

THE GUARD.

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Merchants, Grocers, and others who advertise regularly will be allowed four squares (40 lines) renewable at pleasure, for \$20 per annum, payable Quarterly. Extra charges will be made for all advertising over these limits, as also for any advertising disconnected with the regular business of the advertiser. Each advertiser at the time of inserting, will be required to designate an equal quantity of advertisements to be discontinued, or the whole will be continued and charged accordingly.

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Letters to the Publishers on the business of the office must be POST PAID, to ensure attention.

JOB PRINTING executed promptly, and in the very best manner, for cash only.

Surgery.

DR. C. R. JAMESON.

SINCERELY thanks the citizens of Marshall County for the very liberal patronage they have given him for the short time he has resided amongst them, and would respectfully state, that for the convenience of those who may need Surgical aid, he has procured the services of Dr. J. N. BYRDE of Memphis, to aid him in all difficult and important cases. Dr. Byrde will visit Holly Springs on such occasions, and operate, or assist him in operating, in such cases as may require it. He would beg leave to state further, that Dr. B., has long paid great attention to Anatomy and Surgery, (as well as to Anatomical Pathology and the practice of Medicine,) and has recently visited Paris, for the express purpose of acquiring knowledge in the Medical profession, where he procured the necessary instruments of the most recent and best models to perform almost any operation that may be required on the human system. He thinks that he is justified in saying, that from Dr. B.'s experience and skill and from his own attention, that those who may entrust themselves to their care will be carefully and skillfully dealt with.

July 3, 1845. 18-Sm.

J. O. WALKER.

DR. WALKER & SMITH.

HAVE associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Holly Springs and the surrounding country. Their joint services will be given, whenever necessary, without additional charge. *Office, South side of the Square, over B. J. Malone's Drug Store.*

April 24, 1845. n8 4 m

C. O'BRYAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

April 10, 1845. n6-1f.

JOHN M. TAYLOR.

TAYLOR & GLENN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSON, MISS.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, the Superior Court of Chancery and Federal Court at Jackson, the Circuit of Hinds and adjoining Counties.

March 27, 1845. n1-1y.

JAMES F. TROTTER.

TROTTER & KILPATRICK,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Tippah, Marshall, De Soto, Panola and Lafayette counties. The District Chancery Court at Holly Springs and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, when business requires.

May 8, 1845. n10f.

ROGER BARTON.

BARTON & CHALMERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of De Soto, Panola, Marshall, Lafayette, Tippah, Pontotoc and Tishomingo; the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and the Chancery court at Holly Springs, and the court of Appeals at Jackson.—Office in Holly Springs.

March 5, 1845. n1-1f.

H. STRATTON.

Stratton, Goodlett, & Co.,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

FRONT ROOM, A FEW DOORS SOUTH OF EXCHANGE SQUARE, MEMPHIS, TENN.

June 12. n15f.

Smith, Gorin, & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

57 Gravier Street, New Orleans.

Henry Smith, Florence, Ala.; Gladin Gorin, Lexington, Tenn.; Joseph D. Mason, Jackson Tenn. n15f.

J. S. LANPHER.

LANPHER & WHITE,

Wholesale and Retail

Druggists and Apothecaries, Dealers in

Paints, Linseed, Spermaceti, and Lard Oils;

Glass Ware, Window Glass, Putty, Dry Starch,

Grass and Garden Seed.

South side of Exchange Square,

MEMPHIS TENN.

April 3, 1845. n5-1y.

JAMES BOYD,

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

Foreign Wines, Brandy, Cordials, Gin, Rum,

Havana Cigars, West India Erute and

FANCY GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

Between Jefferson and Adams Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Druggist and Porter, by the barrel, constantly on hand.

March 27, 1845. 4-1y.

UNION HOUSE.

BY WYATT EPPES,

S. E. Corner of the Public Square,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

March 5, 1845. n1 1y.

THE GUARD.

"PROTECTION" TO ALL—EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

VOL. IV.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., AUGUST 21, 1845.

NO. 25.

Those Old Debts.

Off in the still night,
When slumbers chains hath bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of those old debts around me.
The bills and duns of younger years,
The hosts of goods bespoken;
The gold that shone now spent and gone:
The promises—all broken;
Thus in the still night,
Ere slumbers chains have bound me,
Fond memory brings the light
Of those old debts around me.

When I remember all
The bills thus linked together,
I've seen around me fall,
Like leaves in wintry weather:
I feel like one who treads alone
Some country-jail deserted;
Whose rusty hinges even groan,
Like ghosts of duns departed.
Thus in the still night,
Ere slumbers chains have bound me,
Grim memory brings the light
Of those old debts around me.

Squints abroad—Cuba.

"There remaineth much land yet to be possessed."

The remark is so true that the "oppressed of all nations" are looking to this land of republican freedom for relief, for a sovereign balm to cure the degrading and restricting inflictions of tyranny, that we are almost ashamed to re-open it; but when new evidences of its truth are elicited, and "faith, to prevent 'em," too.

A friend lately met a Spanish gentleman, a Creole of Havana, and one of the editors of the *Diario*, published in that city. Texas, annexation and the signs of the times, was the subject of conversation, and the *Habenero* spoke with great warmth, a warmth amounting to enthusiasm, of his anticipations and those of a thousand others in his island, of that city, when the power of the mother country having become a rope of sand, and her throne set at naught by the Kingdoms of Europe, she shall fallen a prey to their wiles and been divided between them, even as Poland was carved and served out piece-meal to Russia, Prussia and Austria—"In that day," said he, "we *Habeneros* will raise the 'stars and stripes' upon the walls of old Moro Castle, and declare our entire and unlimited independence of all European sway! We cannot be Spanish colonists long—we can be colonists of any other power, never. Even to-day, we would become United States citizens if we were strong enough. But the Home Department has quartered an army of tens of thousands upon us. We are under martial law. Our taxes are paid because the payment is enforced by bayonets which our own *piasters* must support. Our revenues are all farmed out to monopolists, our privileges of trade sold by the crown to the highest bidder, and our colonial government the bitterest despotism ever suffered by enduring people. But the time will come when the arm of the government will be shortened, and we shall be free to act alone, or like Texas, ask protection from the American flag."

Such is the hope of the Cubans. Each year they send millions of gold to support the home government, partly drawn from the resources of their own island, and partly exacted by enormous duties upon the goods of foreigners. The "value received" for these millions consists in a tyrant sent to bless them with his curses and his absolute cruelty, and not in wholesome laws or a grant of franchises, either civil or religious. With a warm and productive climate, a soil noted for its fecundity, and cultivated to the highest degree, constantly blossoming like the monthly rose, and bearing fruit at almost every waxing and waning of the moon—it is a Paradise made intolerable by the rule of tyranny and the blasting terrors of a military despotism. The island is more than seven hundred miles long, and contains a harbor esteemed the best in the world, capable of containing commodiously more than a thousand merchantmen without either cable or anchor; the entrance to this bay of six fathoms water being by so narrow a channel and so difficult of access that hardly two vessels can enter at once.—Over the entrance to this channel towers Moro Castle, impregnable as Gibraltar.—Who wonders that England wishes to negotiate for its possession? Yet, there is no doubt, when she induces Spain to be deeper in her debt, that she will also induce her to mortgage, perhaps sell to England her colonial isle. Not improbable is this. Would the United States suffer it? Would the Cubans suffer it? Never. And yet such negotiations are not improbable; it has even been rumored that they were already maturing, and would be consummated before long. That England has designs upon the island of this character is certain. She knows and appreciates its position, its wealth, the weakness of the present tenure, and its military strength as an ocean fortress. But that the colonists, its lawful owners, will never submit to the fruition of these designs, and that Young England never can revel in the halls of Tacoo, nor Old England bully and harass us from the strong holds of Castle Moro, is just as certain, a truth as immovably fixed as the gnome upon the dial's face.—*Plain Dealer.*

From Texas.

[From the Washington Union.]

Hon. A. J. DONELSON,

Charge d'Affaires of the U. States, &c.

Sir: The undersigned, President of the Convention assembled at this place for the purpose of forming a State Constitution for the State of Texas, preparatory to her admission as one of the States of the United States of America, by order of said Convention, has the honor herewith to transmit to you a properly certified copy of an ordinance adopted by the Convention on yesterday, July 4th, 1845.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Mr. Donelson's obedient servant,

THO. J. RUSK.

CITY OF AUSTIN, REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, JULY 5, 1845.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States of America has passed resolutions providing for the annexation of Texas to that Union, which resolutions were approved by the President of the United States on the 1st day of March 1845; and whereas the President of the United States has submitted to Texas the first and second sections of the said resolutions, as the basis upon which Texas may be admitted as one of the States of the said Union; and whereas the existing Government of the Republic of Texas has assented to the proposals thus made, the terms and conditions of which are as follows:

JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ANNEXING TEXAS TO THE UNITED STATES.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within, and rightly belonging to, the Republic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

"2d. And be it further resolved, That the foregoing consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit:

"First, Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment by this Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, for its final action, on or before the first day of January 1846.

"Second, Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports, and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, and armaments, and all other property and means pertaining to the public defence belonging to the said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to, be due and owing to the said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of said Republic of Texas; and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in no event are said debts and liabilities to become a charge upon the Government of the United States.

"Third, New States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provision of the Federal Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union, with or without slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

Now, in order to manifest the assent of the people of this Republic as required in the above-recited portions of the said resolutions:

We, the Deputies of the people of Texas in Convention assembled, in their name and by their authority, do ordain and declare that we assent to and accept the proposals conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second-section of the resolution of the Congress of the United States aforesaid.

THO. J. RUSK, Pres't.

Phil. M. Cuny, George T. Wood,

H. G. Rannels, G. W. Wright,

Robert M. Forbes, H. R. Latimer,

Samuel Lusk, John M. Lewis,

John Caldwell, James Scott,

Jose Antonio Navarro, Archibald McNeill,

Geo. M. Brown, A. C. Horton,

Gustavus A. Everts, Israel Standefer,

Lemuel Dale Evans, Jos. L. Hogg,

J. B. Miller, Chas. S. Taylor,

R. E. Baylor, David Gage,

J. S. Mayfield, Henry S. Jewett,

R. Bache, Cavit Armstrong,

James Love, James Bower,

Wm. L. Hunter, Albert H. Latimer,

John D. Anderson, Wm. C. Young,

Isaac Parker,

P. O. Lumpkin,

Francis Moore, Sen.

Isaac W. Brashear,

Alex. McGowan,

Isaac Van Zandt,

Spearman Holland,

Edward Clark,

Geo. W. Smyth,

James Armstrong,

Francis W. White,

James Davis,

Attest: JAS. H. RAYMOND,

Secretary of the Convention.

Adopted July 5th, 1845.

CITY OF AUSTIN, REPUBLIC OF TEXAS, JULY 5, 1845.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, JULY 6, 1845.

Sir: The undersigned, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th instant, transmitting a certified copy of the ordinance adopted by the Convention of Texas, accepting the proposals, conditions, and guarantees contained in the first and second sections of the joint resolution of the Congress of the United States for the admission of Texas as a State of the Union.

This ordinance shall be immediately forwarded by a special message to the President of the United States, who will receive it with the gratification its dignity and importance are so well calculated to produce in every patriotic heart. Texas has thus manifested to the world, with a unanimity unparalleled in the disposition of a debated political question, her preference of an association with the Republican States composing the Federal Union, over all the advantages, real or imaginary, that were held out to her as a separate nation. With a discrimination quickened by her contact with foreign influences, she has learned in her battle-fields, and in her civil experience, the necessity of union among the votaries of freedom; and in voluntarily agreeing to take her place hereafter as a sovereign member of the American Confederacy, she has paid a tribute to the cause of popular government which will command the admiration of the world.

From the date of this ordinance Texas will have acquired a right to the protection of the United States; and the undersigned is happy to inform you that the President of the United States has taken steps to afford this protection in the most effective manner against future Mexican and Indian invasion.

That the deliberations of the Convention, thus far distinguished by calmness and prudence, may produce a Constitution for Texas as perfect as her trials in the achievement of her independence and liberty have been great and triumphant, is the sincere hope of both the Government and the People of the United States: to the expression of which the undersigned begs leave to add the satisfaction with which he subscribes himself, with sentiments of great regard for yourself and the honorable body over which you preside, your very obedient servant,

A. J. DONELSON.

To the Hon. THOS. J. RUSK,

President of the Convention, now in session.

CONVENTION ROOM, AUSTIN TEXAS,

July 7, 1845.

Sir: By order of the Convention, I have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency the enclosed copy of a resolution adopted by the honorable Convention this day.

Very respectfully your Excellency's most obedient servant,

THOS. J. RUSK, Pres't.

His excellency A. J. DONELSON,

Charge d'Affaires of the U. States.

Resolution relative to the introduction of the United States forces into Texas.

Be it resolved by the Deputies of the People in Convention assembled, That the President of the United States of America is hereby authorized and requested to occupy and establish posts without delay upon the frontier and exposed positions of this Republic, and to introduce, for such purpose and defence of the territory and people of Texas, such forces as may be necessary and advisable for the same.

Adopted in Convention, at the city of Austin, Republic of Texas, July 7th, 1845.

THOS. J. RUSK, Pres't.

Attest: JAS. H. RAYMOND,

Secretary of the Convention.

Fishing in Texas.

What glorious fishing

amateurs can find in the San Gabriel,

Bosque, Little River, and other streams of

Texas emptying into the Brazos near the

Falls—we suppose it may be equally good

in other water courses which find their way

into the Trinity and Colorado high up, but

our experience extendeth not that far.—

After the speckled mountain trout of the

North, to our liking, come the fresh water

trout of the South, and no where have we

seen them grow larger or more plentiful

than in the Texan streams we have men-

tioned above. When the United States

dragons shall have taken a station in the

neighborhood of these rivers, where now

the buffalo roam in countless throngs, and

the fierce Comanche and other prairie tribes

have sway almost undisputed, then can one

go a fishing in the beautiful and romantic

San Gabriel without fear or without danger.

Not so now—at least not so two months

ago—for then it was just as necessary to

take a rifle and revolver along with you to

the water, as hook and line; and while you

watched for one moment the latter, wait-

ing for a bite, you were obliged to lock the

next to the adjacent prairies or bushes, lest

some prowling Comanche or Waco might

jump upon you unawares. Right glad shall

we be when one can visit this delightful

range without care and without danger.—

Picayune.

From the Bayou Sarah Ledger.

"High taxes make low prices."—Whig party.

This profound piece of absurdity is thus

exposed by a travelling correspondent of

the Washington Union. We do wish we

could induce our whig friends to re-consider

their doctrines, free from the degrading

trammels of party—because, many of them

are greatly oppressed by the protective policy,

and the most of those to whom it is a

benefit, are daily plotting with England

schemes for the overthrow of Southern in-

stitutions. The whig party is a striking

instance of the baneful effects of prejudice

to blind mankind to their most sacred rights

and interests, and benumb their minds to

the right sense of justice which ought to be

the pride of every good citizen. Great, in-

deed, is the genius of party. Nor interest,