

have hinted more than once, we observe that it is the duty of all Southern men, and especially of all Southern Whigs, to set their faces against this compromise, adjustment, or surrender, of whatever else it may be called.



WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 9, 1850.

JULY 8, 1850. Editor.

REMEMBER THE MEETING TO BE HELDEN TO-DAY AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

During the whole of last week we did not receive a single paper from New Orleans. On Monday night the mail due the Thursday before arrived. This should be seen to.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Dr. Dubney Lipscombe, of Lowndes county, the President of our Senate. We have always thought him to be one of the most amiable men in our State.

Willis sues Forrest for damages in the late street encounter. Let them fight it out. Hardly any one sympathizes with either of them.

There has been an immensely destructive conflagration at San Francisco. Upwards of four millions worth of property was destroyed.

By the burning of the Griffith, two hundred and eighty-five persons were lost. One hundred and fifty-four bodies recovered, and only forty passengers saved. Of the bodies recovered, one hundred were buried in one grave. This was truly an awful catastrophe.

The Portuguese Minister at Washington, is said to be quite impertinent and troublesome. "He goes," it is said, "to members of Congress and makes all sorts of misrepresentation as to the character of the claims and the action of our government." Mr. Clay gave him quite a rebuff the other day. It is said that his passport will be given him. He appears to be very bitter against Mr. Clayton.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.—We see by a catalogue, sent us that the number of students in all the departments of Centenary College is 186. The College is said to be well situated, at Jackson, La., and appears to be in a flourishing condition. The tuition per session, of ten months, is forty-three dollars, matriculation fee, five dollars. Boarding, &c., had at the steward's hall or in private families, for ten dollars per month. The students furnish their own rooms, wood, &c.

THE AMERICAN ART-UNION.

This association appears to be making a progress consistent with the excellence of its object, which is the promotion of the fine arts in the United States.

To become a subscriber one pays five dollars annually. The surplus money received is appropriated to procuring some large and costly engraving from an American artist, and a set of outlines, or some similar work of art, of which each member receives a copy for each five dollars paid by him. This alone is worth the subscription. He also receives an illustrated Annual Report of the proceedings of the institution, and an illustrated Monthly Bulletin. Appropriations are also made for the purchase of paintings, sculpture, statuettes in bronze, and medals, by native or resident artists, which, after being exhibited, are at the end of the year distributed by lot to the members, each member having one share for each five dollars. A gentleman of our county drew last year a beautiful picture.

The engravings, &c., for this year are very fine. Mr. Wright, of the firm of Wright & Elder, is an honorary Secretary of this institution, and we learn that he will send by the next mail a list of subscribers for the year 1850.

The President's plan meets with as poor applause from the Southern Whig press, as from Mr. Clay—a plan to admit California and leave all other questions unsettled, is certainly not one to command respect like a puny, sickly man, it bears evidence of its weakness, its insufficiency upon its face. The editor of the Vicksburg Whig, in a very good editorial on the subject—except the portion of it advocating Mr. Clay's compromise—after showing what the South has submitted to, desires, and fears, says:

"If therefore, the Northern friends of the President defeat the compromise, and do not substitute something better in its stead than the measure they now advocate, they will leave the administration without a party in the South."

The "Southern Press," with Elwood Fisher & Edward De Leon, as editors, has commenced publication at Washington: City. It is well spoken of.

Felix Houston is running for Congress, in Louisiana, in place of Hon. J. H. Harrison, who has resigned on account of his health.

We take the following admirable article from the Richmond (Va.) Whig, known to be one of the most sterling and influential Whig papers in the United States, standing, perhaps, at the very head of the list. We commend the sentiments contained therein to our Whig friends, and we say that it is carrying the party spirit, which in the last canvass they so depicted, to a length in which there is no sense, to separate from the Democracy on these questions. We are convinced that they do not, in this country, desire such a thing. We feel certain that the bold and independent Whigs of our country feel as Southern men wholly, and will see what may be offered them by Southern men as good for the country, with calm penetration, and that, even now, they are willing to throw off, on this question, all party shackles. Gentlemen, you mistake: there is no aggrandisement for the Democratic party in the course they are, who are not willing, unanimously, in desiring the country to take on these questions. Brother, Southerners, it is not a political scheme for PARTY which we are engaged in, when we advocate a certain course to be taken. We do not wage a war against the Administration in this, nor against the Whig party. On the contrary, we say come, go up with us to conquer our mutual enemies. This is the fact: if the measures we propose for the settlement of this question are carried out, the Democratic PARTY is not elevated, except so far as rectitude will elevate individuals; and if they do not succeed, both Whig and Democratic party in the South are ruined. But why do we here, on this Southern question, make a distinction between Whig and Democrat? For this reason simply: portions of the Whig press have gone to the country to own private Free Soil notions upon the subject, falsely representing that as being the sentiment of the Whig party and the country, and have thus themselves drawn the distinction.

The Nashville Convention has met, passed resolutions, and given the people of the Southern States an Address, in which are enumerated those wrongs which all true Southern men feel deeply, and are entreated those general principles of action which all Southern men hold as true and correct. The compromise of the Committee of Thirteen cannot pass the Senate—and even if it did would be dropped in the House. Recent events have shown the deeply felt and widely spread opposition to it all over the South. Whig and Democrat unite in condemning it, and other measures are proposed by us, to which we can consent. Let then us renounce party feeling, and denounce those who falsely represent us, and go forward unanimously. But to the article:

When the report of the Committee of Thirteen was first presented to the public, the whole country, sick of the agitating scenes which it had passed through, seemed disposed to regard it with an eye of favor. Its features were not scanned with that critical nicety which was justly its due, from the fact that it promised to produce an effect which all were desirous to witness. The people, in a word, were exhausted, and they desired repose, at almost any cost. Calamity, however, has already detected many blots which we humbly think should be fatal to its success in the South. And first of all, it converts 75,000,000 of acres, out of which, according to Mr. Webster, slave States should be made, into free territory, taking thereby the weight of at least three large States from the South, where it justly belongs, and giving it to the North, which is in no way entitled to it. Nay, to the best of our recollection, the North did not claim, nor even expect, this immense addition of prospective population and power. This feature of the Compromise Bill, is sufficient to render it, in a very high degree, distasteful to every Southern man. It is sufficient to justify the title which the enemies of the bill have bestowed upon it, namely, "A Surrender."

Secondly, we object decidedly to the clause which gives to Texas \$15,000,000 for the land thus surrendered. If that land shall be decided not to belong to her, upon the settlement of her boundaries, then will she have been paid this enormous sum for property to which she never had any title. If, on the contrary, it shall be decided to be hers, we see not what justice there can be in buying it up, and changing it into free territory. Is this fair to the South? Is it dealing out justice with an equal hand, to all the members of the confederacy? What equivalent has any portion of the South for the tremendous odds which the Committee of Thirteen propose to give against her? Texas may be satisfied, but this is a question which does not alone affect Texas. It bears with as much weight upon Virginia and South Carolina, as it does upon her. It contributes to swell the majority of the free States in Congress, and will succeed in putting the entire policy of the country in Northern hands. So far from settling controversies, we can see, in this addition to the strength of the North, the seeds of equal and inextinguishable strife.

There is with us another and equally strong objection to this clause. It brings into renewed activity that engine which has already proved powerful enough to disturb the settled policy of this government—which assisted so largely to annex Texas, and may therefore claim so great a share in all the consequences that have flowed from that disastrous measure. We allude, of course, to Texas scrip which is now raising its head, in the hope of a bountiful shower from the public Treasury. We can conceive of no more fruitful source of corruption than this bribery of Texas is likely to prove. Already its influence is sensibly felt in the progress of this question.

For these and other reasons, at which we

THE RIGHT SENTIMENTS.—Some time since a letter from the editor of the Mobile Register (Gen. Bradford) was published in some one of the Washington papers, by which it would appear that he was in favor of the compromise of the Committee of Thirteen. The last Register contained an explanation which completely overturned all such conclusions, and the editor concludes with the following just and admirable remarks:

"We regard that Union with a reverence that is not to be measured by mere words. With us, it is a pride and a principle. It is hallowed by glorious recollections of the past, and sanctified by hopes of the magnificent future; but our cotemporary must not cease to recollect it is the Union which our fathers established that calls forth this enthusiasm; it is the Union of which the Constitution is the bond. We know no other Union—we desire to know no other, and we are content that our attachment to it shall be measured by the firmness with which we may resist every encroachment upon the sacred bond that has hitherto made us a united, a prosperous and a happy people. It was in this spirit that in 1831, '32 and '33 we battled for the constitution; and in the same spirit and with the same object are we laboring now. With a view to ward off the assaults of wicked and designing men upon the great charter of our confederated rights we advocated the Nashville Convention. The resolutions unanimously adopted by that body will be seen in our columns this morning, and we ask our opponents to scan them carefully. We ask our neighbor of the Advertiser to ponder over them, and then say, if he can, that they are not a triumphant vindication against the aspersions cast upon the motives of those who were instrumental in calling together that patriotic assemblage. Disunion! Every step tending in that direction is made by a Northern foot. Every movement tainted with such an object has its origin in free soil abolitionism. The South, long suffering and slandered as she is, asks nothing and wishes nothing in the shape of favor. She relies content upon the letter and spirit of the contract, and from that position she will neither be coaxed nor driven."

THE FATE OF THE COMPROMISE.—A writer from Washington City says:

On all hands it is allowed that the Compromise bill is defeated. Mr. Clay's sanguine friends give it up. Rely upon my prediction. The only practicable measure is the old comprehensive bill of 36 deg. 30 min. Southern members who are running counter to this are opening the jaws of their own graves.

THE NEW CENSUS LAW.—The act for taking the census, which passed Congress recently, provides not only for correct statistics of population, but for every thing which may illustrate the character and condition of the country, including place of birth, number of marriages, deaths, color, profession, occupation, number of persons who can read and write; the deaf, dumb, blind and insane; slaves who have been manumitted or freed; acres of land improved and unimproved; cash value of each farm; value of farming implements and machinery; live stock; the produce during the year ending June 1, 1850, and the quantity of each particular article; the products of industry and the values; names of towns, counties and cities; the aggregate valuation of real and personal estate, the amount of taxes assessed, the number and character of public schools, the extent of public libraries; the number, class and circulation of the periodicals and newspapers; the number of criminals; the cost of labor; the average price of board to a laboring man per week; the average wages of a female domestic per week; the average payment of a carpenter per day; the average wages of a day laborer, or farm hand—in short, a comprehensive statistical statement of all things connected with the industry, education and morals of the people of the United States.—East Clarion.

COLONEL BENTON.—This old gentleman went before the Grand Jury at Washington on the 18th instant, and made complaint that Mr. Foote of the U. S. Senate, attempted to assassinate him some weeks ago in the Senate Chamber. A number of Senators were summoned the same day to appear before the Grand Jury and give their testimony.

COMPLIMENTARY.—In consequence of the highly satisfactory manner in which the Hon. STANHOPE POSEY who, by interchange with Judge Tompkins, presided in the Hinds Circuit Court during the 4th week of its late term, a meeting of the members of the Bar was convened on the last day of the term, at which resolutions highly complimentary to Judge Posey as an able and popular officer and no doubt fully merited this gratifying mark of public approbation. [Southron.]

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1850.—Sen. Foote appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday, and made complaint of an attempted assassination by Gen. Foote upon him, the said Benton, in the Senate Chamber. A number of Senators were summoned today to appear before the Grand Inquest, and testify in regard to the matter.

Friend Editor.—Some professor of sentimentalism has assured us that of all the passions that engage the human breast, none work a greater change or expand the feelings more than love. While anger passes without a trace, and revenge, the fiercest of all, is a mere transient emotion, the feelings of love, in its various manifestations, are a permanent and a noble part of the human nature. The declaration of this sentiment upon any particular object, is a commonly denominated courtship—a period in the course of human life, while supported by hope and sustained by pleasing anticipations, decided by those who have passed that interesting epoch to be the happiest. It is described as a state of existence in which the soul is wrapped in a state of pleasing delirium—anticipation exceeding in delight even fruition itself. This declaration of the tender sentiment has, from the "ancient days," been claimed as the exclusive prerogative of man, until the spirit of independence so far advanced that some spirited maiden lady arrogated to her sex one-fourth of the calendar privilege, and asserted her right to sit upon the throne of Cupid's dominion one year in the four, which right she still claims, but seldom exercises—a sorry compliment to the sterner sex.

Could a perfect account be given of the various modes of making this soul-animating declaration, of its acceptance or refusal among different nations and at different times, it would furnish one of the most curious and entertaining parts of history, and to the sentimentalist afford ample scope for speculation. The similarity of ancient and modern courtships, when compared, are striking in principle, though dissimilar in form. These will be considered in a future number. Being based upon the broad principle of human nature, it is the same in all ages, its mode of development depending upon the manners, customs and habits of the age. In truth, the present system might be much improved by adopting some of the customs of the ancients.

Although there was much match-making in Israelitish times, yet you can refrain from a hearty approval of Rebecca's course, when Eleazer popped the question? When asked by her brother, Laban, "If she would go with the man?" she answered, in the language of honest and untutored nature, "I will go." Instead of setting in motion all the coquetish springs of modern, fastidious machinery, and forcing Eleazer to sigh like a furnace with alternate hope and despondency, she at once speaks peace to his troubled soul. Nor did Jacob, according to the custom of the times, and after the example of his father, Isaac, court his bride by proxy. He visited her in person, and what was uncommon in those days, "drew nigh and kissed Rachel" at the first interview—a custom so novel and uncommon, so delicious and soul-exalting that Jacob collapsed and cried. How this kind of behavior suited the tastes of Rachel in those times of primitive simplicity we know not, but venture to affirm that a blubbing lover would make a ridiculous and unengaging figure in the eyes of our modern ladies of the ton.

TIMOTHY. Cottage Grove, July 1, 1850.

REMINGTON'S BRIDGE.—The bridge which Mr. Remington has been building in this city, and which has excited much curiosity and speculation was completed on Saturday and the scaffolding knocked away, under the direction of Mr. Remington, in the presence of a large concourse of people, and among them many doubting Thomases. The result was most triumphant for the inventor.

The beautiful structure, apparently too fragile to sustain its own weight, proved all that has been claimed for it. It was immediately put to the severest test. Hundreds of people passed over it, and it was conceded by the most sceptical that it would stand and answer all practical purposes. The bridge, which at a little distance resembles a slight ribbon or shaving of wood extended over a ravine beneath, four or five hundred feet in length, though looking as if it would not bear the pressure of a bird, is found to endure immense weight, in fact, it appears, all that can conveniently be placed upon it. It is without hand rails, 436 feet span, 10 feet wide. The planks, which are at the abutments about six inches thick, fine away at each end towards the centre, to about one inch or an inch and a half, and are firmly joined by an impervious cement, the invention of Mr. Remington. The principle is regarded as eminently successful, and in all sections where lumber is a matter of moment, must prove of incalculable value. Alabama Journal.

One of the best and most appropriate speeches which has been made during the session of the convention was delivered on Tuesday, by the Hon. Willoughby Newton, of Va. Mr. Newton disapproves the compromise plan of the Senate committee, and advocates the Missouri compromise line. He said that, in his country, in Virginia, both parties were agreed that until the slavery question is settled, all political differences ought to be forgotten, and that he was willing to bury his whiggery until the rights of the South were secured. His speech was very well received.—Mr. Newton is undoubtedly right in saying that the South, if united, can secure a favorable adjustment of the questions of issue between her and the north, and that the greater danger to the South lies in divisions at home. [Wash. Union.]

SHIPPING GONE TO CALIFORNIA.—It appears by a statement in the Boston Shipping List that the whole number of vessels which have left the Atlantic ports, for California, since January 1, 1849, has been 1227, viz: 379 ships, 343 barks, 264 brigs, 207 schooners, 2 sloops, and 28 steamers.

AN ATTEMPT TO REMOVE THE GOVERNOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We are greatly surprised to learn from a Delta of the 23d inst., that a body of men in New Orleans, called the Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court, have seen proper to indict the Chief Magistrate of the State of Mississippi, for a violation of the act of 1837, in fitting out an expedition against Cuba. What are the specific accusations upon which the indictment has been found we are left to conjecture. But that the charge is unfounded, and only intended to subserve an ulterior motive we are abundantly satisfied from an intimate knowledge of the character of Governor Quitman. Whatever his political enemies may say of him, there is no citizen of Mississippi who would for a moment believe that he could connect himself with any expedition in violation of his public obligations; nor even when in keeping with those obligations, unless joined with such expedition in person and holding himself ready to meet all its dangers and vicissitudes. There is not a word of truth in the indictment. Governor Quitman has always declared to his friends and to the Cubans who sought his assistance, that he could have no participation in the present affair. From first to last, he refused all connection with it. What he might have done had the people of Cuba overthrown their government and invited him to their shores, we cannot certainly say; but it is enough that he had nothing to do in the present expedition.

This indictment has now been got up for the evident purpose of political persecution. We hesitate not to say that when the matter shall be probed to the bottom, it will be seen that the whole charge has been hatched up to attempt the destruction of a character bought at so much peril and devotion to his country, and which now stands so fair before our people.

Whatever may be the purposes now veiled to the public eye, we trust that it will not be attempted to deprive Mississippi of her Executive under a pretext calculated to bring the honor of our State into disrepute. This administration has attempted many high-handed acts, but the present one cannot be countenanced in Mississippi. The Round Island affair was a palpable violation of the rights of our State, and one which must not be passed over in silence. Commander Randolph and the Secretary of the Navy are guilty of a conspiracy against the peace of our State; and the latter officer, were he tried in our courts for offences committed by his subalterns upon our citizens, might stand a fair chance of being sent to the penitentiary. Indictments ought to be found against all connected with the Round Island affair, and the case brought to trial. Good grounds exist for such a course. In the present case, the federal government is taking another step in its aggressive policy and contempt of State rights. If it can forcibly carry off the Governor of a sovereign State to New Orleans, it can do so to Oregon city or San Francisco. If he may be carried off during the adjournment, he can be as well taken from us during the sitting of the legislature. We shall then have an interregnum, a little startling in our history, being not caused by "death, resignation or removal from office," the cases provided for by the constitution.

We deny the exercise of any power of this kind by the general Government. It is provided for in our constitution; that the Governor shall support the constitution of the United States, as well as the State, and for a breach of either he is made liable to impeachment. But all impeachments must be tried by the State Senate, and conviction is only to follow the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. If the Governor has violated the laws of the United States, let him be tried in the way pointed out by our constitution. His presence at the seat of government is made necessary by law, and it has never been—will never be contemplated—that this law is a mere nullity before an order of a U. S. Court, and that our State shall be left without a Chief Magistrate whenever it may suit probably the President of the United States to demand him. Not a clause in the constitution, nor law of Congress exists which sanctions such a dangerous exercise of power; and while the Governor is bound by oath to sustain the requirements of our laws and constitution, he will be the last man, we believe, who will permit them to be violated by any want of moral courage on his part to sustain the dignity of the State.

It is to be hoped that President Taylor will see the supreme folly of seeking to arraign our Executive on pretences so frivolous and unfounded as the present, and immediately countermand an order that never would be executed without a serious collision between a sovereign State and the general Government.—Mississippian.

APFLECK'S PLANTATION ACCOUNTS.—The agent of Messrs. Weld & Co., of New Orleans, has submitted to our examination a work, by Thos. Affleck, of Washington, Miss., for which he is soliciting subscribers. It furnishes to the planter a book printed upon writing paper, with a great variety of heads and blanks, and forms a full and complete book of accounts for plantation use. It occurred to us, from a cursory examination, that the book supplied an important desideratum to the planter and farmer of the South. And it also occurred to us that no planter could judiciously, systematically and profitably conduct his business without having and using some such work as this, either devised by himself or prepared to his hand. The work also furnishes a good medium for bringing advertisements under the eye of the planting community. The price of the Account Book is \$2 50, \$3 00, and \$3 50, according to the size of the work.—Mobile Register.

A TURK.—On the evening of the Greek festival of Easter, at Constantinople, Half Pasha demanded a list of all the Greeks who were imprisoned for debts, paid all their debts, and liberated them from prison, and gave each of them a sum of money, to be expended by them during the Easter holidays. He must be a good fellow that!

It is said Edmund Burk is a candidate for the U. S. Senate from New Hampshire.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1850.

In the Senate, Mr. Clay presented resolutions from the Kentucky convention, which lately framed a new constitution for that State, in favor of the passage of the compromise bill.

Mr. King, from the committee on Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the presentation of a gold medal to David Cooke, master of the English barque Sarah, for his meritorious and humane services in behalf of the passengers and crew of the American ship Caleb Gresham; and the joint resolution was unanimously adopted.

The compromise bill was then taken up, and after a brief discussion of Mr. Underwood's pending amendment, giving the U. S. Supreme Court jurisdiction in the case of the dispute between Texas and New Mexico, the amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 24. Messrs. Downs and Soule voted in the negative.

Mr. Berrien submitted the following amendment:

Sec. 2. of this bill now stands thus— "That until the Representatives in Congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of California shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress."

The amendments to strike out "two representatives" and insert "one representative," and add at the end of the section the following words:

"And the Senators and Representatives of the said State in the Congress of the United States shall be chosen by the legislature and people of said State, after the passage of this act."

Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at great length, in support of his proposition, and Mr. Douglas replied to him.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out "two representatives" and insert "one representative," and it was decided in the negative—yeas 12, nays 31. Mr. Soule voted for, and Mr. Downs voted against the amendment.

The question was then taken on this amendment to add to the section the words given above, and it was also rejected—yeas 12, nays 28. Messrs. Soule and Downs voted as before.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday, the 24th instant.

In the House, the day was spent in debate in committee of the Whole, on the bounty land bill.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1850.

SENATE.—Mr. Hunter presented the credentials of Robt. W. Barnwell, appointed Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Elmore.

After some routine of business, the California bill was taken up. Mr. Soule moved his substitute for that portion of the bill relating to California. The substitute proposes that the President shall issue his proclamation, declaring that California be admitted to the Union as soon as he shall receive evidence that she has, in convention assented to certain conditions among which are her relinquishment of the public domain, and the restriction of her southern limits to the Missouri compromise line.

HOUSE.—Mr. Carter offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, compelling all crafts carrying passengers and navigating the waters of the United States, or sailing under the authority of the United States, to be provided with ample means and suitable resources of escape for passengers in case of accident; and also to inquire into the expediency of making certain custom house officers inspectors, to carry out any law in pursuance of the purpose of this resolution, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole and took up the Bounty Land Bill. Three hours were occupied in offering amendments, as in making minute speeches; but one amendment of any consequence was adopted. Mr. Corwin at length rose and made a motion to adjourn, which, in consideration of the great heat and the confusion which prevailed was carried, *via voce*.

DIED.—On Tuesday evening, July 2d, the residence of Mrs. Leslie, Miss ELIZABETH WELLS, aged twenty years. She died in her loveliness—loved by all.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Jail Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Wilkes county, Miss., on the 22d ult., as a runaway, a NEGRO MAN aged about 40 years 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, black, dressed in black cloth coat, striped cotton pants, red shirt, &c., and says his name is ALEX. LICK, and that he belongs to Michael Zee Concorida parish, La. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away. M. CRIST, Jailor. Woodville, Miss., July 8, 1850.

Jail Notice.

WAS committed to the jail of Wilkes county, Miss., as a runaway, on the 1st of June, a NEGRO MAN aged about 26 years 5 feet 8 inches high, black, and blind in left eye, and says his name is AARON, that he belongs to Abisha Woodward, who on the Mississippi river, ten miles below the Sara. The owner is requested to comply with the law and take him away. M. CRIST, Jailor. Woodville, Miss., July 8, 1850.

SCHOOL NOTICE.—During my absence from the county Mr. Edward J. Elder examined and License applicants for school. JOHN W. BURRIS, June 5 1w—Whig Sup't Com. Sch.

NOTICE.—Owing to the prevalence of measles and the illness of Professor Gruder, the Public School is suspended until the 19th of August. By order of the Superintendent of Schools July 6 2w—Whig