THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

TERMS:

The Weekly Mississippian is published every Wednesday, $3 per annum, payable in advance.

The Semi-Weekly Mississippian is published on Tuesdays and Fridays, at $5 per annum—in advance.

The Daily Mississippian is published during the sessions of the Legislature, at $3.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

One square, (of 10 lines or less) first insertion, $1; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

All advertisements will be inserted in both Weekly and Semi-Weekly papers, unless otherwise ordered.

Merchants advertising by the Year, will be charged the sum of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, with the privilege of changing at pleasure.

Professional, Commission Merchants, and oth Cards, 15 DOLLARS per year.

All advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the money or good city acceptance.

Communications intended to benefit individuals, corporations or companies, will be charged as advertisements.

OBITUARY NOTICES published without charge, when they do not exceed five lines. If longer, charged as advertisements.

Odd-Fellows, Masonic, Sons of Temperance and Firemen's Notices, inserted at half price, if paid for in advance.

THE WILD-FLOWER WREATH.

I'll twine a wild-flower wreath for thee
To braid amongst thy hair;
Earth's proudest dame was never deck'd
With chaplet half so fair.

The flowers I know thou lov'st so well
I'll bring from out the dale;
There grows in a sweet sequester'd spot
The lily of the vale.

The golden cowslips all around
Their frequent incense fling,
The daisy!—yes, 'tis childhood's flower—
A simple dairy hring.

And I have cull'd a wild-berrie rose
Amongst the rest to twine,
A blossom from the hawthorn spray,
Sweet-scented spiral line.

When softly falls the vesper hour,
And flowers are bathed in dew,
I'll hie me to the church-yard, then,
To fetch a harebell blue.

Beside the tomb of innocence
It blooms forever blest—
Yes' 'neath the spotless infant's grave
Is its chosen place of rest.

And last, I'll seek my far'rite flower
In every well-known spot;
I wished there to prize it more than all—
'Tis the forget-me-not.

I chose these gems from all the rest
In beauty's gay parterre,
Though but a simple wild-flower wreath,
To twine amongst thy hair.

☞ Here is a production in the best style of the gifted authoress. It is truly sublime:

TIME.

BY MRS. I. N. DAVIS.

Thy march, oh Time! is ever on—
And with thy conquering blade,
Doth level all things with the dust,
That fallen man hath made

The monuments of art and pride,
Which genius brings to light,
Are rudely crush'd beneath thy weight,
Unheeded, in thy flight

They speak like trumpets from the tomb,
Thy voiceless loud and dread;
More eloquent than mortal tongues,
They mark thy fatal tread

Thy billowy tide—Oh, ruthless Time!
Hath over Kingdoms roll'd,
And buried 'neath thy swelling flood,
The things both new and old.

Where is the cloud-capt temple gone,
That bathed its topmost spire,
High in the ethereal vault,
And braved the lightnings fire?

Empires and Nations,—thou hast rased,
And mingled with the sod;
Thy fearful arm made desolate,
The city of our God!

The Kings of old,—oh! where are they?
Their sceptres and their crowns?
Their glory with their mouldering forms,
Are naught but hollow sounds

They venerated shade I see,
Thy white locks streaming high;
One hoary hand upon the earth,
The other,—on the sky

Calmly, these wrecks, thou dost survey,—
Meanwhile I see thee smile,—
Silently—thou hover'st o'er,
This mournful, ruined pile!

Thy throne is one vast sepulchre,
Made up of human bones!
The howling winds send forth their wail,
And echo back their moans?

The sun and moon, and stars will fail,
Beneath thy conquering power,
The groaning earth yield up its dead;
Is that eventful hour!

All things on earth, in air, and sea,
Must die before thy dread!
Still God's eternal Throne will stand—
When thou art with the Dead!

ASH-WOOD, Mississippi

THE SABBATH.

Sidney Smith pronounced the following sonnet, one of the most beautiful in the English language:

With silent awe I hail the sacred morn
Which slowly wakes while all the fields are still;
A soothing calm on every breeze is borne,
A grave murmur spreads from the rill
And echo answer softer from the hill,
And softer sings the linnet from the thorn
The sky lark warbles in a tone less shrill.
Hail! thou serene! Hail! sacred Sabbath morn.
The rooks float silent by in airy droves;
The sun a placid yellow luster shows;
The grass that lately rifled sings the groves
Have hushed their downy wings in sweet repose;
The hovering rack of clouds forgets to move;
So smiled the day when the first morn arose.

A FIRST EFFORT.

Arabella
Is rips and melles,
And goodness
Can't she love a fellow?

THE HUMBLE CHRISTIAN.

The humble Christian from the world recedes,
And proves his piety by silent deeds;
He values not the meed of noisy fame,
And little cares if fools applaud or blame;
Rebuking vice the sinner wounds him sore,
And hypocrites when censured wound him more;
With modest light he doubt his beams afar,
Yet shines, scarce noticed, like a midnight star;
He gives his substance to the poor, and sheds
The dews of mercy over bying beds;
And dies himself, in Faith's calm warfare brave,
With scarce a tear to wet his unknown grave.

The Wheel Broken at the Cistern.

On taking passage to-day at Warrenton for Alexandria, we, were most agreeably impressed with the courteous manner and the pleasant, benignant countenance of a venerable gentleman, who, with his wife, married daughter and her husband, two grand-children, entered the cars, bound to their homes in Baltimore. Before we had been in motion five minutes, the old gentleman's head fell back, and when his son-in-law rushed to his side, he was already dead! He had died of heart-disease. The wheel had broken at the cistern, and the flow of life ceased as suddenly as by the stroke of rifleball.

The venerable deceased proved to be Rev. Thos. McGee, a Methodist Minister, connected, we think, with the Baltimore Conference. He had been on a visit to a son living in Warrenton. He had been in feeble health, and his son-in-law, Mr. Thomas, said that his family had been warned to expect at any moment what he had just witnessed. The distress of his family was touching to witness; and it was sad that in so afflicting a moment they had no other than strangers to console them.

The cars put back at once to Warrenton with the stricken party; returning, however in time to make the connection at the junction.

☞ Augustus Harman and Ellen Beard, of Aurora, Ill., joint editors and co-proprietors of a monthly called *The Reformer*, have married themselves and each other by "declaration before I. G. Barr, Esq.," protesting at the same time against all the laws, customs, usages, and statutes which impose on woman any civil, social or legal inequality or disability.—The parties to the matrimonial presents declare:

"While thus assuming the sacred relationship of husband and wife, we solemnly protest, in justice to ourselves and the principle of right, against certain laws hereinafter enumerated, touching married women, we believe to be unjust, and hence, subversive of human happiness, and which we will in no case voluntarily observe

"After enumerating the laws of Illinois, which deprive the married woman of equal life, liberty, property, and pursuit of Happiness, happy pair conclude:

"Finally, we protest against every law, statute or custom making a distinction between the duties, rights and responsibilities of the husband and wife, believing them all to be subversive of the end for which the marriage is consummated, to-wit: *mutual* aid, benefit and happiness.

"We protest against the above wrongs *jointly* having no waring interests. The interest of one is equally the interest of the other."

"Is it possible, Miss, that you yo not know the names of some of your best friends?"

"Certainly! I dont; even know what my own may be a year from now."

FAMILIAR DEFINITIONS.—"First class in natural philosophy, stand up. What's attraction?" "Please, sir, I know. The look that a blue-eyed gal gives to her lover." "Right, sir! Now tell me what inertia is." "Inertia, sir, is a desire to remain where you are; a feeling that a piece of calico experiences when leaning against a colored vest." "Right again, sir! Call the next class.

More About British India Cotton.

A recently published Patent Office Report contains a letter from Mr. Eli, late United States Consul to Bombay, in which he gives a history of the cotton culture in Western India. The cotton plant in India is annual, the dry season invariably killing the roots, except in such marshy grounds as retain moisture during the eight months of drought.—The American cotton require much more moisture than the indigenous varieties, and can therefore be planted only on low, marshy grounds, or where irrigation can be employed. It is cultivated to greater advantage than the others, when the planter has sufficient capital to sustain the occasional loss of a whole crop. The indigenous cotton is seldom much injured by an unfavorable season, and, though less remunerative in its yield, is always planted by the native growers on that account. It has been cultivated and manufactured ever since our first knowledge of the country.—The American plant was first introduced about the year 1850, since which time, the East India government has employed several experienced American planters for the purpose of establishing it as a staple in preference to the native varieties. The American cotton had slightly deteriorated in the length of its fibre, but not otherwise, since its introduction.

The amount of cotton produced in the district under the late Bombay government, or in those under native rule and contiguous to Bombay, is about two hundred and fifty millions of pounds annually, and this may be called the annual product of Western India.—Bombay is the only port from which the cotton is exported to foreign countries—and in five years the exports increased from one hundred and ninety-five millions to two hundred and eighteen millions of pounds—most of which goes te England. About sixty-five millions of pounds of cotton are woven into textile fabrics by the natives. Cotton can be sold on the plantations, "good fair," at four cents, and in Bombay for six. Cotton is produced by the natives exclusively, and in the most primitive manner. The ground is prepared during the dry season by digging up and burning the old roots; and, as soon as the rains set in, it is plowed, and the seeds sown by means of a drill plow, in rows eighteen inches apart, and covered by a board or log dragged behind. The young plants appear in about six days, and nothing more is required than an occasional weeding and thinning. A strict rotation with the other crops is observed, except when cotton is in demand. The ashes of decaying stems and roots, which are burned on the ground during the dry season, are the only manure used. The seeds are planted after the first fall of rain in June—the plants flower from the middle of July to early in August, and the cotton is picked from the pods the following March. One hundred and five pounds of cleaned and ginned cotton is the average product per acre, and cotton lands rent et two dollars per acre annually, for soil of sound medium quality.

A Cheese Story.

One night in autumn, two travelers, whose homes were among the green hills of Vermont, stopped at a small country tavern in New Hampshire. During the evening one of them got to talking with a farmer of the place upon farming matters generally and the relative agricultural advantages of Vermont and New Hampshire particularly. The farmer, as might be supposed, maintained the superiority of his own state, New Hampshire; and to prove it, told how much butter and cheese his wife had made that season. Not so much to show the excellent laboring capacity of his wife, he added, by way of explanation, did he make this statement, as to prove how much greater in quantity and better in quality was the milk of cows fed on New Hampshire grass than that of those that grazed elsewhere.

"Well," said the traveler, "that's nothing to what they do in Vermont. Why one man up there made thirty tons of cheese last summer, and he was a small farmer too."

"I guess you have set that a little high," said the farmer, unwilling to concede that there was a better farmer in Vermont than himself.

'Didn't Jim Maynard make 30 tons of cheese last summer Tom?" asked the traveler of his companion.

"I don't know how much he made," replied the other with gravity, but I remember that he *ran two saw-mills with the whey!*"

The farmer "caved," and acknowledged that such farming as that couldn't be excelled.

Baptist Statistics of 1858.

The New York Examiner says that there are in the United States five hundred and ninety Baptist associations, twelve thousand one hundred and sixty-three churches, seven thousand five hundred and ninety ordained ministers, one thousand and thirty-five licentiates, nine hundred and ninety-two thousand eight hundred and fifty-one communicants, and that the number baptised in 1858 was ninety-eight thousand five hundred and eight—nearly one hundred thousand baptisms, and a little less than a million of members! These are figures for which entire accuracy cannot be claimed, but they may be accepted as the closest practicable approximation to accuracy, and as more likely to be too low than too high. The largest number of Baptists reported from any one State is Virginia—one hundred and fifteen thousand one hundred and forty-six. The largest number baptized in any one State is New York—ten thousand eight hundred and two, and next largest, Georgia—seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four. There are thirty-three colleges, fourteen theological seminaries, twenty-nine weekly newspapers, sixteen monthlies, and two quarterlies, in the United States that depend on Baptists for support; sixty-four new church edifices were erected in 1858; two hundred and thirty-eight new churches were constituted, and three hundred and four ministers ordained.

Social Life not the end of Man.

A popular lecturer at Chicago lately advocated with some plausibility, the drinking and dancing customs of other countries as a means of promoting social intercourse, and adding to the animation and grace of general society.—To this the Congregational Herald remarks:

"The value of social life has been undulyy magnified. It is of far less moment than domestic life. That a man should please and entertain his neighbors or acquaintances for a few moments or hours, if he can be happy in his with them, dwindles into insignificance by the side of the question, whether he makes happy the companion of his life and the children whose weal or woe for time and eternity depends much on a father's influence. That a woman should be fascinating at a social party, what is it compared with shedding the radiance of love and kindness on husband and children in her family? Any social life that would interfere with these most sacred home duties, will prove a curse, not only to the family immediately affected but to society at large. We shall owe no gratitude to him who shall so solve the social problem as to disturb the happiness of the fireside.

Our Creed.

We believe in small farms and thorough cultivation.

We believe that soil loves to eat as well as its owner, and ought to be manured.

We believe in large crops, which leave the land better than they found it—making both the farmer and farm rich at once.

We believe in going to the bottom of things and therefore in deep plowing and enough of it. All the better with a sub-soil plow.

We believe that every farm should own a good farmer.

We believe that best fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without this, lime and gypsum, bones and green manure, marl and guano, will be of little use.

We believe in good fences, good barns, good farm-houses, good stock, good orchards, and children enough to gather the fruit.

We believe in a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a spinning piano, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and a clean conscience.

We firmly disbelieve in farmers that will not improve; in farms that grow poorer every year; in starveling cattle: in farmers' boys turning into clerks and merchants; in farmers' daughters unwilling to work, and in all farmers ashamed of their vocation, or who drink whiskey until honest men are ashamed of them.—*Rescher on Farming.*

USES OF RICHES.—"Were I rich," said Grattan, "and could live as I please, I should have no wish for a fine house or furniture (I would rather not have them, I should be afraid of hurting them) or pictures—they give me no pleasure. I would have no fine gardens or conservatories. I love the fruit; but I would have no fine gardener to criticise me, and tell me I was doing wrong, or walking awkwardly—I should love a wide expanse—I would have bands of music—I love music—I would have a carriage for use, and fine horses, but not for riding—I love to go fast—I would cut the air."

Such was Grattan's notion of the pleasure he would like to purchase with unbounded wealth. Poison, an uncertain sleeper, described his dreams of an Elysium on earth thus: If I had three thousand pounds per annum, I would have a person constantly dressed, night and day, with fire and candle to attend upon me."—*Rogers' Notes.*

☞ A strange wedding lately took place in Indiana. The bride and groom were each aged about seventy years. Twenty-seven years before they had been man and wife, and had five children. A divorce was obtained and they separated. He took another wife, and she a Mr. Mead for a second husband.—Mrs. Haskins No. 2 died in the course of years and so did Mead. The parties again met, the old love burned anew and they were married again.

Extraordinary Exhibition---A Man of Leather

An exhibition of a very remarkable and unnatural character attracted a small but highly respectable audience at the Melodeon on Thursday evening last. A young man by the name of James Stevens had advertised that he would do many wonderful things in the way of cutting himself up with knives, nailing his feet, arms and legs to chairs, to the wall, &c., which astonding exploits he proceded to exhibit at the appointed hour, in the presence of a number of physicians of celebrity, including members of the medical faculty of Transylvania University, and other learned professors, who were invited to the stand that they might detect any fraud or deception, if practiced. He began by sticking a handful of pins, up to the head, in his legs, then drove an awl through the middle of his wrist into a chair; drove a knife though the muscle of his leg; nailed his foot to a wooden shoe, the nail or awl passing through the middle of the foot, and so walked about the stage; cut his dexter finger through the flesh, exhibiting the naked bone, and concluded by passing a knife through his cheek, the blade protruding from his mouth. In all this but little blood was drawn.

He also offered to drive a knife through each leg and hang himself from the wall, which the audience mercifully excused him from doing, feeling satisfied that he could accomplish whatever he proposed. About the whole proceedure there was no sort of humbug, as the eyes of divers gentlemen, who were upon the stand were steadily fixed upon him, and any "unbelieving Thomas" had an opportunity to touch the knife blade on the opposite side to that into which it had been thrust, of the leg, wrist or hand. He used a few galvanic rings about his person, which was probably more for show than anything else, as they could affect nothing. Mr. Stephens looks to be not more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. Before closing he proposed to operate in a similar manner upon any one of the audience, agreeing to forfeit one thousand dollars if he inflicted pain. We saw this man of leather early yesterday morning, looking as fresh and whole, as though knife or nail had never penetrated his elastic body.—*Lexington (Ky.) Observer.*

PRUSSIAN MARRIAGES.—You are probably aware that in Prussia marriages between Protestants are not for life, but can be annulled if reasonable grounds can be alleged for the wish to separate. The most usual pretext is a desire to marry somebody else's wife or husband; if that somebody else can be suited with another wife or husband, the necessary advices are granted almost as a matter of course. I was paying a visit at Breslau one when a lady and gentleman entered the room, so exceedingly loving and polite, that on their leaving I remarked that it was evident they had just been married, or else were just about to be so. I was informed, however, that on the contrary they were going to be divorced as soon as the other two or three couples interested had signed the necessary paper.

THE DYING NEVER WEEP.—It is a striking fact, the dying never weep! The circle of sobbing, agonized hearts around them weep one tear. Is it that he is insensible and still already in the chill of dissolution? That can not be—for he asks for his fathers hand as if to gain strength in the mortal struggle, and leans on the breasts of mother, brother or sister, with still conscious affection; and before expiring at eve, after a long day's conversation with the Angel of Summons, he says to his little children the last audible good-night of earth—"Kiss me, last time!" It must be because the dying have reached a point too deep for earthly crying and weeping. They are face to face with higher and holier beings, with the Father in Heaven, and the angel throng, led on by a Son himself; and what are the griefs of a mourning, tears of a dying farewell—be it that they are shed by the dearest on earth—in that vision bright of immortal life and everlasting re-union?

A RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACTED BY A BULL.—An accident of a very singular and serious nature occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Wednesday evening. It appears that, as the Express Train was passing a point near White Rock Station, about nine miles this side of Kittanning, it was charged upon by a bull belonging to a gentleman named Klingensmith, residing in the neighborhood, and said to be naturally quiet, but of certain ferocity. In the collision which followed, his bovine majesty was crushed almost to a jelly, and his defunct remains carried some distance along the track. The affair, however, did not stop here. The carcass proved an impassable obstruction to the train, and the locomotive tender, and four freight cars were thrown off the track. The latter went over an embankment some thirty feet in height, and were reduced almost to a complete wreck. The passenger car, the last in the train, remained on the track, else the consequence would have been far more serious. The locomotive was a good deal used up, and the track damaged for some forty feet, but beyond this nothing serious resulted from the strange occurrence.—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

MORE ABOUT THE VALUE OF A KISS.—An Indiana lawyer writes to the Savannah Gazette:

"In your issue of June 16th, I noticed a communication giving a portion of the history of a judicial proceeding as far back as 1845; fixing the value of a kiss in the Eastern Indiana at forty dollars. In this part of Hoosierland the worth of this commodity has never been ascertained, either by custom, juridically, or otherwise. Some twelve months since I defended a gentleman charged with having committed an assault and battery on the body of one Mrs. ——, of this place. The testimony, as given by the prosecuting witness, was that like defendant, he had put his hand upon her shoulder and attempted to 'kiss' her, but failed in his undertaking. The fine and costs amounted to fifty dollars. Had the defendant been successful in his enterprise, I think that a kiss would have proven of more value than forty dollars in 'Old Ripley,' and we would not at this time be without a precedent in Southern Indiana.

ADVANTAGES OF WOMAN OVER MEN.—Some one sums up the advantage of women over men as follows:

A woman may sap what she pleases to you without being knocked down for it. She can take a snooze after dinner, while her husband is at work. She can go forth into the streets without being invited to treat at every coffee-house. She can paint her face if it is too pale and flour it if too red. She can stay at home in time of war, and wed if her husband is killed. She can wear corsets if too thick—other fixings, if too thin. She can eat, drink, and be merry, without its costing a cent.—She can get divorced from her husband when ever she see any one she likes better. She can get in debt all over, until he warns the public by advertisements not to trust her on his account any longer.

DIBBLERIES OF AN ARAB MAGICIAN.—Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, in his lecture on Egypt, relates some remarkable tricks that were performed by an Arab magician:

A cane was handed to a party for inspection and proved to be a plain stick, on which the knots of limbs were visible; on returning it to the conjurer however, it became a serpent which wriggled about for a few moments and then suddenly became a stick again. This trick, which is said to be a common one among the Arabs, was repeated several times. The next trick was more startling. A black liquor was poured into a boy's hand, and in it as a mirror, one of Mr. Lyon's companions, a native of South Carolina, beheld a rice plantation of his own State, and his father, who has been dead many years, riding through the field on horseback.

HOW TO REMOVE FRECKLES.—One of our exchanges announces that the best preparation for removing freckles is a lotion made of a teacupful of soured milk and a small quantity of horse radish; let this stand from six to twelve hours, then use it to wash the part affected twice or thrice a day.

☞ A girl out West having professed religion was so extremely happy that she was ever afterwards singing at the top of her voice that old hymn, 'The love of God is coming down,' &c. Nothing stops her from singing this song. One day old Jowler, the house-dog came in while she was singing and helped himself to a piece of meat that was on the table. Polly, observing the movement of Jowler, continuing her favorite song, said:

'If you don't go out I'll knock you down.
Halle Hallelujah,
You nasty sticking lopeared hound,
O, glory Hallelujah!

TO CLEAR A ROOM OF MOSQUITOES.—A writer in a South Carolina paper says: "I have tried the following, and find that it 'works like a charm.' Take of gum champhor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, evaporate by placing it in a tin vessel, and hold it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitoes. One night, not long since, I was terribly annoyed by them, when I thought of and tried the above, after which I neither saw nor heard them that night, and next morning there was not one to be found in the room, though the windows has been left open all night.

☞ It is said that the hunger for gold generally increases with age. That's why, we suppose, so many old people always *have it in their months.*

☞ A lady asked a little two-year old girl,—"Who gives you your daily bread?"—"Dad," replied the child, "but Uncle Peter puts the sugar on."

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jackson Miss., July the 1st, 1859.

THE following described lands in the county of Claiborne, delinquent for non-payment of Taxes of 1856, will be subject to entry or puchase at this office, after sixty days from the date hereof by any citizen of this State, upon payment of the amount for which said lands are delinquent and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent Taxes accrued. See Revised code of Mississippi, chap. 1, sec. 9, arts. 45 and 46, p. 82.

Division of Section.	Sec	T'ship.	Range.
Part (200 acres) Lots 1 and 2, in sq 10, in Lower Divis. Grand Gulf	1	12	2E.
all fractional (35 acres.)	40	14	4E.
North part (270 acres) Lots 5 and 8, sq. No. 8, Middle Divis. Grand Gulf	6	12	3E.

MADISON McAFEE, Auditor of Public Accounts.

July 1 '59—6td.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jackson, Miss. July 12th 1859.

THE following described lands in the county of Rankin, delinquent for non-payment of Taxes of 1856, will be subject to entry or purchase, at this office, after 60 days from the date hereof, by any citizen of this State, upon paymentof amount for which said lands are delinquent andall costs to the State, with damage and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi chapter 1, section 9, articles 45 and 46, page 82.

Division of Section.	Sec.	T'ship.	Range.
Southeast qr Southeast qr	28	3	1E
20 acres of Southwest qr	32	3	2E
West hf Northwest qr	5	7	4E
West hf West hf	17	8	3E

MADISON McAFEE, Auditor of Public Accounts.

July 12 '59—6td.

DELINQUENT TAX-LANDS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Jackson, Miss., June 24, 1859.

THE following described land in the county of Yazoo, delinquent for non-payment of Taxes of 1855, will be subject to entry or purchase at this office after sixty days from the date hereof by any citizen of this State, upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent and all costs to the State, with damages and subsequent taxes, accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, Chap 1, Sec. 9, Arts. 45 and 46, p. 82

18 feet of Lot 8 in Benton
Lot 18 in Benton.
Part of Lot 460 and 461 in Benton.
Lot 202 in Yazoo City.

MADISON McAFEE, Auditor of Public Accounts

June 24 '59—6td.

CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE. Clinton, Hinds Co. Miss.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

Rev. W. Hillman, A. M., Principal and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Ancient Language.
Karl Klinger, Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music and Teacher of the German Language.
Mrs Adelia M Hillman, Literature, Mathematics, Painting, Drawing, and Rudimentary Branches.
Miss. Sarah A. Thompson, English Branches.
Miss. Elizabeth R. Davis, Latin, French, and English Branches.
Miss. Jennie H Jelks, Assistant in Music and Teacher of English Branches.
Miss. Sarah A. Thompson, Governess.

This Institution offers every facility for the attainment of a thorough, systematic and polished education. Its Courses of Study are three, Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate. To each of these the range of studies is such as will impart the most thorough discipline and yet be sufficiently extended to meet the wants of all.

None but the most highly educated, and experienced teachers are employed.

The Musical and Ornamental Departments are fully organized under experienced Teachers and are supplied with every appliance, necessary for their successful maintenance

During the present year, a new and elegant Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, besides many Charts and Maps, have been added to the means of illustration before possessed by the Institute, so that it now not only equals in this particular by any similar institution.

The Boarding House is kept in thorough repair, and is furnished with neat furniture.

Application should be made early by those who wish to obtain Board in the Institute

The next session will commence Monday, October 24th. For terms and other particulars, address the Principal.

COLBERT KELLS, President ex officio of Trustees.

H. R. BRUMBY, Secretary. Aug 16 '59. tf.

DOCTOR C. G. CADE,

CONTINUES to offer his services to the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, in all the branches of Medicine and Surgery especially in chronic cases and Cancer, Tumours of any description and Piles. Infirmary and residence on State street, opposite the Depot of Brandon and Jackson Railroad. oct 19, 1856—1y

PROFS. BARTON & REINACH.

INDIAN DOCTORS have permanently settled in Jackson—We operate on cancers by treatment on the system constitutionally, without nauseating drugs, without the use of the knife. We extract the cancer by the roots, without a possibility of its returning; and it is now admitted by all that we are the most successful cancer operators in the world. We will enumerate a few of the so called incurable diseases that we are prepared to cure and treat: Consumption, anchylosis or stiff joints, every variety of tumors or ulcers, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, scrofula, syphilis, chronic dysentery, piles, fistula, in a so, without the use of the knife or caustic; white swelling, diseases of the eye, ear, and all female complaints.

We challenge the world to perform the cures we are now making. Office a few doors above the Post Office. May 19 '59—tf.

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation "Fohy" in Rankin county, Miss., situated 4 miles east of Jackson. This tract contains sixteen hundred and eighty acres, 500 in cultivation and the residue well timbered. There are about 400 acres of first and second Creek bottom land of superior quality which may be brought into cultivation. The place is well watered, healthy and convenient to market. The improvements are ample for the accomodation of a large family, a first-rate gin house and all necessary buildings. The subscriber will take pleasure in showing the premises to any person who will visit the plantation with a view of purchasing. Aug 15 '59—tf. M. S. WATKINS.

Pine Grove Water Cure and Hygienic Institute.

A LARGE and commodious Water Cure Infirmary has been opened at Raymond, for the reception and treatment of acute and every variety of chronic diseases. The location is a delightful one, in a beautiful grove, high, airy and healthy, one mile from the Court House, where it is at all times quiet and free from dust. Especial attention gives to the management of every variety of female affections. For particulars apply for our circular or address J. S. WISE, M. D., August 4, '57—tf. Raymond, Miss.

JAMES WILSON,

CAPITOL STREET, OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

House, Sign Painting, Glazing, Graining, Marbling, PAPER HANGING, WALL COLORING, &c.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Jackson, and the public generally, that he has the richest assortment of Wall Paper that has ever been in Jackson; he has also on hand French, English and American Zinc, Paints, Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Copal Varnish, &c. Also, Paints of every description, and of the best quality; dry and in oil; Paint Brushes of every description and of a very superior quality; French and American Window Glass, single and double thickness; in fact his house is just the place for Painters, Plasters, and others to have their bills filled for Paints, Glass, Wall Paper, Window Cornices, &c., all of which he selected himself from the manufacturers or importers, and can sell at reduced prices. Painting, Glazing, and Paper Hanging done, as usual, at low rates, with dispatch, and in the very best manner.

A fifteen years' residence here and the large amount of work done by him renders it, he thinks, unnecessary to say more. JAMES WILSON.

Jackson, Nov. 18, '53.

JUST RECEIVED.

A DOZEN of the SCOVELL & GOODELL SEWING MACHINES. Persons who have been waiting can now be supplied RUFUS ARNOLD.

July 19 '59—tf.

Vicksburg and Memphis Mail Packets.

Steamer DANIEL BOONE, Capt. A. S. Hancock LEAVES Memphis for Vicksburg every Monday Evening at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Vicksburg for Memphis every Friday, at 12 M.

Steamer WM. GARVIN, Capt. J. F. Hicks, Leaves Vicksburg for Memphis every Monday, at 12 M.

Leaves Memphis for Vicksburg every Friday, at 12 M.

These superior Packets connect at Memphis with the Memphis and St. Louis Mail Packets for Louisville and Cincinnati; also, with the Memphis and Charleston Cars. Connects at Napoleon with the Arkansas and White River Mail Boats.

Through Tickets from Vicksburg to St. Louis, and to Louisville and Cincinnati.

B. J. BUTLER & CO., Agents.

Str Daniel Boone.	Str Wm. Garvin.
Capt. A. S. Hancock.	Captain J. F. Hicks.
James Pettey, Clerk.	Will. Wood, Clerk.

aug13 '58—tf.

STATIONERY.—An assortment at MOREY'S. July 25, '59.

Watch, Cloc kand Jewelry Repairing and Cleaning.

BY Mr. Harland, the best of workmen. June 28 '5.6 J. B. MOREY.

ARRIVING!! ARRIVED!!!

MERCHAUM Pipes and Cigar Holders; Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views; Colts and Whitney's Colts Pistols; Chickering and Sons new improved scale Pianos; Wall-paper and bordering in all varities very cheap The best of the freshest, and the Standard Books; Window sash, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnish &c; Pen Knives; Pocket Knives and Dirks; Canes; Clocks, Watches, Fine Jewelry, Castors, Butter

A FULL ASSORTMENT of fresh and standard Books. aug 16 J. B. MOREY.

TERRY'S STAGE LINE.

HENCEFORTH, the stage from Hazlehurst to Port Gibson, will connect with the night trains instead of the day trains. W. D. TERRY

JUST RECEIVED!

20 BBS Old Burbon Whisky at May 3rd S. P. BALEY & CO.

NOTICE.

MRS. Dr. K. WARNER is desirous of getting a School of small Girls, and solicits the patronage of her friends and the citizens generally in Jackson. July 26 '59—2m.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THIS day received four of Chickering & Sons world-renowned Piano Fortes, which I will sell at the Manufactory price, for cash, or short acceptances. J. B. MOREY.

JACKSON FOUNDRY & MACHINE SHOP.

Jackson, Mississippi.

THE above establishment is now prepared to furnish Steam Engines and Saw Mills, and Engines for Plantation purposes, at short notice, and on terms as reasonable as they can be furnished elsewhere. Also, a Portable Horse Power, that took the premium at the last State Fair, for running Saws, Gins, Mills, etc., which does away with the expense of large gin houses, as nothing is necessary to starting them but a pick room. Gin and Mill Gearing, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Door and Window Sills, Lintels, Columns and Sash Weights, Grate Bars, Plow Points, and every variety of Castings usually manufactured in a Southern Foundry, always on hand.

Engines, Saw Mills, and all kind of Machinery repaired at short notice. All work warranted.

☞ Terms exclusively cash, or its equivalent.

Persons desiring information, will please address the subscriber. JAS. O. STEVENS.

Jackson April 1st 1859—1y.

$40.

DOUBLELOCK STITCH FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Now on Exhibition at RUFUS ARNOLD'S Jewelry Store.

SOMETHING NEW.

COMPLETE WITH THE TABLE.

SEWING WITH TWO THREADS FROM COMMON SPOOLS.

PATENTED JANUARY 4th, 1859.

No Complicated Machinery--No Getting out of Order.

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY AND PLANTATION USE.

SCOVILLE & GOODELL'S

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

1,000 STITCHES IN A MINUTE.

These machines are warranted First Class, and fully equal to the highest priced Machines.

OBSERVE—We invite all to bring any garment COARSE or FINE, HEAVY or LIGHT, which we will make up at once, thus establishing the reputation of our Machines—the only low-priced machine as yet offered, sewing with two threads, and GUARANTEED NO HUMBUG!

These machines will finther, Hem, Stitch, or Fell in the most beautiful and substantial manner—Our new and improved hemmer will turn a hem of any width stitching at the same time without previous basting.

NOTICE

The undersigned has obtained from the manufacturer sole and exclusive right of selling the above machines in Hinds, Warren, Madison, Yazoo and other counties and from my knowedge of such machinery I can recommend them in every respect.

RUFUS ARNOLD.

April 26 '59—6m.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, WITH IMMENSE *HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND.*

THE reason why, is that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, nobing and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off, *makes it soft, glossy healthy and beautiful*, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then, reader, rest the following and judge for yourselves

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1859.

MESSRS O. J. WOOD & CO.,

Gentlemen: Having heard a great deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself.

The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was but who having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are as I was, trying to give your restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being occular demonstration. I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to see for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day.

My hair is now its natural color and much improved in quality and texture; it is very gay, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS.

Cor. Columbia and Carroll Sts, Brooklyn.

LEXINGTON, ALA., Feb. 1, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy.

You can publish this if you think proper.

Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1858.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—was in fact bald. I have used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and the hair on top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it.

Yours Respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 444 Vine Street.

The Restorative put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market st., St. Louis, Mo.

☞ And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. June 7 '59—1m.

TO PLANTERS, PARENTS,

AND to all who are interested in preserving Life Limb and Health of those connected with them in any way, DALLEYS' MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is warranted to cure the worst burns and scalds, relieving the agony of the sufferer in the very short space of ten minutes. It also cures the most inveterate cases of piles, old sores swellings, bruises, wounds, scrotula, eruptions of the skin, broken breasts and sore nipples, and everything arising from inflammation, &c.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

Remember that the great and grand principle of operation and foundation of the value and virtue of the "PAIN EXTRACTOR" is its