west. At about 8 o'clock in the morning Gen. Lopez learned from the field officers that many of the men were dissatisfied and wanted to be returned to the United States, using their rights as American citizens. To which Gen. Lopez replied that he intended to communicate to the field officers the change in his plan of operations. Soon after, the field officers assembled in the General's quarters, and after hearing that the object was to effect another landing at Mantua, (west of Havana,) where he had many friends that would assist him, and where there was no garrison at all, and by the manoeuvre divert the attention of the government of the Island, which was already called to the east of Havana. A majority approved the plans of Gen. Lopez, and the dissenting gave it to be understood that they were willing to follow the General, provided they could be assured of a similar willingness of all on board. The question then arose as to whether there was any such willingness. The result of an investigation as to the sense of our whole force on the subject was, that about three-fourths of our whole number refused to land again on the Island of Cuba, without reinforcements of men and artillery, and being short of ammunition, they insisted upon being conveyed to Key West. The reserved rights of men required that should be the course pursued. General Lopez opposed it strongly, on the ground that he had left New Orleans for Cuba, and that he would remain there at the risk of his life; for if we were to go to Key West, or any other part of the United States, the vessel would be confiscated, and other consequences which would ruin the whole affair. Some time afterwards, one of the officers asked Gen. Lopez whether he had given any orders to the captain of the boat as to the course she should pursue. To which Gen. Lopez replied, "yes, to Mantua." The officer stated that the men were very uneasy and dissatisfied, and determined to go to Key West. Gen. Lopez still objected to it, further saying, that he could not go from Key West to Cuba, on account of the reasons already given, and also of the danger of meeting some Spanish man-of-war; but if the men had decided they ought to give such orders to the Captain, he would not.

Consequently, the order was given to the Captain of the boat, and some men posted by the compass to prevent any deviation from Key West. Just as we were near Key West, we saw a Spanish steamer-of-war (the Pizarro) pursuing us so closely, that we could hardly have escaped, had she not got aground, and remained so for half an hour. However, we had only time to get into the bay, close to the town, for she came in nearly the same moment. After landing here, the boat was seized by the Government, and the men went ashore with their baggage, &c. In the delicate position in which Gen. Lopez was placed, he has done all in his power to facilitate means of transportation for these men, having also placed in the hands of the field officers eighty-six doubloons, which money was taken from the treasury at Cardenas, and counted before many witnesses, and for which he gave a receipt to the Collector of said place. This money went mainly to the wants and necessities of the wounded.

We conclude this by simply adding that our respect for Gen. Lopez is unbounded, and that it was with the most poignant sense of regret that we found ourselves unable to carry out the General's views, especially since they were coupled with entreaty, and imploring us to land himself and personal friends, together with the Spanish troops that joined us there in Cardenas, even should we leave him there without any of our force.--Mobile Register.

CALIFORNIA FOR SLAVERY.--The West Tennessee Whig, noticing the arrival of a gentleman in Jackson from the gold mines of California, says: "this gentleman says that one man out of ten, in California, never saw the late Constitution which they have adopted; and that in his opinion there is a large majority of the present population of California in favor of negro slavery. We think this tale very likely; for thousands and thousands of those who are now in that State, are there hunting gold, and have no idea of making it their home, therefore have taken no trouble to inform themselves in regard to the provision of the Constitution of California."

LEISURE HOURS.--It was a beautiful observation of the late Wm Hazlett, that there is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science into it. If we pass "no day without a line"--visit no place without the company of a book--we may, with ease, fill libraries or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.

A RARE BIRD.--A full grown glossy ibis was shot near Cambridge, (Massachusetts,) a few days ago. It is rarely, indeed, that one of these birds is found in any part of the United States.

part of the res gesta; and I therefore press the inquiry, in what light is the proposition regarded?--in what spirit will it be accepted, if it is accepted at all, by northern men? When we shall have answered this inquiry, it will be seen whether there is leaven enough in this little lump to leaven the whole loaf.

Mr. WEBSTER is positive that we can never introduce slaves into the territory. "The laws of God," he thinks, will forever forbid it. He, and those who go with him, will not vote for the "proviso," because it is unnecessary. They are opposed, uncompromisingly opposed, to the introduction of slaves into the territories; and they are ready to do anything that may be found necessary to keep them out. It is easy to see what they will do, if we commence introducing our slaves. They will at once say, "the laws of God" having failed us, we must try what virtue there is in the "Wilmot proviso." Mr. Clay, and those who follow him, are quite certain that "we are already excluded by the laws of Mexico." They, too, are opposed to the introduction of slavery into the territories, and stand ready to see it excluded. The northern men who stand out against the compromise, insist, and will continue to insist, on the Wilmot proviso, as the only certain guarantee that slavery will be permanently excluded. All, all are opposed to our going in with our slaves, and all are ready to employ whatever means may be necessary to keep us out. I assert the fact distinctly and emphatically, that we are told every day that if we attempt to introduce our slaves at any time into New Mexico or Utah, there will be an immediate application of the "Wilmot proviso," to keep us out. Mark you, the proposition is to give territorial governments to New Mexico and Utah. These are but congressional acts, and may be altered, amended, explained, or repealed, at pleasure.

No one here understands that we are entering into a compact, and no northern man votes for this compromise, with the expectation or understanding that we are to take our slaves into the territories. Whatever additional legislation may be found necessary hereafter to effect our perfect exclusion, we are given distinctly to understand will be resorted to.

But there is yet another difficulty to be overcome, a more serious obstacle than either "the laws of God," as Mr. Webster understands them, or the laws of Mexico," as understood by Mr. Clay. In regard to the first, I think Mr. Webster is wholly mistaken, and if he is not, I am willing to submit; and in regard to the second, I take the ground, that when we conquered the Mexican people, we conquered their laws. But Mr. Clay's bill contains a provision as prohibitory as the "proviso" itself--The territorial legislature is denied the right to legislate at all in respect to African slavery. If a master's slave absconds, no law can be passed by which he may recover him. If he is rained, he can have no damages for the injury. If he is decoyed from his service, or harbored by a vicious neighbor, he is without remedy. A community of slaveholders may desire to make laws adapted to their peculiar wants in this respect, but Congress, by this compromise of Mr. Clay's, denies them the right to do so. They shall not legislate in regard to African slavery. What now becomes of the hypocritical cant about the right of the people to regulate their own affairs in their own way?

With these facts before us; it becomes us to inquire how much we give and how much we take in voting for Mr. Clay's bill. We admit California, and, being once in, the question is settled so far as she is concerned. We can never get her any by any process short of a dissolution of the Union.--We give up a part of pro-slavery Texas, and we give it beyond redemption and forever. Our part of the bargain is binding. Our follies may rise up and mock us in after times, but we can never escape their effects. This much we give; now what do we take? We get a government for New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot proviso, but with a declaration that we are excluded already "by the laws of God and the Mexican nation," or get it with a prohibition against territorial legislation on the subject of slavery, and with a distinct threat constantly hanging over us that if we attempt to introduce slaves against these prohibitions, the "Wilmot proviso" will be instantly applied for our more effectual exclusion.

Such is the compromise. Such is the proposed bargain. Can you, fellow-citizens, expect me to vote for it? Will you demand of your Representative to assist in binding you hand and foot, and turning you over to the tender mercies of the Free-Soilers?

It is said, we can get nothing better than this. But is that any sufficient reason why we should vote for it ourselves? If I am beset with robbers, who are resolved on assassination, must I needs lay violent hands on myself? or if my friend is in extremis, must I strangle him? We can get nothing better, forsooth! In God's name can we get anything worse? It is said that if we reject this, they will pass the "Wilmot proviso." Let them pass it; it will not be more galling than this. If the proviso fails to challenge our respect, it at least rises above our contempt. If ever passes it will be the act of the American Congress--of

only will not start, but, in spite of coaxing and whip and spur, backs and backs, and backs still, to the amazement and rage of his admirers, until brought to a listless stand with drooping ears, to use an Egyptian privilege, he exclaims, "Oh hang the race, I'm tired!"

Yes, Mr. Foote's enthusiasm has consumed itself, his proud spirit has chafed against oppression so hard that it has worn itself out; a spirit of lassitude has followed his wonderful activity; his honor, tired of resistance, sleeps; and, after all that he has said and done, he has declared that,

"He would now say that he had a firm belief that the Compromise bill would be ratified by a majority of both houses of Congress, and would receive the approval of the American people, because it was a measure which, if passed, would be a means of drawing all sections of this country together once more in the bonds of freedom, never again, he hoped, to be separated."

He goes also against the amendment offered by Mr. Davis, upon which we commented last week; we showed it to be an act of wisdom, and one for which the people of Mississippi will commend Mr. Davis as a wise and a faithful Representative.

On the 16th, Mr. Clemens said that he would read a letter, signed by that Senator and some others, and addressed to John A. Quitman, Governor of Mississippi.

Mr. Foote said that that letter was to be read, he wished to explain it. A letter was handed to him one morning in the Senate, and it bore the signatures of his colleagues in the Senate and in the House. He glanced over it, and affixed his signature to it. During the day he thought the language of the letter was not altogether as he wished, and he took such steps as prevented it being sent off. They met some time after, and had a pretty full conference, and he drew up a letter which was not agreed to. Finally, it was agreed upon to send the letter as it was, it being considered more as a private letter than anything else. The Senator might use the letter, and the most might be made of it.

Senator Davis corroborated the account of Mr. Foote, but said: "Finally, they settle down upon that letter (the one sent) as being a very temperate one."

Now if Mr. Foote signed a letter to his constituents with such indifference as to its contents, or if afterwards he permitted that to go to them as his opinion, which was not his opinion, he is too careless and light for a Senator. And if Mr. Foote makes intentional reservations upon giving an express opinion to his constituents, and afterwards brings up the opposition to the opinion which has lain hidden in his breast, we should be pleased to know if it is not, as to them, an inconsistency, and a gross one. Mr. Foote said, in the letter to Gov. Quitman, that the admission of California would be "the Wilmot proviso in another form," (and by reading Gov. Brown's letter on our first page, it will be perceived that he spoke truly.) Mr. Foote now says, that he will go in favor of the admission of California as part of this scheme of compromise. Does Mr. Foote suppose that his constituents will admit the Wilmot proviso, with the principle which it contains, a degrading scheme and principle against which they have devoted their all, as a compromise? What is a compromise?

As one of the democratic party, we have another and more serious charge to make against Mr. Foote. He said, in his reply to Mr. Clemens:

"The Senator from Alabama might use the letter to make out a case of inconsistency. Even if such inconsistency were made out he had no fear of his constituents. They had pardoned greater inconsistencies than that. He had once placed himself without the democratic party for six months, and they had forgiven him. They had overlooked that, and unsolicited him had sent him to the Senate. If his constituents could forgive such inconsistency as that, and promote him also, he had no fear of any consequences to himself for any inconsistency the Senator could establish by that letter."

What! is it possible that the sovereign State of Mississippi has a Senator, the peculiar representative of her sovereignty, who has taken his seat, and directed his course, as the representative of the Democratic Party? And further, is it possible that the Democratic Party is so dissimilar in its interests from the State and her institutions, that it can be benefited when they are injured--so alienated from the State in interest, that it can forgive an "inconsistency" which is to ruin the State? Criminal deception! monstrous assumption! As one whose every drop of blood is Southern, and every conviction of mind and feeling of heart is Democratic, we do utterly repudiate and execrate such an affirmation.

Surely, Mr. Foote is like a deceitful staff upon which one has leaned--it has broken, and the jagged point has penetrated the hand.--Now, in time of necessity, he is unfaithful and incompetent, "like a broken tooth, or a foot out of joint." Let Mr. Foote be assured that, since to pardon and overlook his "inconsistency" would be to grant his assumptions, he shall not be pardoned. Let him be certain that, since presuming on their former leniency to transgressions peculiarly belonging to the party, to go still further, he has insulted their patriotism, he is deemed by them, ungrateful and unfaithful.

Witness, the Honorable Francis Gildart, Judge of the said Probate Court, at the Court house of said county, the first Monday of June, eighteen hundred and fifty.

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Table listing ships and their commanders: Saranac steamer, Capt. Tatnall; Vixen, Lt. Com. Ward; Water Witch, Lt. Com. Totten; Raritan, Capt. Page; Congress, Capt.; Albany, sloop of war, Randolph; Germantown, Comr. Lowndes; Flirt, schooner, Lt. Farrand.

This is a pretty formidable force, sufficient undoubtedly to suppress any insurrection, however formidable, put on foot by individual means, should they be able to "face the enemy." But is it probable to suppose that these vessels, or any of them, will be able to intercept the "belligerents," when they were reported under sail before orders were issued by the President for the sailing of the United States vessels?

The Compromise bills are still pending before the Senate, and Mr. Clay expresses the opinion that there is great doubt of their final passage, owing to the want of a unanimity of opinion of Senators, who were calculated as friends of the bills. Be this as it may, one of them will pass, as is confidently asserted by all--the bill for the admission of California.

In passing up the Avenue to-day, I noticed some ten or fifteen Senators and members of the House standing on the sidewalk, in earnest conversation; and strange to say, there was not one from north of Mason & Dixon's line. This looks something like a "Southern Caucus" hastily got together.

On the twenty-first, Mr. Soule, of Louisiana, made an able and brilliant speech in defence of Southern rights. He read the first article of the Constitution of Mexico, which establishes slavery by name, both by arrest and debt, damages and costs, &c.--It makes free white persons slaves, precisely in the manner of peonage. This lifts the veil from Mexican freedom, and exposes slavery to view in all its enormity. With this fact before the country, can the demagogues of the North say any thing about the supposed enormity, or censure the South for holding slaves, when their condition is far superior to a class of persons they entirely overlook. The question may well be asked, is there a semblance of sincerity in such partial philanthropists.

The President and his Cabinet are losing ground every day, both in the opinion of Whig members of Congress, and the people at large. Both political parties censure highly the conduct of the Administration in allowing the Galphin, and other claims of a like nature; and unless they can achieve some great feat in political economy, and by that means retrieve their lost honor, the Dynasty will end without the regrets of those who were instrumental in elevating them to power. GRATTAN.

The River, at Bayou Sara, is falling.

DIED--At Clinton, La., on the 30th ult., Mrs. MARTHA CROW, aged 41 years. Mrs. C. was formerly of this county, and daughter of the late Col. Daniel McGahey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic Notice. The Members of Asylum Lodge, No. 63, of Free and Accepted Masons, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. JOHN THE BAPTIST, on the 24th inst., by a Procession and Dinner. Comp. Carnot Posey will deliver an Address on the occasion.

AH Brethren, in good standing, are invited to attend. JAMES ANGELL, Sec'y. Woodville, June 6th, 1850. 25

Painting! Painting!!

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodville, and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to execute all kinds of House, Carriage and Ornamental Painting, with neatness and dispatch. He is also prepared to do Paper Hanging. Residence Woodville. R. CLEMMONS. June 11, 1850.--1y

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, Wilkinson County.

To Biddy Graham, Ranson Graham, Nancy Wall and --- Wall, her husband, L. B. Thompson, (minor heir of R. S. Thompson, dec'd.) Harriet Wood, Henry Wood and John Wood, (heirs of Sarah Wood, dec'd.) Laura Smith and Adelaide Smith, (heirs of Charity Smith, dec'd.) Heirs and legatees of Littleberry Thompson, deceased.--Greeting:

YOU are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of Wilkinson county, at the Court house thereof, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the final account of Amos B. Thompson, Executor of L. B. Thompson, dec'd., should not be allowed, and a decree made thereupon accordingly.--And further to do and suffer such things as shall be considered and ordered by the court aforesaid, in the premises.

Witness, the Honorable Francis Gildart, Judge of the said Probate Court, at the Court house of said county, the first Monday of June, eighteen hundred and fifty. Issued this 10th day of June, 1850. F. CONRAD, clerk. June 11, 1850. 25w10