Proprie or.

Holly Springs July 25th 1841 .- 16-tdr.

Trust Sale.

N pursuance of authority given me, by value of a deed of trust made by James wis to me, for the purpose of securing Wm. livis, for habilities incured by him; as security reald James Davis. I shall on the 1st day of throwny 1842 at the Court House door, in the anot Helly Springs, offer at public sale, all Negroes, Land and other property, therein med, to the highest bidder for cash, being wards of 40 Negroes and Land lying in arshall and Pontotoc counties. Reference is ade to the trust deed now of record in Marall county for a more particular discription of of property. I will make such title only to adproperty as is vested in me.

JAMES L. TOTTEN.

Truster.

July 19th, 1541.-41.

L CAGE, & CO.

DRUGGISTS. HOLLY SPRINGS.



VOULD inform the public that they have removed to the Store adjoining the Union louse, (Craft's.) That they have received, and all keep constantly on hand, a large and complete pply of Drugs. Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-All of which they intend to sell for CASH, at nces lower than can be purchased at any other case in the South. Particular attention paid to preparing and putting up of Physicians orders ed prescriptions.

Holly Springs, April, 1841.

Notice.

VALUABLE PLAN-TATION FOR SALE

OFFER my plantation for sale, lying in Mar-aball county, section 10, Township 4. Range 3, to miles and a half from Holly Springs, with 200 tree of cleared land. in a high state of improveent, under an excellent fence, with a double log thin dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, an neellent well in the yard. Also, 60 or 70 head of ockbogs. Apply to the undersigned or to David JAS. COLBERT. es, of Panola. Helly Springs, Feb. 19, 1841.

NOTICE. HE undersigned, administrator of the estates of Freeman J. Matthews, dec'd, in obedience in order of the Honorable Probate Court of nhall county. State of Mississipps, passed at succeeding said Gourt 1641, will offer for in the town of Hudsonville, in said county, ha 2816 day of August 1641, at public wender he highest bidder on a credit of twelve manths. He right little and interest which the said county which is and interest which the said county is since his death have in and to the follow-and and measurements to with Lot No. I and a first the little and mander systle.

of property brought into market, throughout the Union, in one year, of two hundred millions of dollars !! - twice Add amount of all our bank circulation; almost twice the amount of all our exports to foreign nations. Where would the money be found to buy this enormous mass of past ty? It could not be done. But, under the effort to execute such a law, the value of such assets would fall to ruinous rates, and, what is worse, would carry down the value of all property in the United States. Even now real estate is almost utterly inconvertible, except at enormous sacrifices. But let two hundred millions of property, chiefly real estate, come into market, or head to be sold, and it would almost annihilate ... ery idea of value throughout the land. The money now in circulation would forsake the wholesome channels of trade; and men would suspend all regn! ' .ess, to embark in the tempting speaulimons which such enormous sacrifices would present. Under the action of such a revolution in value, multitudes, whose property is now supposed to be worth much more than their habilities, would be themselves rendered bankrupt by the depreciation, and their property coming also into market would aggravate the evil until, in such a financial revolution, all credit and confidence would be at an end.

We are aware that some mitigation of such disasters would arise from the purchases made by creditors themselves of the assets of debtors. But this would be partial, uncertain, and inadequate. Property is not divisible, particularly real estate, to suit the amounts of different claims. Some creditors would be distant, others would themselves be bunkrupt, and their claims in the hands of commissioners. It cannot be pretended that such a policy would suffice to countervail the ruin that, under this view, must result from a general bankrupt law. Those who reason in favor of such a measure from the example of England overlook the total disparity between the countries in the character of their property. England is old and rich, with an immense amount of capital; and, in England, owing to her laws of entail and primogeniture, real estate is hardly an article of trade. It is transforred with difficulty, expense, and delay, it seldom appears in the schedule of a bankrupt at all .-But we have half a continent of land in market. Such an expanse and amount of property, so completely subject to the control of money, does not now exist and never did before anywhere under the sun. Any law. therefore, which should compel a transfer of sale of any considerable amount of this pro- would prove injurious rporty; wurld stalk forth over the land with ad energy of evil which no example of past or contemporary nations can mable us locate large of one, than the co mateur instrument limetalt issue?

ciculiuis. Dalikiupi the theory that they community at large, a than debtors. If, while they deprive the credit such laws are contrar; justice and good gov action, a debt, is as mu and it is precisely as 1 to deprive the citizen horse. You can make prive him of his debt, the class to which he l jured by the law. It the sanctity of proper garded as paramount to ciety. A large debto hope, idle, disordered vicious, would be a tre not an evil, any more perism generally, which at the expense of part. public evils ought to l means; and we can r rights of any man, for munity, than we could public use without ma This argument, drawn is a fair argument as 1 on future debts; but it as applied to a law wh debts contracted befo law.

If, then, a bankrupt tained on the theory of operate beneficially, or ly, upon creditors, are the effects of such a la some attention to the c creditors? And if th law will benefit credi creditor class petitionin sage? If the law is to euce upon creditors wl of, it is but reasonable class would see it, and cur with the debtors it At all events, if such is, law, it is not to be su would be so stupid as t law with as much zeal in favor of it. Now! tion extends, most of th ng themselves bankrur ding debts, are of the c rupt law would be ver interests. They believ would operate to depr large amount which the realize. Who can be than the creditors! If a against principle and u entitled to decide the qu