

THE PANOLA MISS. LYNX.

By Rockett & Middleton.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, &c.

Two Dollars in Advance

"ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY."

VOL. 2.

PANOLA, MI., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1846.

NO. 9

THE LYNX

Printed and published every SATURDAY at two dollars in advance.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of a personal nature will be charged the double price of ordinary advertisements.

Yearly Advertisements.—A deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year to a sufficient amount to make it for the interest of merchants out of the direct line of business of the year, the advertiser will be charged for the year at the ordinary rate.

Professional charges.—For advertising for the year, professional charges ten dollars.

The names of candidates for county offices will be published for one dollar, payable always in advance, and State tickets ten dollars.

Electric telegraph will be delivered and it paid for.

Political communications of only an individual nature, will be charged at half price of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in advance.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions will be continued till forbid, and any alterations made after insertion charged extra.

Advertising patrons will favor us by handing in their advertisements as early as possible, or regular publications days as convenient—not later in any case if possible, than Thursday night.

ALL JOB-WORK must be paid for on delivery.

Postage must be paid on all letters, or they will not be attended to.

Mail Arrangements,

The Mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, and departs for Memphis at 1 o'clock the same day.

The Mail from Oxford arrives on Wednesday evenings, at 7 o'clock, and departs Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

The Mail from Carrollton, arrives Thursday evenings at 7 o'clock, and departs Monday morning at 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Carrollton leaves on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Oxford leaves on Monday evenings at 8 o'clock.

The Mail for Memphis leaves on Tuesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock noon.

PETERSON'S LADIES'

National Magazine.

MAGNIFICENT VOLUME FOR 1845.

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

The Ladies' National Magazine, is now so well established and so favorably known, that its general success is a matter of course, it is proved at the

HEAD OF THE LADIES' BOOKS.

Its contributors, like those of the three last magazines, are all original, and from the best established American writers of both sexes.

The contributions to this "National" are a constant source of interest, and ability of our best countrymen. No other magazine is so exclusively a mirror of our times, or so generally supported by them. The contents are of every variety, and while usually of the lighter kind, do not preclude the insertion of papers of more value. Filled alike with the "National," presents a complete and varied collection of domestic sketches, tales of our country, notices of history, poetry, critical notices of living authors, new receipts for the household, directions for fashionable embroidery, descriptions of the fashions, gossip of our favorite metropolis, musical intelligence, &c. &c. comprising in short, all that a lady would wish to know of objects of interest transpiring during the month.

These contents, instead of being, like those of the other two dollar magazines, made up chiefly by selections from old newspapers and other second hand sources, are written expressly for us; so that our

CONTENTS ARE ALL ORIGINAL.

As a guarantee of the style in which the literary department is conducted, the publisher has placed the editorial charge in the hands of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, acknowledged by all critics to be the best magazine writer in the world. Those who have read her thrilling stories of "Alice Cleopatra," "Madame Gray," "Ann Taylor," and "Clara," need no proof of her editorial genius. She will be assisted by the strongest corps of contributors ever yet arrayed in the constant support of any "ladies" Magazine.

At the head of this list is Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, who will, hereafter, be a regular contributor, both in poetry and prose. She will be assisted by

Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Mrs. F. S. Osmond, Mrs. L. J. Peabody, Mrs. M. S. Lyon Loud, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. P. W. B. Carothers, Mrs. Anna W. Welby, Mrs. C. Lee Heath, Mrs. Selma Smith, Mrs. E. P. F. Author of "Marriage of Convenience," Mrs. M. L. Lawson, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Mary Deaneau, Miss Ellen Ashton, &c.

During the ensuing year, a new feature will be introduced in the publication of a series of

TALES OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

Illustrations of the manners and stirring incidents of different periods in our country's history.—The first of these, a history of the revolution, from the pen of "The Author of *Crucial in the Last War*," will appear in January, and be followed up by articles of equal interest, from H. W. Herbert, and others of our best writers. Theatrical portraits of female poets will still be continued, and stories of a domestic character, from the well known pens of Mrs. Annan, F. E. F., and Ellen Ashton, will continually appear.

Give These Pictures.—In order that the periodical department may stand first in the country, the publisher intends publishing, in January and February, two superb premium pictures, far superior to any yet issued in the magazines.—The first:

A MEZZOTINT BY MARTIN,

will appear in January, and has confessedly never been equaled by that imitator artist. The second, to appear in February, is the first of a series of great historical pictures, which—the publisher has projected, a series of the most illustrious great events in American annals, especially those in which women figured. The first is a MEZZOTINT OF WASHINGTON AT 18:

Engraved from a picture never before made public. This feature will make the book unequalled, and those who wish to secure the whole series must send their money early. We here state, what is undeniable, that during 1844, we published MEZZOTINTS OFFENSIVE THAN ANY RIVAL, and shall continue to do so for 1845. Those who subscribe to the "National" will get these unequalled pictures, better than any other magazine, for the same price, in January and February.

AN ACT to authorise foreign guardians to remove the property of their wards out of this State.

SEC. 1. That when any guardian residing without the limits of this state, of any minor or minors within the age of twenty-one years, or of any person non compos mentis, shall desire to remove the property of any such minor or minors, or person compos mentis, out of this state, such foreign guardian shall file in the probate court of the proper county, in this state, a petition under oath, stating that he or she is qualified and acting guardian of such minor or minors, or person non compos mentis in the state or territory to which he or she desires to remove the property of such minor or minors, or person non compos mentis, and such foreign guardian shall file with said petition copies of his or her letters of guardianship and guardian bond, properly certified and authenticated.

SEC. 2. That upon the filing of such petition, if in term time, the court shall by order, appoint some discreet person, guardian ad litem, for such minor or minors; or person non compos mentis, and shall order citation to issue to such guardian ad litem to appear and answer said petition, on a day to be named, which citation shall be served at least ten days before the return day thereof; and if said petition shall be filed in vacation, the judge of probate shall make the orders by this section of this act required by fiat to the clerk of said court.

SEC. 3. That upon the return of such citation executed, and upon the hearing of said petition, answer, and such proofs as may be submitted, and due deliberation had thereon, if it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court, that the interests of such minor promoted by the removal of his or her, or their property, out of this state, said court shall grant an order authorising such foreign guardian to remove the property of such minor or minors, or person non compos mentis, to the state in which such foreign guardian shall be qualified and acting as such guardian; and such order shall be authority to such foreign guardian to demand and receive the property of such minor or minors, or person non compos mentis, and the receipt of such foreign guardian shall be a full and perfect discharge to the person or persons having such property in possession; provided, that continuances, writs of error and appeals, may be granted as in other cases.

SEC. 4. That upon granting the order for the removal of such property, as provided for by the provisions of this act, the court shall order the letters of guardianship and guardian bonds filed with said petition, to be recorded; and such bond shall be received in evidence as other guardian bonds; and for any breach of the condition of such bond, any suit or action may be maintained and prosecuted, as on other guardian bonds in this state.

SEC. 5. That the provisions of this act shall apply to the case of any guardian appointed and qualified in this state, who shall remove out of this state, and become guardian of the same ward or wards in any other state or territory, and shall desire to remove the property of his or her ward or wards out of this state; and this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 13, 1846.

AN ACT to establish a system of common schools, and other purposes.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the boards of county police in their respective counties, shall appoint a board of school commissioners to consist of five members, one of whom shall reside in each police district; said commissioners shall hold their offices for one year, and all vacancies in said board of school commissioners, shall be filled by the boards of police.

SEC. 2. That said boards of school commissioners shall meet at the courthouses of their respective counties, on the first Monday in June next, and quarterly thereafter, and organise, by electing from their own number a president and secretary, and at my regular meeting may adopt such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the object of their appointment, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state.

SEC. 3. That said boards of school commissioners shall designate what schools shall be deemed common schools, and shall have the general superintendence of the same.

SEC. 4. That said boards of school commissioners shall license such teachers as they may think qualified to teach the various branches of an English education in said common schools.

SEC. 5. That any teacher who may have received a license from the board of school commissioners of the county in which his school is located, shall be entitled to receive from the school fund of said county, such sum of money as shall have been agreed on between himself and the said board of commissioners, and the board of police of said county are hereby authorised and required to order payment of the same, upon the presentation of the board of police of said county, of a certificate from the board of school commissioners that such teacher has been duly licensed, and has taught a common school, stating by dates, for what time and to what amount such teacher is entitled.

SEC. 6. That the boards of police of the respective counties, are hereby authorised and empowered to levy a special tax, not exceeding the state tax, for common school purposes; provided, the consent of a majority of the resident heads of families in each township, shall be filed in writing and recorded on the minutes of said board, before such tax shall be levied on the inhabitants of any said township.

SEC. 7. That all escheats and all fines, forfeitures and amercements hereafter decreed, ordered or judged, by any court of this state, and all moneys arising from licenses granted to hawkers and peddlars, keepers of billiard tables, retailers of vinous and spiritous liquors, and brokers, shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the same may be collected, and together with the special tax authorised by this act, shall constitute the school fund of the respective counties, and be paid out under the direction of the respective boards of school commissioners; provided, that the cities of Natchez, Vicksburg and Yazoo City, are excepted from the operation of this section, so far as it relates to fines, forfeitures and amercements for selling vinous and spiritous liquors and licenses for retailing the same.

SEC. 8. That the county treasurers of the several counties be, and are hereby made ex-officio treasurers of the school fund of their respective counties, and shall give bond to the president of the board of police of said counties, with good and sufficient security, to be approved by said board, in a sum prescribed by said board, conditioned that such treasurers shall safely keep all monies, bonds, notes, books and papers, that may come into their hands by virtue of their office, discharge their duty faithfully according to law.

SEC. 9. That all monies and all bonds, promissory notes, and other obligations arising from the leasing of sixteenth sections, reserved for the use of schools, or from loans of money arising from said leasing, and all other papers connected with the sixteenth sections in the several counties in this state, shall be delivered to the boards of school commissioners of the respective counties, upon their requisition, by the trustees of school lands in said counties, or other persons having the same in possession, and shall be delivered to the treasurer of the school fund, by said board of school commissioners.

SEC. 10. That the several boards of school commissioners, in those counties where the sixteenth sections have been reserved from sale, shall see that said sixteenth sections are leased, as now directed by law, and that all monies due from the lease of said sixteenth sections, are collected or secured.

SEC. 11. That hereafter all bonds, promissory notes, and other obligations given for school funds, or for the payment of monies due by renewal or loan from the leasing of any sixteenth section, shall be made payable to the treasurer of the proper county, and his successors in office; and all suits or actions, for or on account of the school fund, or connected with the sixteenth sections reserved for the use of schools, shall be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the county treasurer of the

proper county; and in case of his death, removal, or resignation, such suits or actions shall be revived in the name of his successor in office; and all bonds, bills, promissory notes, or other evidence of debt heretofore or hereafter executed, where the consideration has arisen from school funds, or from the leasing of any sixteenth sections, shall be received in evidence in such suits or actions, and no exceptions to the form of such bonds, bills, promissory notes, or other evidences of debt, shall be taken or sustained, whether the same be payable to such treasurer or not.

SEC. 12. That the treasurers aforesaid, shall open a separate account with each township in their respective counties, and credit each township with the leasing of the sixteenth section lying in said township, which principal shall remain a permanent fund, to be placed at interest, and the interest shall be appropriated by the boards of school commissioners, to the education in said common schools, of the children residing in the township in which the sixteenth section may lie, from which the said principal and interest shall have arisen: provided, that any township may be exempted from the provisions of this act, by a majority of the heads of families filing their protest with the clerk of the board of police in their respective counties, on or before the first of March, in each and every year; which protest being so filed, shall entitle the board of trustees of said township, to control and manage the funds arising from the lease of the sixteenth section in said township, as is already provided by the laws heretofore existing in relation to sixteenth sections.

SEC. 13. That said treasurers shall loan out all monies belonging to said school fund, not appropriated by the school commissioners may direct and approve.

SEC. 14. That said school commissioners and said treasurers shall not, themselves, either directly or indirectly, be the borrowers of any monies belonging to said school fund, and shall receive such compensation for their services as the boards of police of their respective counties may order and allow, to be paid out of the school fund.

SEC. 15. That the boards of school commissioners shall report semi-annually, in June and December, to the secretary of the state, the situation of schools and school funds, the number of scholars attending school, the number of teachers, the amount paid to teachers out of the sixteenth section fund, the school fund, and by private individuals, in their respective counties.

SEC. 16. That the secretary of state shall be ex-officio general school commissioner of this state, and shall file in his office all returns of school commissioners, and register the same in well bound books, to be procured and kept for that purpose, and semi-annually, in July and January, cause to be published an abstract from said register, showing the number of scholars attending school, the number of teachers, the amount paid to teachers out of the sixteenth section fund, the school fund, and by private individuals, and furnish each board of school commissioners with a copy of said abstract; and to enable him to receive correct information, he shall cause each board of commissioners to be furnished with suitable blanks, to be by them filled up and returned to him; and the duties required of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this section of this act, shall be performed under the superintendence and direction of the governor.

SEC. 17. That the auditor of public accounts, on the certificate of the governor, is hereby required to audit and allow the accounts for books, stationary, and blanks, ordered by the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, not exceeding five hundred dollars annually; and also to audit and allow said secretary, for the services required by this act, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, or at that rate, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: provided, that the township in which the town of Columbus, in Lowndes county, is situated, be, and is hereby excepted out of the provisions of the above recited act.

SEC. 18. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage; and that all acts or parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this

act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved 4th March, 1846.

WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
We may not live to see the day,
But earth shall glisten in the ray
Of the good time coming.
Cannon balls may aid the truth,
But thoughts a weapon stronger;
We'll win our battle by its aid:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The pen shall supersede the sword,
And right, not might, shall be the lord,
In the good time coming.
Worth, not birth, shall rule mankind,
And be acknowledged stronger;
The proper impulse has been given;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
War in all men's eyes shall be
A monster of iniquity,
In the good time coming.
Nations shall not quarrel then,
To prove which is the stronger;
Nor slaughter men for glory's sake;
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Hateful rivalries of creed
Shall not make their martyrs bleed,
In the good time coming.
Religion shall be shorn of pride,
And flourish all the stronger;
And charity shall trim her lamp:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
And a poor man's family
Shall not be his misery,
In the good time coming.
Every child shall be a help,
To make his right arm stronger;
The happier he, the more he has:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
The people shall be temperate,
And shall love instead of hate,
In the good time coming.
They shall use, and not abuse,
And make all virtue stronger,
The reformation has begun:
Wait a little longer.

There's a good time coming, boys,
A good time coming;
Let us aid it all we can,
Every woman, every man,
The good time coming.
Smallest helps, if rightly given,
Make the impulse stronger,
'Twill be strong enough one day:
Wait a little longer.

By the N. Y. Herald's exclusive Ocean and Land Express.

ARRIVAL OFF LONG ISLAND OF THE PACKET SHIP YORKSHIRE.

Highly important intelligence.—Tremendous war feeling in England.—The effect in Europe of the refusal to arbitrate, and of the passage of the Oregon notice resolutions in the American House.—Opinions of the press.—Improvement in the cotton market.—The depression in the English and French funds.—The result of a corn-law debate in the House of Commons.—Cotton markets.—State of trade.

About 1 o'clock this morning an exclusive and extraordinary express reached the office of the New York Herald with later and highly important intelligence from Europe.

This intelligence was brought over the Atlantic by the splendid express packet-ship Yorkshire, Captain Bailey.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 5th of March, and was boarded off the east end of Long Island—distance ninety-seven miles from Sandy Hook—by the famous clipper pilot-boat Thomas H. Smith, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Switzerland had arrived out with the Oregon notice resolutions that had passed the House of Representatives. They increased the war feeling in London.

The English and French funds were depressed in consequence of the news from the United States.

The relations between England and the United States had increased the bulk of the despatches for the Governor General of Canada, and also for the governors of the other North American provinces, which were sent off on the 3d ultimo from the Colonial office.

The cotton market had slightly improved.

Mr. McLane, the American minister, had been prevented from dining at Sir Robert Peel's in consequence of continued indisposition.

The Paris papers of the 2d ultimo, are entirely barren of news. They are chiefly occupied with the proposition now under consideration of the Chamber of Deputies, respecting the navigation of the rivers of France.

In a private letter just received from an officer in India, he observes that, in dependence of those who fell in the late engagement, there were 2,000 of the Sikhs drowned in attempting to cross the Sutlej.

Madrid papers of the 25th ult., have been received, but they contain no news. The three per cents closed at 32 at 60 days; the five per cents at 22 13 16, for the 15th March; and the debt, without interest, at 7 1/2 at 60 days.

From the London Times, March 4.

The news from America, published this morning, took the city completely by surprise, and produced a fall of almost 1 per cent, in consols, from which they but slightly recovered in the course of the day. The closing price of yesterday for the account was 96 1/2 to 4, but they were done at 95 1/2. With the exception of this very marked effect, it has been unusually difficult to collect in detail any opinions respecting this news. People here are mostly disposed to regard the whole as a continuation of that tone of bravado which the House of Representatives, under the auspices of the President, Mr. Polk, has hitherto maintained; and to hope, therefore, that the same feeling will not be exhibited in the Senate. But the most anxious question discussed here to-day has turned upon what course is likely to be taken by our government, should the notice to abandon the Oregon territory be actually given; that is, whether such notice would be followed by an immediate hostile manifestation, or whether that would be reserved till the twelve months had expired. From observations that have dropped from Sir Robert Peel, it is erroneously inferred that, in however courteous a manner this notice might be conveyed, it would be resented; and therefore the feeling which the news has produced was, on the whole, in a very uneasy one.

The London Sun of the 4th March expresses the opinion that the desire for territorial aggrandisement is general in the United States, and adds:

"Polk is carried with the stream, and all that England has to do is to look to her own interests, and take care that her rights and possessions are not destroyed by the inundation. Hitherto she has displayed the utmost moderation and forbearance, whether we look to the government, the legislature or the press.

"With the exception of a very few hasty articles in the English newspapers, provoked, possibly, by that tone of defiance so loudly proclaimed by members in both houses of Congress, scarcely one ground of provocation can be urged by the American government. In the history of mankind it would be impossible to point out a nation more anxious than the English are at the present moment to remain at peace, and more especially with America. If the last resort then must be ascended to, we have here, as on the banks of the Sutlej, right on our side.

"Since writing the above, we learn, by another arrival from New York, that the proposition to give notice to England that the joint occupation of the Oregon shall cease in a twelvemonth, has been adopted by Congress. This is only what was expected, and therefore cannot materially alter the position of affairs."

A BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—When I look upon the tombs of the great, every emotion of envy dies within me; when I read the epitaphs of the beautiful, every immoderate desire goes out; when I meet with the grief of parents upon the tomb stone, my heart melts with compassion; when I see tombs of parents themselves, I consider the vanity of grieving for those whom we must soon follow; when I see kings lying with those who deposited them; when I consider rivals laid side by side, or the holy man that divided the world with their disputes; I reflect with sorrow and astonishment on the little competitions, factions and debates of mankind; when I read the several dates of some of the tombs and of some that died centuries ago, I consider that great day when shall all of us be contemporaries and make our appearance there together.

SHORT PRAYERS.—One of the shortest and most comprehensive prayers of modern times, said Sir William Wyndham, is that of a soldier before the battle of Blenheim:—"Oh, God! if there be a God, save my soul, if I have a soul." Bishop Atterbury, who was present, said he could produce a prayer as concise as that, and in similar circumstances, but he thought, in a much better spirit. It was that of a pious soldier, uttered immediately before an engagement:—"Oh, Lord! if in the hour of battle I forget thee, do not thou forget me."

When a fellow pays his enemy, with hard knocks, he may be said to discharge his debt with hard currency.