

Our friend Major Dabbs is constantly receiving something extra. Read his advertisements to-day.

A DUEL.—We learn from the Columbus Argus that a duel was fought near Memphis, in Pickens county, Alabama, on Saturday the 31st ult., by Dr. F. W. Irby and Dr. Fant, of Noxubee county, in this State, in which the former was killed the first fire. The weapons used were duelling pistols, and the distance 13 1/2 paces.—Dr. Irby was a member elect of the present Legislature, and the difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding in the late canvass between himself and his antagonist who was a candidate for the same station. Both gentlemen were democrats and members of the church.

W. B. Campbell, member of congress from the first Congressional district of Tennessee, died at Washington city, on the 27th ult.

We are indebted to Stephen Adams, U. States Senator, for a copy of the obituary address on the occasion of the death of Charles G. Atherton, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives on the 19th ult.

The Homestead Law.

Mr. J. L. Dawson of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has reported a bill to the house of representatives granting to every head of a family, being a citizen of the United States, or having declared his intention to become a citizen, a quarter section (160 acres) of land. It enacts, that any head of a family, upon filing his affidavit, shall be entitled to enter such land, and at the end of five years a patent shall be issued for the same, to him or his heirs, provided he, she or they shall prove that they have continued to reside on and cultivated the same from the date of the entry, and have not alienated it or any part of it. Said land shall not be liable to seizure for debt before the patent is issued. If it be proved that the person having filed such affidavit, has, before the issuing of the patent, changed his or her residence or abandoned the said entry for more than six months at any one time, then the land so entered shall revert back to the United States. If any person now a resident but not a citizen of the United States, shall make his declaration of intention before filing his affidavit, as aforesaid, and shall become a citizen before the issue of the patent, such person shall be placed on the same footing with the native-born citizen.

The Legislature.

The State Legislature which met at the capitol on the 2nd inst., organized, as will be seen by reference to a condensed report of its proceedings in another column, without difficulty, by the election of able and efficient officers to preside over its deliberations. The Legislature are glad to perceive, has entered vigorously into the discharge of the duties required of it, although in want of the usual information concerning the State, and the recommendation of measures which the good of the commonwealth might require. The clause of the constitution which requires the executive to give to the Legislature from time to time, information of the state of the government, and to recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem necessary and expedient, has been in the present instance, partially, if not wholly disregarded. A long impertinent communication intended to supply the topic of a message, occupied in the discussion of topics totally irrelevant to the occasion, and amounting in assaults upon the political integrity of some, and in fulsome eulogies of others—in fact, a distributive of abuse, misrepresentations and reckless assertions, was sent in to be read. To call it a message would be a gross abuse of the word, and to find an appropriate name for it would puzzle the will. As a message, it comes near insulting the Legislature than offering suggestions, or commending measures for its action. A very amusing feature in the message is the fulsome panegyrics pronounced upon Gen. Quitman. The General and his friends no doubt feel much obliged. We are told that a man may be his own enemy, and the frequency of the fact makes the expression intelligible. But that a man should be the bitterest enemy of one whom he so highly and sincerely exalts, implies a contradiction of a peculiar nature. Gen. Quitman cannot remain wholly insensible to the danger to which he finds himself exposed by the flattering manner in which his name is made mention of in the message. The author of this document has the extraordinary faculty of rendering unpopular any person or thing to which he accords support. In the newest and most distant State in the Confederacy, to which he informs the Legislature, of his intention to emigrate, we wish him better success.

We find in a northern paper a letter written by Gov. Foote, to a meeting in New York in which he suffers sundry epithets to escape him. After congratulating the Hard party upon their "unprecedented triumph," he begs them to rest assured that they have the sympathy, respect and gratitude of all respectable people in this section of the confederacy, and that the attempt of a trio of corrupt and besotted cabinet officers to intermeddle with the domestic concerns of a sovereign state excites the liveliest indignation here. He speaks of an "accursed spoils policy," under the reign of which all public virtue must languish. Perhaps to the influence of this same spoils policy he is indebted for the present languishing condition of his public virtue. We are glad to see that the Legislature has gone heartily to work. And now that we are freed from the participation of men of doubtful political character in the affairs of our State government, we may hope for wholesome legislation and the enactment of wise laws.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned on the 20th ult. A quarter of a million of dollars was appropriated to continue the construction of the new capitol. The bill to choose Presidential electors by the people was again rejected. The law in relation to colored seamen was not changed, as proposed.

Mississippi Legislature.

SUMMARY. Jan. 2d.—The Senate organized by electing J. J. Pettus, of Kemper, President, and Col. M. J. Bunch, Secretary, and the House electing Hiram Cassidy, of Franklin, Speaker, and E. P. Russell, Clerk. They are all splendid officers. Pettus and Cassidy are men of eminent ability, possessing all necessary qualifications to discharge the respective duties of their offices, being well versed in parliamentary rules, and having great experience as legislators. They are both men of talent, good State Rights Democrats, of high standing, moral and political, and of great decision of character.

Mississippi, says the Vicksburg Sentinel, has no cause to be ashamed of the Legislature as a body. Each branch is supplied with men who would rank high in any country, as men of talent. After both houses had organized, a message from Gov. Foote was received and read. It is a curiosity in the way of a message, only the first page or two having any resemblance to a document of that kind.

It was regarded as an insult to the Legislature, and some were opposed to its being published.

Jan. 3d.—The House was mainly occupied discussing the message and no business of moment transacted in the Senate.

At 12 o'clock, a joint convention was held for the election of Painter, and on motion of Mr. Starke, the two Houses proceeded to the election of State Printer—viz: vote.

Mr. Gordon, of the House, nominated Barksdale & Jones.

Mr. Harper, of Hinds, nominated Thomas Palmer. Those who voted for Barksdale & Jones are: Senators.—Mr. President, Messrs. Acker, Banks, Beene, Bennett, Berry, Ellett, Greer, Hough, Koger, McWillie, Munroe, Oliver, Pegues, Pope, Ramsey, Steele, Stewart and Webb—19.

Representatives.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Abbott, Austell, Aubry, Braden, Barksdale, Bonner, Boren, Box, Breeland, Brown, Buckley, Burt Butler, Calhoun, Catchings, Chamberlain, Chandler, Covington, Dean, Dickens, Downs, Duckworth, Elly, Garrett, Gilleland, Gordon, Hamer, Harper, of Jefferson, Henderson, Henley, Hindman, Hodges, Jayne, Lewis, Liddell, Lott, Mages, McLaurin, McQueen, Milan, Monette, Mull, Nabers, Newman, Rankin, Rawls, Rhodes, Rhodes, of Jackson, Rivers, Rogers, Roy, Rozell, Sadtler, Seall, Siddall, Shannon, Sharp, Smith of Scott, Taylor, Thames, Ward, White, Wolf—61.

Those who voted for Thos. Palmer are: Senators.—Adams, Allen, Arthur, Cobb, Nelson, Reynolds and West—7.

Representatives.—Messrs. Aldridge, Bess, Bessley, Buck, Burrus, Garner, Griffin, Harper, of Hinds, Helm, Holder, Luckett, Owen, Porter, Powe, Starke, Strong, Tarver, Wade, Wynn—19.

RECAPITULATION. Barksdale & Jones received - - - 83 votes Thomas Palmer received - - - 26 votes Barksdale & Jones having received a majority of all the votes cast, were declared by the President of the Senate to be duly and Constitutionally elected State Printer for the term of two years, or until their successor is elected.

SENATE.

JAN. 4.—The Senate met, and the President announced the following

STANDING COMMITTEES:

- On the Judiciary, Messrs. Beene, Acker, Alcorn, Adams, Ellett.
On Finance, Messrs. Drane, Reynolds, Hemingway, Allen, West.
On Accounts, Messrs. Oliver, Bennett, Steele, Johnson, Munroe.
On Public Buildings, Messrs. Adams, Pegues, Farrar.
On Federal Relations, Messrs. McWillie, Cobb, Pope, Roger, Reynolds.
On Enrolled Bills, Messrs. Stewart, Webb, Johnson.
On Engraved Bills, Messrs. Webb, Hough, Graves.
On the Penitentiary, Messrs. Greer, Ramsey, Hough, Arthur, Banks.
On the Treasury Fund, Messrs. Pegues, Allen, Cobb, Pope, Alcorn.
On Elections, Messrs. Bennett, Munroe, Nelson.
On Education, Messrs. Berry, Farrar, Stewart, Webb.
On Banks and Currency, Messrs. Nelson, Drane, Ellett, Oliver, Cobb.
On Internal Improvements, Messrs. Acker, Reynolds, Pegues, West, Greer, Banks, McWillie, Alcorn, Allen.
On Claims, Messrs. Pope, Arthur, Graves.
On Unfinished Business, Messrs. Farrar, Hough, Steele.
On County Boundaries, Messrs. Banks, Graves, Beene.
On the Militia, Messrs. Reynolds, Allen, Stewart.
On Propositions and Grievances, Messrs. Berry, Stewart, Nelson.
On motion of Mr. Koger, 1500 copies of the Governor's Message were ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATOR.

The House resolution proposing a joint convention for the election of a U. S. Senator, on Saturday next, (7th) at 12 o'clock, was taken up. Mr. Pope moved to amend by inserting "Monday, 9th," which was lost, and the resolution of the House concurred in.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan'y. 4th, 1854. The Chair announced to the House the appointment of the following: STANDING COMMITTEES: On Elections, Messrs. Barksdale, Elly, Milan, Magee, Swearingen, Luckett, and Henderson. On Ways and Means, Messrs. Matthews, Abbott, Hodges, Rawls, Garrett, Harper of Jefferson, Buck. On Refusal and Unfinished Business, Messrs. Calhoun, Dean, Lott, Rogers, Catchings, Bessley, Bernard. On Propositions and Grievances, Messrs. Mull, Porter, Henly, Rhode, Johnson, Garner, Griffin. On the Judiciary, Messrs. Gordon, Monette,

Shannon, White, Hindman, Barrus, Aldridge, Mitchell. On Internal Improvements, Ward, Brown, Jayne, Bass, Calhoun, Lewis, Mull. On County Boundaries, Messrs. Anderson, Rivers, Newman, Buckley, Duckworth. On Military Affairs, Messrs. Liddell, Strong, Wade, Wolf, Box. On Education, Messrs. Dubuisson, Rogan, Smith of Scott, Sharp, Helm.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES:

On Claims, Messrs. Burt, Chandler, Nabers, Butler, Hamer. On Accounts, Messrs. McQueen, Roy, Harper of Hinds, Dickens, Powe. On Enrolled Bills, Messrs. Gilleland, Barten, Hight, Tarver, Siddall. On the Penitentiary, Messrs. Hamer, Covington, Taylor, Austell, Holder. On State and Federal Relations, Messrs. Rozell, Gordon, Starke, McLaurin, Shackelford. A resolution was adopted to print 2000 copies of the message. Mr. Sharp offered the following resolution: Resolved, That that portion of the message of his Excellency, Gov. Foote, commencing with the words, "but events," in the 17th line, on the 4th page of the printed copy transmitted to this House, is, in many particulars, untrue in point of fact, inaccurate in many of its essential details, and wholly irrelevant and improper on such an occasion, emanating from the Executive of the State. Resolved, further, That the preceding resolution be appended to each printed copy.

Mount Vernon.

The suggestion of Governor Johnson (says the Richmond Enquirer) in regard to the purchase of Mount Vernon should command the prompt attention of the legislature. It is in every respect proper that Virginia should have custody of the tomb of Washington, and should hold it as a shrine to which the votaries of liberty may resort, to render homage to the memory of the most illustrious champion of human rights. It would be altogether in harmony with the character of WASHINGTON if the gratification of the noblest sentiment of the soul could be combined with some scheme of practical good; and hence there was a peculiar propriety in the suggestion of the governor, that Mount Vernon should be at once the haunt of the patriot and the seat of learning. WASHINGTON was first in peace as well as in war, and some institution commemorative of the less striking and gentler virtues of his character would be an appropriate tribute to his memory.

A proposition for the purchase of Mount Vernon by the United States is under the consideration of Congress. Judge Bayly very properly assigned the House of Representative that "Virginia would not cede her jurisdiction over one square inch of her domain," and Mr. Letcher mentioned the fact that the legislature had already refused to surrender the State's jurisdiction over Mount Vernon. This did not satisfy some gentlemen; and Mr. Giddings put the pertinent question, whether the Willmot proviso should apply to Mount Vernon? It may be that some private company will purchase Mount Vernon on speculation, and convert it into a show-ground. To prevent so disgraceful an act of Vandalism, the legislature should take prompt action in regard to the recommendation of Governor Johnson.

BLACK HAWK.

BLACK HAWK, January 5, 1854. Mr. Editor, Suffer me to call your attention, and the attention of the public for a few moments to the village, whose name is at the head of this communication. It is situated on the stage-road, midway between Carrollton and Lexington. The site is broken, and presents rather a rugged appearance. It affords a good supply of most excellent water, and is, beyond doubt, one of the most healthy locations to be found in any country. Its population, and that of its vicinity, is decidedly moral, and its municipal laws are such as exclude the sale of ardent spirits in its corporation. There are about twenty-five families living there, and there is a Methodist Church, a Post Office, three or four stores, and is the seat of the Eudocia Female College. It is to the latter that I wish to call particular attention. It has been laboring ever since its charter was granted under such difficulties and embarrassments, that it has done but little credit to itself, and comparatively little good to the public. Hence it is but little known as a College. But it has now weathered the storm, and there is a brighter prospect before it. It is under the supervision of an efficient board of trustees, well nigh free from all indebtedness, has a comfortable and neat College edifice, and is managed by a learned and able faculty, complete in every department. On the lot adjacent to the College, is a neat and comfortable boarding house for students, which is now owned and kept by Dr. Wm. B. Ball, whose name is a sufficient guarantee to parents and guardians that their children and wards committed to his care, will be well taken care of, and their habits and morals strictly guarded. Such is Eudocia Female College at Black Hawk; an institution every way deserving an extensive and liberal patronage, and where the young ladies of our country can be as well, as thoroughly, and as highly educated as anywhere in our land, and I would confidently recommend it to all who have daughters to educate, as it can be well done here, at home, I may say, at less expense than to send them to a distance, and where their morals are safe beyond doubt. Hoping, Mr. Editor, these few remarks may have the effect of directing the public mind, and a liberal patronage to the institution I have thus in an unpretending way attempted to bring before them. I am, sir, A LOVER OF TRUTH.

The will of Mr. Atherton, of New Hampshire, was proved in the probate court last Tuesday. It gives to his widow all the real estate in Nashville, all his personal chattels there except his law books, \$50,000 in cash, and the income of \$25,000 more during her life and widowhood. The \$25,000 at her decease or marriage goes into the residuum of the estate. He gives his law library to Frederick Adams, son of Rev. Mr. Adams, of New Jersey, when he arrives at twenty-one years of age, if he shall study law. Otherwise, he gives it to any son of Dr. Spalding, his executor, who shall arrive at twenty-one years of age and study law. If that fails, he gives it to any son of a first cousin who shall arrive at twenty-one years of age and study law, if in the opinion of his executor, he shall possess sufficient ability and inclination to profit by a library. He gives \$8,000 to Gen. Pierce, and several

smaller legacies amounting to \$2,000 or \$3,000. All the rest and residue of his estate he gives to fifteen cousins, whom he names. Enclosed with the will was a sealed letter addressed to Gen. Pierce, which he directs his executor to deliver unopened.—Manchester Mirror.

The Leader of the New Opposition.

The success of the late combination in the Senate has emboldened the editor of the New York Herald. He has heretofore persisted in hypocritical professions of respect and friendship for the President, whilst his columns have been a constant reservoir of the vilest calumnies against his cabinet. Mistaking the real importance to be attached to the late vote in the Senate, the Herald now declares open war upon the President; and if there is no exception to the rule that "when the head leads the tail will follow," we may soon expect to see several other journals, which live merely to echo the policy of the Herald, assuming a like position of open hostility. It is admitted by the Herald that "it is impossible to draw a line between the President and his cabinet; the former is now fully identified with the juggle, and the administration is now a unit." If the Herald had possessed one tith of the honesty that it does of intelligence, (and of that it has no superabundance,) this admission would have been made long since. There is no language which can fully express the feelings of all honest men towards an enemy who has all the malignity, but not the courage to strike an open blow at his victim—who conceals his hostility under the professions of a coward's friendship, and only strikes when he hopes to do so with impunity.—For such meanness no man living entertains more unmitigated contempt than President Pierce, whilst no one is more ready to respect the sentiments of an open, frank and manly opponent. He despises the former, whilst he stands upon his principles and defies the latter.

Stating, as the Herald does, at the head of the movement for a new organization of parties striving with constant assiduity to break up the present democratic organization, and followed, as is its editor, by a few journals claiming to sail under democratic colors, we deem it proper to put true democrats on their guard, by showing the real character of the warfare which the Herald is heading against the administration and the democratic party. The latest phase which this warfare has assumed is in the effort to discredit national conventions. On this subject the Herald speaks as follows:

"Their whole history shows them to have been, in general, assemblies of bands of conspirators, who met for the sole purpose of grasping the spoils, and were ready at all times to cheat the public, if that were necessary, to gain their object. The Baltimore Convention succeeded. It cheated the people, and the conspirators divided the spoils. If instead of the democrats, the whigs had succeeded in carrying in their candidate, the result would have been the same. Why should we perpetuate such a disgraceful system? Would it not be far better to rise up together and abolish conventions, as, twenty-five years ago, we abolished the caucus system, then to continue to maintain a state of things which fosters corruption among our public men, and plunges the country into all the horrors of misgovernment? There are at this moment in the United States eight, ten, or fifteen men, all of whom have claims to the office of President. Why should they not all enter the field, and leave it to the House to decide between the three most successful candidates?—Whatever other advantages such a system would possess, it would at least free the country from the elevation of tenth rate men to the White House, and such disgraceful exposures as the last few weeks have witnessed.

"Meanwhile, Beverly Tucker's election shows what a strong feeling is abroad on the subject of the glaring repudiation of the Baltimore platform by the cabinet. We see around us symptoms of an abiding indignation at the unmitigated swindle which has been practiced on the country by the leaders of the Democratic Convention, and which the recent developments of the administration and its organs have brought to light. It devolves on the members of Congress to follow the example of the Senate, and to seize the first opportunity of laying bare the whole transaction, in all its naked deformity, before the American people.

When a proposition like the foregoing is made by the leader of a political organization which which has been able, in one instance, to command a majority of the American Senate, it may not be amiss to look at his character to determine the weight to be attached to his suggestions. There is some significance in the fact that the same man who makes this attack upon the democratic organization has just been pronounced a libeller by a jury of his neighbors, and made to pay for his libels to the tune of ten thousand dollars.—Washington Union.

"THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION."

The worst part of slavery at the South is its name. It is, here, only one of the phases of the relation—existing wherever on earth the primeval curse rests—between capital and labor. By the sweat of man's brow, and not of his own, he is to live, and he is to die. There is no political or social Utopia, where the masses of mankind are not doomed to labor in one or another form, or with greater or less severity. The serf of Russia is not more a slave, because by law he belongs to and is sold with the soil to which he belongs. The real slavery of his condition does not depend upon the legal relation existing between him and his lord, so much as upon the necessity of bestowing the labor of his body for the food and raiment necessary to support life. We certainly would not exchange the well-fed, well-housed serfdom of a Southern negro, for the freedom of Europe or the North. We do not covet the freedom of "Pat," at home, with his potatoes, and his children dependent upon the slim and precarious earnings of his daily work. The name of liberty does not sweeten the anguish of that man, when sickness overtakes him, and the daily means of subsistence cease with the exercise of his strong arms. How happy would he be, if he had an employer, whose interest and legal duty it was, to provide for his own and his family's wants, to nurse and doctor him, to take care of and cherish his little ones, while the hand of affliction continued to lie heavily upon him. Who envies the freedom of the workmen in the collieries and other mines of Britain, where children are born and grow to be men and women without ever seeing the light of day? or of the Farish poor of England? or of the operatives in close and unwholesome factories, where all of God's day and a portion of the night, which Nature has devoted to sleep and rest, are spent in wearing and wasting toil? or of the laborers in the Northern part of our own happy country—the denizens of the "five points" of cities, the miserable creatures who crowd together, in squalid and loathsome garrets, where all distinctions of sex are disregarded, and the barrier between virtue and vice is broken down?—or of the poor needle women, whose miseries have been embalmed in the very paths of woe, by

Dickens and other English writers? We ask where is the charm of the "freedom" of these people? where is its advantage in mortals of physique over the condition of the Southern slave, who works steadily but moderately in the open field, breathing the fresh air, growing sleek and fat in body and joyous in spirit, with master's scrib, master's smoke house and master's physician, always ready to contribute to his wants in health or in sickness. Mr. Greeley, of the N. Y. Tribune, the other day, very triumphantly twitted the N. O. Bulletin with the horrid spectacle of an advertisement in its columns, of a "brood mare and a likely young female slave" for sale. This juxta-position of properties was no doubt very terrible to Mr. Greeley's super-sensitive abolition nerves and would doubtless make a fine caricature for an abolition picture book. But we, who view the facts and the institutions as they are, and not the "chimeras" which fanaticism conjures up, are at a loss to perceive how the evils of the girl's condition of slavery are aggravated a feather's weight by such juxta-position. Better to be advertised, we think, with a round and healthy cheeks and a well-fed stomach, even in company with "brood mares," than make shirts for six pence a piece, with starved fingers and pale and attenuated features. Let him compare the condition of this lusty African lass, with those poor, ragged and miserable female children, whom we Southerners yearly see, at the crossing of Broadway, in wet and falling weather, sweeping the mud from the stones, and momentarily risking their lives from the crowd of rushing omnibuses, for such pennies as pedestrians find the heart or the time to bestow.

"The worst evil of Southern slavery," we repeat, "is its name." Call it by another and a softer name—by some appellation that has not been deemed to infamy in the minds of so many fanciful people, by the industrious malignings of fanaticism, and to look at its reality, instead of its caricature, and you will find, on the earth, no system of labor, more humane, more efficient, more beautiful of good things to its victims and to the world.—Mobile Register.

A CARD.

The undersigned takes this method to say to his friends, who have been kind enough to manifest an interest in and a desire to see his work just issued from the press of the Messrs. Appletons of New York, that the edition belongs to the publishers and they say, in a letter to me, informing me that they have shipped some volumes of the work for this place. "We have made some sales, but the work meets with some opposition, and if, as we expect, it is reviewed by the leading religious periodicals, a more general attention may be drawn to it. The Courier & Enquirer had a hard notice of it. The North American Review applied for a copy for the purpose of a review." D. APPLETON & CO.

The New Orleans Christian Advocate terms me a free thinker, but adds that it does not say so in any laudious sense—I hope my friends will not construe me uncharitably. The Stage Grecian said "strike but hear," and so say I. Yazoo city, Jan. 10, 1854-11.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Masonic.

THE Masonic Fraternity of Yazoo City will meet at the Lodge Room on Sunday morning the 15th inst. at 9 o'clock, in respect to the memory of their deceased brethren, who have fallen victims to the recent epidemic. A procession will be formed, which will proceed at 11 o'clock a. m. to the Baptist Church, where a Funeral Oration will be delivered by Brother L. Pearce. Thence to the Cemetery, and perform the usual Masonic rites—thence return to the Lodge room. The neighboring Lodges, and all Brethren in good standing are requested to attend. P. O'DONNELL, Marshall. Jan. 11, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE firm of J. Tharp & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Tharp having disposed of his interest in the stock to Mr. Alonzo L. Brown, would return his thanks to his old friends for their past liberal patronage, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same for his successors, and would add, that they will be receiving new goods and keep a large and well selected stock. Mr. Tharp also informs his friends and patrons, that he is charged with the settlement of the business of the old firm, and can be found at his old counting room. JAMES THARP, C. W. WOOD. Jan. 11, 1854, 10-3m. A. L. BROWN.

RAW HIDES of every description bought by LEVI LAVERBERG. Yazoo City, January 11, 1854-10-4.

CONGRESS WATER for sale by J. W. DABBS. Jan 11, 1854.

Extra Sunders CANTON Ginger, preserved in honey, English Pickles, assorted, English Dairy Cheese, Buckwheat Flour, Fulton Market Beef, Pink Eye and Mohonok Potatoes, Havana, Rio and Java Coffee, choice (old process) Sugar for families, Jan. 11, '54.] for sale by J. W. DABBS.

NOVA SCOTIA Grind Stones—Castings assorted, and Tar in Kegs, for sale by January 11, 1854. J. W. DABBS.

Wagons and Ploughs. OX Wagons—Six and Four horse, Iron Axes. 70 Ploughs, for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

FRESH Buckwheat and Mackerel—16 boxes Buckwheat, 20 Kits Mackerel for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

SPERM and Star Candles—15 boxes New Bedford Sperm candles—50 " Star candles, for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

SEGARS and TOBACCO—35,000 Segars, assorted brands, 100 boxes tobacco, assorted brands, for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

Bacon, Pork and Lard. 50 BARRELS Mess Pork, 30 Casks clear and rib sides, bacon, 5 " Shoulders, 5 " Mams, 50 Kegs Lard, for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

GLASSES, SUGAR and COFFEE—40 barrels Molasses, 40 half " 10 lbs. Sugar, 50 Sacks Rio Coffee, for sale by Jan. 11, 1854. J. C. LEWIS & CO.

FLOUR—50 barrels Ohio Flour, 30 " T. Harrison extra flour, for sale by J. C. L. & CO. Jan. 11.

DE. J. H. WILSON OFFERS his services to the citizens of Yazoo City and its vicinity. December 21, 1853-7-4f

The State of Mississippi.

YAZOO COUNTY. PROBATE COURT—DECEMBER TERM, 1854. To all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of C. J. Blackman deceased.

IN the matter of the application of James B. Tharp, Administrator of C. J. Blackman deceased, for an order of citation to all persons interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments of said deceased, to appear at the February Term 1854, of this court, and show cause if any they have or can, why an order should not be granted for the sale of the following lands, (it having been represented that the personal property belonging to said decedent's estate is insufficient to pay his debts) to-wit:—The south-west quarter of Section 5, Township 11, Range 2 west, also a portion of land beginning at south-east of north-east quarter of north-east quarter, (40 acre piece) of Section 5, Township 11, Range 2 west, and run north 14.00 chains to public road leading to Yazoo City—thence to a south-western direction along said road 5.300 chains, 08 links to the half mile station, on the west boundary of said Section 5, thence east 2,000 chs. n. s. thence north 2,000 chains, thence east 2,000 chains to the place of beginning, containing 38 acres more or less, also the south-half of east-half of north-west quarter of Section 5, Township 11, Range 2 west, containing 40 acres more or less, situated, lying and being in the county of Yazoo, State of Mississippi. It is thereupon ordered by the court, that publication of citation directed to all persons interested in the above described lands, be made in the Yazoo Democrat for the space of thirty days, and by posting the same in three or more public places in said county, to be and appear at the February Term 1854, of this court, then and there to show cause, if any they have or can, why an order should not be granted for the sale of the lands aforesaid to pay the debts of said decedent. Witness, George B. Wilkinson, Judge of said Court, the 4th Monday of December, 1853, and seal of said court. Issued the 5th day of January, 1854. WM. H. BELL, Clerk. January 11, 1854-10-6f.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a house and lot situated on the South end of Monroe Street, near the residence of Charles T. Mann. The location possesses every convenience for a family. The dwelling and out houses are in good repair, a fine garden spot annexed, and a good cistern on the premises.—The property will be sold on the first of March next, unless privately disposed of prior to that time. One half of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, the balance on a credit of six months. SUSAN MADISON. Jan. 4, 1854-9-4d.

New Firm.

CHARLES T. MANN & CO, Yazoo City, Mississippi. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Window Glass and Putty.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS

Dye-Stuffs and Glass-Ware, Fine Perfumery, Soaps and Brushes, School Books, Stationery, Quills, and Cap Stationery, Letter and Cap Paper, Medical and Miscellaneous Books. Blank Books, Superior Inks, Paper Hangings, Pure Wines & Brandy. Prescriptions and orders will receive particular attention at all hours of the day & night. AGENTS for all the valuable family medicines in use. Buyers will always find here fresh and unadulterated Medicines. We are determined to sell as low as any establishment in New Orleans or elsewhere in the South West. Jan. 4 1854-1y.

Partnership Notice.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Saw Mill and Lumber business in Yazoo city, under the firm name and style of Grimme & Metzler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Frank Grimme, who is alone authorized to settle all outstanding business both in favor of and against the firm of Grimme & Metzler. FRANK GRIMME, THOMAS METZLER. Jan. 4, 1854. 9-5f.

NOTICE.

BY order of the Trustees, Five Dollars will be required for each ticket of admission to the Free School, the present session. Persons desiring tickets, must send the money, or the tickets will not be issued, except to indigent persons. J. M. HOLLINGSWORTH, Secretary. January 4, 1854-9

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John Cleary deceased were granted to the undersigned at the last November Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, State of Mississippi—now all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time limited by law, or the same will be barred. S. V. STEWART, Adm'r. N. W. HOBSON, J. Jan. 4, 1854-7f.

Administratrix Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of George M. Hancock deceased, were granted the undersigned at the last November Term of the Probate Court of Yazoo county, State of Mississippi—now all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent, are hereby requested to exhibit the same within the time limited by law or the same will be barred. NANCY D. BERKLEY, Administratrix. Jan. 4, 1854-7f.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO COUNTY. PROBATE COURT—DECEMBER TERM, 1853. To all persons interested in the Estate of Thomas Bovard, late of said county deceased.

UPON reading and filing the petition of William J. Quine and Mary Janis wife, heirs and distributees of Thos. Bovard dec'd. for leave to file said petition, as a bill of review, for the purpose of reopening, reviewing, falsifying, and surcharging the annual and final accounts of Young C. Bovard, as executor of Thomas Bovard, deceased. It is thereupon ordered by the Court that citation issue to Young C. Bovard, Margaret Ann Johnson and to William H. Bell, as Guardian ad litem for Willi m F. Bovard, James A. B. Bovard, John K. Bovard, and Lydia Eliza Bovard, minors, and that publication of said citation as to the non-residents and distributees be made in the Yazoo Democrat for the space of four weeks, to be and appear at the next February Term, 1854, of this Court, then and there to show cause if any they can, why said accounts should not be reopened for review, agreeably to the prayer of said petitioners. Witness, the Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson, Judge of the Probate Court of said County the 4th Monday of December, 1853, and seal of said Court. Issued, January 2d, 1854. WM. H. BELL, Clerk. January 4, 1854, 9-5f.