

ital; but as far as my experience extends, it is in favor of the composition having been used to some extent for five years, I have been able to discover the least injury to the scion. Its superiority to the grafting consists in less labor in the operation of making a more rapid and vigorous growth of wood, and less failure of their living. I am informed, by a person who has been very long engaged in grafting for twenty years, of the constant use of the composition, that he considers it a great improvement in the business. I can testify to his skill and good success in his operations. An experienced nurseryman of my acquaintance has, within a few years, recommended me for this composition. O. V. H. *Boston Cultivator.*

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Philadelphia Gazette gives a statement of an important and interesting decision, given by a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, at their last term:—The case was that of *Groves vs. Slaughter*, and will be found reported at large, in 5th vol. Reports, 449.

The seventeenth section of the constitution of the United States, article 3, declared that, "Congress shall have power to regulate commerce between foreign nations, and among the several states and with the Indian tribes."

The state of Mississippi by her amended constitution of 1832, declared that "the introduction of slaves into this state, as merchandize or for sale, shall be prohibited, from and after the first day of May, 1833, provided the actual settlers shall not be prohibited from purchasing slaves in any state of this Union, and bringing them into this state for their own individual use until the year 1835."

The action was just in Louisiana on a promise given for slaves, introduced as merchandize for sale, into Mississippi, after the first day of May, 1833. The defence set up to the plaintiff was that the note was void, as the transportation which it was founded was violation of the constitution of Mississippi.

The case was contended by the counsel for the holder of the note, that the prohibition of the constitution of Mississippi was void, as it was a violation of the commerce in slaves between the states of the Union, the introduction of slaves as merchandize or for sale, into states in which they exist being commerce, and exclusively subject of regulation by Congress, under the authority above referred to. It was said, "to regulate commerce is to sustain it. Regulation implies continuance, not death—preservation, not annihilation—the unobstructed flow of the stream, not to stop it or dry up its waters."

The justices of the court who sat in the case with one exception, concurred in the opinion that the provision of the constitution of the United States did not interfere with the prohibition of the constitution of Mississippi—Slaves are persons, not merchandize. Mr. Chief Justice Taney and Associate Justice McLean gave their opinions on this point, although the decision of the case did not require that the judgment of the court upon the same should be expressed. Chief Justice Story, Thompson, Wayne and McKinley concurred with the majority of the court in the opinion that the provision of the United States constitution had no application to the case. The law, therefore, stands hereafter fixed.

Do Philadelphia, at sight,	par	2 a
Do do at 60 days,	1/2	a 1 dis.
United States Treasury Notes,	6 1/2	a 7 1/2 prem.
Specie,	4 1/2	a 5 1/2 prem.
American Gold,	4 1/2	a 6 prem.
Sovereigns,	\$5 00	a 5 1/2 1/2
Spanish Doubloons	\$17 00	a 17 37 1/2
Mexican do	\$16 00	a 16 37 1/2

UNCURRENT MONEY.		
New Orleans Municipality notes,	1/2	a 1 1/2
United States Bank Notes,	30	a 40
Planters' Bank Post Notes,	25	a 30
Agricultural Post Notes,	15	a 20
Port Gibson Post Notes,	15	a 20
Rodney Post Notes,	12	a 15
Manchester Post Notes,		5
Clinton and Port Hudson,	25	a 40
Grand Gulf,	45	a 50
Alabama State Bank and Branches,	5	a 6
Georgia Banks,		uncertain
Virginia and South Carolina,		par a 3
Illinois, Indiana and Ohio,		6 a 8
Kentucky,		2 a 4
Tennessee Banks,		5 a 6
Arkansas,		40 a 45
Lake Washington,		30 a 40

UNCURRENT MONEY.		
worth per dollar.		
Mississippi Union Post Notes,	20	a 25
Mississippi Railroad, Natchez, 12 mos.	15	a 20
Commercial and Railroad B'k., Vicksburg,	10	a 15
Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg,	30	a 35
Vicksburg Water-works,	15	a 20
Tombigby,	10	a 15
Citizens' Bank of Madison County,	5	a 10
Real Estate Bank, Hinds County,	15	a 20
Bank of Lexington,	20	a 25
Texas Treasury Notes,	10	a 12

MR. EDITOR:—Reports inform me that many persons are of the belief that my connection with the HOLLY SPRINGS FEMALE INSTITUTE extends only to its supervision. To correct this erroneous impression, I beg leave to state, through your columns, that I am occupied daily in giving instruction in the sciences to the pupils of the Senior Department. I am, however, convinced that the Institute might, without the least detriment to the pupils, be confided to the exclusive management and direction of my able, efficient, and experienced associates.

The public are requested to call at the School and witness facts, which speak for themselves.

Jan. 26. C. A. FOSTER.

VOLNEY FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by the late Gen. William B. Miller to William H. Stevens, and duly recorded in the register's office of the county of Fayette, State of Tennessee, dated the 28th February, 1840, and acknowledged the 23rd of April, 1841, and by virtue of an order of the circuit court of Madison county, Tennessee, December term, 1841, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in the town of Holly Springs, Marshall county Mississippi, on the 7th day of February, 1842, One undivided half interest in the thorough bred imported stallion **VOLNEY,**

now in the possession of E. P. Davis, at the residence of the late A. R. Govan, when all persons desirous to purchase may call and see him.

The title is believed to be unquestionable, but acting as trustee, I shall convey such title only as is vested in me by virtue of said deed and the said decree.

CASWELL COOKE, Trustee appointed by the court.

Holly Springs, Jan. 26—3-2.

ROBERT JOSSELYN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

to present answer or demur to said bill, that the same be taken for confessed.

A. T. CARUTHERS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Marshall county
Jan 14—1-3m.

Trust Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Francis Arnold, dated the 5th day of March 1840, and recorded in the Probate office of Marshall county in deed-book H, pages 352 & 353, on the 9th day of May 1840, to secure the payment of certain notes therein mentioned will expose for sale at public auction for cash the premises on Friday the 8th of July 1842, a tract of land, lying on big Coldwater, the whereon the said Arnold resided at the date of execution of said deed; together with the mill and mill stock of logs. Also one yoke of oxen. I will give such title only as is vested in me by said deed of trust.

SQUIRE BARRETT, Trustee
Holly Springs, January 7th, 1842.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.—Tippah County
Joseph F. Ayres } Attachment for \$300; Return
vs } to March Term 1842—
Leonard Randall. } court of said county.
James S. Kyle summoned as garnishee.

THE attachment in the above stated case of the suit of Joseph F. Ayres against the estate of Leonard Randall for the sum of three hundred dollars, been returned into said court duly executed upon J. S. Kyle as garnishee, notice is hereby given that said attachment and garnishment is now pending before the court of said county of Tippah in said State, and unless the said defendant shall appear give special bond on or before the next term of said court to be held at the court house in the town of Ripley in said county, on the last Monday of March 1842, judgment entered and the debts and effects which may be in the hands of the garnishee, conditioned to plaintiff's satisfaction.

This 9th December, 1841.

Teste, HARDY W. STRICKLAND, Clerk.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Robert Johnstone, on the fifth day of October 1837, and duly recorded in the Probate office, to secure the payment of certain money therein described, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at the court house door in Holly Springs, on the twenty-fifth day of March 1842, the following described tract of land, viz: The south half of section twenty-four (24) in township No. two range No. three (3) west of the base map of the Chickasaw survey.

RICHARD E. ORNE, Trustee
Nov. 17, 1841—31-4m

Notice.

THE gentleman who borrowed from me in my absence, a copy of Charles O'Malley's offer a great favor by returning it immediately. I shall be glad to receive the volumes of the Waverley Novels.

Jan 7—1-2 DAVID C. GARDNER

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by John B. Orne to secure the payment of a certain sum of money mentioned, I will expose at Morgantown, on the 4th day of April next, a Printing Press and all the material and tools belonging, at public sale to the highest bidder. Acting as trustee, I shall convey such title as is vested in me by said deed.

JOHN T. MORGAN
Oct. 1, 1841—26-6m.

Found.

ON the Public square a note drawn by B. Orne for \$244.20, dated May 1841, and payable one day after date, to William Orne, on order, on which are endorsed credits. The owner can have it by call on the office of the Guard, and paying for this advertisement.

Jan. 10, 1842.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between