The American Citizen.

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BY JOHN F. BOSWORTH. PUBLISHED WEEKLY---OFFICE, ODD FELLOWS' HALL—THIRD STORY. TERMS—Four Dollars per annum.

Professional Cards.

A P. HILL,
ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.
CANTON, Miss.

WILL PRACTICE HIS PROFESSION IN all the Courts of the 5th Judicial District and in the Federal Courts, and High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson, Miss.
Office in Masonic Hall building second floor.
Jan19-tf

E. J. BOWERS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Madison Leake Attala, Holmes and Yazoo and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.
☞ Office South-west corner of the Public Square, over Cheatham's Auction House. Bowers' New Building. Feb19-tf

O. A. LUCKETT. GEO. B. FEARN.
LUCKETT & FEARN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CANTON, MISS.

WILL practice in all the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District and in those held at Jackson, Miss. Jan5-'67-1y

FRANKLIN SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS
Office: Brick building, north-west corner Public Square. jan19-tf

R. C. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON, MISS,
Office.....North side Public Square,

WILL practice in all counties composing Fifth Judicial District Jan5-tf

C. C. & C. SHACKLEFORD.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
OFFICE, East side of Public Square, next door to Richards Anderson & Co.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Fifth Judicial District, in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the U. S. Circuit Courts. sept5

O. R. SINGLETON. W. F. GEORGE.
SINGLETON & GEORGE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CANTON MISS.

OFFICE in Smith Building, North-west corner public square.
March 2 1867-tf

S. F. ALFORD.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CANTON, MISS.

WILL attend with promptness and fidelity to all matters entrusted to his care, in Madison and adjoining counties.
☞ Particular attention paid to collections.
Aug. 20—1y.

JOHN D. FREEMAN, Jackson, Miss | M. D. McMICKEN, Canton, Miss
FREEMAN & McMICKEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Jackson and Canton, Miss.,

WILL practice in all the Courts of the 5th Judicial District, the High Court of Errors and Appeals and the Federal Courts at Jackson and Oxford. They may be addressed by them at either at Jackson or Canton. 1-6y

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
CANTON, Miss.,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF THE 5th Judicial District, and in Scott, Hinds, Rankin and Carroll counties, and in the U. S. Circuit Court for Southern District of Miss.
OFFICE—Masonic Hall, up stairs, first door to the right.
Mch 29, '66. 1y

WM. McBRIDE. M. A. GRIGSBY.
McBRIDE & GRIGSBY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Canton, Miss.,

OFFICE East side public square—McBride building up stairs. Jan19-tf

DR. GEO. W. SMITH,
OFFICE NEXT DOOR TO MOSBY & RICHARDS' DRUG STORE Aug17-1y

C. S. GALLOWAY, M. D. A. H. CAGE, M. D.
Drs. GALLOWAY & CAGE
RESIDENT PHYSICIANS,
CANTON, Miss.
Office Southside of Public Square.
October 26, 1865. 1y

Drs. Semmes & Lurkett.
CANTON, MISS.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their services to the public

DR. SEMMES having devoted twelve years especially to the study and practice of Obstetric and Diseases of females and children, hopes for a liberal patronage in that branch of his profession.
☞ Office over Mosby, Richards & Co's.
Jan26-1y

Drs. HARVEY & DIVINE
OFFER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public.

Dr. Divine having given special attention to Operative Surgery, and having performed many of the higher operations, hopes to share liberally the public patronage in this department. All diseases of the Eye, and all Surgical Diseases of Females will receive his particular attention. nov2 6m

THE SOUTHERN FARMER

IS a beautifully illustrated monthly of 16 pages quarto, devoted to the interest of the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, the Gardener, the Stock Raiser, Inventor, and Manufacturer, while every Household will find it. I think an invaluable companion. Subscription price $2 00 per annum, in advance.

I have engaged the ablest pens in the South to assist me, and am determined to make THE FARMER a blessing to the South in this hour of her distress and need.

M. W. PHILLIPS.
Formerly of Edwards Depot, Miss.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale 400 pounds JARLBATH'S TURNIP SEED WARRANTED grown in 1867; 500 lbs WHITE LEAD; 150 gallons LINSEED OIL; 100 gallons of SPIRITS of TURPENTINE; 50 reams; 5,000 LIGHTS of WINDOW GLASS; 4 doors PANEL DOORS; 300 Pairs WINDOW GLASS. All of which will be sold at New Orleans prices. tf

Aug. 3. MOSBY & RICHARDS.

Dental Surgery.

DR. C. CLAY NELSON,
DENTAL SURGEON,
CANTON, MISS.

OFFICE and residence next door to Baughn & Cassell's Store.
ALL OPERATIONS FULLY GUARANTEED.
Feb. 22-1y.

DR. N. C. ORRICK,
[illegible]

IS prepared to practice his profession in all its branches.
All diseases of the gums and mouth treated upon Scientific Principles.
Decayed teeth scientifically filled. Artificial teeth inserted upon Gold or Vulcanite. Temporary sets can be furnished on the day of extraction.
Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of Gas or the Narcotic Spray.
OFFICE OVER MOSBY, RICHARDS & Co.'s DRUG STORE.
Refers to the physicians of Canton.
Jan5-tf

REMOVAL.

DR. KNAPP has removed his office to his residence on State street, one square north of Capitol, and nearly opposite the ruins of the Bowman House where he will be pleased to see his old friends, and all others who may desire the MOST EFFECTUAL DENTAL OPERATIONS.
Being prepared with all the MODERN IMPROVEMENTS in the DENTAL ART he trusts he may continue to merit the liberal patronage extended to him for the past twenty years.
Jackson, Miss. Feb12-y

New Orleans Cards.

BARRETT & LeSASSIER.
COTTON FACTORS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 118, *Carondelet Street,*
NEW ORLEANS.

THE business of the late firm of BARRETT & LeSASSIER will be continued by P. H. Luckett, Esq. of Messrs. May & Luckett. Sept. 7 1867 6m

TATE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 32 Perdido Street, corner Carondelet,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A. J. DYAS, of the old House of Dyas & Co. is with us and will be glad to see his old friends and customers. T. & CO.
may17

J. R. POWELL,
COTTON FACTOR
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No 190.....Camp street
NEW ORLEANS, La.

☞ Liberal cash advances made on Cotton consigned to the house.
Feb 19 1866

W. R. LOTT. C. W. WOOD.
Madison County, Miss. Canton, Miss.
LOTT, WOOD & CO.
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Nos 65 Common and 45 Canal streets,
NEW ORLEANS, La.

Maj. G. C. Sebastian has charge of our Sales Department 1y6—tf.

J. H. CARTER,
Wholesale Grocer.
Nos. 8 and 10 Tchoupitoulas St.
AND 8 AND 10 NEW LEVEE
NEW ORLEANS.
April 14 '66 6m

H. J. ZUNTS,
(Late Rhorer & Zunts,)
COTTON FACTOR
No. 32 Perdido Street corner Carondelet,
jne26-tf New Orleans, La

J. W. BLANKS. W. T. HICKLE. W. B. CLAB
Blanks, Hickle & Co
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
WESTERN PRODUCE AND CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS
No. 10 Tchoupitoulas and 10 New Levee st.,
NEW ORLEANS. 6m-1y

FELIX WALKER. W. C. D. VAUGHT.
WALKER & VAUGHT,
(SUCCESSORS TO WALKER & SNIDER,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 43 UNION STREET.
NEW ORLEANS
Nov. 3. 6m

HOME AGAIN!

DAVID C. JOHNSTON, Agent,
The People's Hatter,
32 ST. CHARLES ST., NEW ORLEANS.

Opposite the St. Charles Hotel, and directly opposite his former Hat Store, which was confiscated during the war

HATS and CAPS of every description, size and price. de14f

IF YOU WANT TO SEE A LARGE AND splendid assortment of
WALL PAPER,
embracing 100 beautiful patterns, for parlors, halls, dining rooms and bed rooms—altogether the finest stock ever offered in this market—call on
May 25 CASSELL & BAUGHN.

Drugs and Medicines.

Cassell & Baughn,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
South-East Corner Public Square,
CANTON, MISS.,
DRUGS, BOOKS, PAINTS AND OILS,
Fine Perfumery,
Stationery of all kinds,
HAVANA CIGARS AND FINE TOBACCO,
PURE WINES AND BRANDIES,
(For Medicinal Purposes.)
WALL PAPER, GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
CANTON, Aug. 17, 1865.

WHOOPING COUGH
Cordial.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR WHOOPING Cough and Asthma, excellent in Common Coughs, Croups Coughs, and all Spasmodic Affections of the Air Passages.
Prepared and Sold Wholesale and Retail by
CASSELL & BAUGHN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggists and Booksellers.
CANTON, MISS.
April 27, '66.

MOSBY & RICHARDS,
CANTON, MISS.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
DEALERS IN
PERFUMERY,
BOOKS, WALL PAPER, STATIONERY,
FANCY ARTICLES,
Watches, Jewelry,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c

J. McFARLAND. W. B. STINSON.
McFARLAND & STINSON,
North-east Corner Public Square,
CANTON, MISS.

WE call attention to our large and varied stock of
GROCERIES,
Consisting of—
BAGGING AND IRON TIES,
SUGAR COFFEE AND MOLASSES,
BACON PORK AND LARD,
IRON AND CASTINGS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
FLOUR AND SALT,
—AND—
GENERAL PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
Will pay the highest price for COTTON, and make LIBERAL ADVANCES on shipments of COTTON to our friends in New Orleans.
Sept. 21, 1867. 1md

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.,
Opposite Bowling Green
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

THE STEVENS HOUSE is one of the well known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men. It is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and all cars to and from the Hudson River and Staten Island Ferries.
THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 persons. It is well furnished and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its guests. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated, provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. The rooms have been refitted and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our friends.
GEO. E. CHASE & CO.,
June 1 '67 6m. Proprietors.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE HANDY.

CANTON, MISS., October 1st, '67.

To his Excellency, Benjamin G. Humphreys, Governor of the State of Mississippi:

SIR: I hereby resign the office of Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals of the State of Mississippi.

In surrendering this high trust, so repeatedly and so generously committed to me by the people, I deem it proper that I should make known the reasons which constrain me to do so.

It is well understood that the United States military commander in this State claims the right, and has the physical power, at discretion, to eject from office any or all of the Judges of the State, to appoint others in their places, to set aside and annul the judgments of the courts, and in short, to set at naught the Constitution and laws of the State, from and under which alone I hold office. These pretensions are, in my judgment, incompatible with the supremacy of the civil law, the dearest right of a free people; and if acquiesced in, must lead to subserviency in the judges, destructive of their purity; or subject them to the imputation of it, degrading to the dignity of a tribunal which should stand above all suspicion.

I have been educated to believe a free and untrammeled judiciary to be the great bulwark of civil liberty in free governments—its protection alike against popular excitement and the usurpation of those in political power. Unmoved by popular tumult, and unawed by fear of control from those holding the reins of political government, in its grave and solemn action, it holds the scales of justice with a firm and unwavering hand, dispensing law and right to all alike; and, whilst sustaining the Government in the exercise of its legitimate powers, at the same time, having the right and the power to stay its hand whenever raised to invade the constitutional rights of the humblest citizen. In order to the fulfilment of these high functions, it is manifest that the supreme judiciary of a State must be perfectly free and independent, without fear of control, except by that salutary influence which proceeds from provisions of the organic law made to secure official fidelity.

Of such a tribunal I am proud to have been a member for the last fourteen years. But now it is apparent that its character and dignity cannot be maintained, and that its powers must be held and exercised in subordination to the behests of a military commander. And though not as yet positively put into exercise by this officer, yet the extraordinary power is asserted; and that is, in my view, such an invasion of the legitimate powers of the judiciary as to place it in a condition of military duress, in which I cannot deem to acquiesce by acting under it.

It would be repugnant to all my ideas of propriety to hold the judicial office subject to the discretion of a military commander, who has the physical power to set aside the judgments of the Court, upon any subject, whenever he may think fit to do so. Regard for the rightful powers and dignity of the judiciary, which it is my duty to sustain, therefore, renders it impossible that the supreme judicial tribunal of the State should suffer such a degradation at my hands, by my continuing in the office of its Chief Justice, under such circumstances; and self-respect impels me to retire from it, whilst its dignity is undiminished and its purity unsullied.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect, your Excellency's obedient servant,

A. H. HANDY.

☞ The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says there is a strong political organization in that city, with ramifications throughout the North, for the purpose of making Chase the next President of the United States. Horace Greely, Theodore Tilton and Charles Sumner are in this political movement, which is also supported by the large banking houses that have made vast fortunes out of Chase's financial policy while Secretary of the Treasury. The movement will be likely to have a controlling power at the North. The fact is Gen. Grant has lost the confidence of the leading Radicals by accepting the place of Stanton, and all his efforts will not probably enable him to recover what he has lost with that party.

This writer asserts that President Johnson favors this movement of bringing forward the Chief Justice to the exclusion of Grant. Chase is understood to be opposed to the impeachment of Johnson, as that would place Wade in the Presidential Chair, and give him decided advantages in the next Presidential Canvass. It is also said that Chase approves of Johnson's course in removing Stanton and Sheridan.

☞ Mr. Saker and Mrs. Saker, of Bellows Falls, were divorced last winter and are married again. He couldn't for Saker.

☞ A San Franciscan found several nuggets of gold in the gizzard of a chicken he was dressing. It was probably of the breed that lay golden eggs.

A FRENCH ROMANCE—A NEW YORK LADY IN THE CASE.

The following little romance is furnished the *Evening Telegram* by Dr. Ghisiani Durant, who has just returned from Paris:

About a month ago a young man, salesman in one of the leading houses in Paris, saw a young lady enter, to whom, during the past eight or ten days, he had sold a number of dresses, shawls, gloves, etc. By her accent he surmised that she must be a New York lady. The stranger was very pretty, and naturally the young man made himself agreeable and attentive. Whenever she visited the store she always addressed herself to him, and while examining the articles he placed before her, talked much. The day we speak of she was for less communicative than usual; and after having made a somewhat hurried selection, she said to the clerk:

"I shall be at the hotel in one hour; here is the address. Be kind enough to accompany the porter when he brings those articles."

With these words she bowed reservedly, and hastily left the store.

The young man was at a loss what to think. However, an hour later he entered the apartment of the American lady, who invited him *sans façon*, like an acquaintance of long standing, to lunch with her. Although thinking his customer's manner somewhat strange, the clerk accepted. While partaking of tea and cakes, the young lady somewhat abruptly addressed her guest, saying:

"Sir, are you brave enough to protect a woman against any insult to which she might be subjected? Answer me with truth and candor."

"Without conceit, I say yes," answered the young man.

"Very well. You work in order to make money. Is it not so?"

"Certainly."

"This is what I wish, to propose. I am alone, or almost alone, in the world; my fortune or my actions concern no one but myself; I wished to see the exhibition and know Paris. But I perceive that there is nothing more difficult than for a woman to be in your country without a protector. You please me, and if you do not object, you shall be my champion. I will repay you for your lost time."

The young man tried to speak, but she immediately resumed—

"I insist on remunerating you; this is strictly a matter of business; I regard it in that light. Accept or decline. Which shall it be?

"I accept," answered the clerk, after a moment's hesitation.

"I am satisfied," continued the stranger, "that you are a gentleman, and will not make yourself remarkable by making love and flattering me, for I assure you that the very first compliment you pay me, ends our contract. Is it agreed?"

"Madam, I am at your service."

"From to-morrow."

"From this moment! I require only time to write to my employers."

And the terms of this extraordinary compact were entered into the letter.

The clerk was charming; he proved himself intelligent, attentive, delicate, without all that small talk men generally delight to inflict on women. In fact, the American lady was truly delighted with the choice she had made. Two weeks ago she handed the amiable clerk a heavy roll of bank bills, and they separated, mutually pleased with each other.

But it happened that as the lady was about to embark for England, thence to embark for America, a commissioner hastened towards her and inquired if she was Miss X. Upon answering in the affirmative, he placed a small box and a letter in her hand. The box contained a diamond set, the letter a few words only, but so well chosen to express true affection that the young lady started, not for London, but back to Paris. It is needless to say the letter was from the young clerk, who had taken this method of returning the money forced upon him by the young lady for services rendered. She arrived, and inquired for him. (He had not given her his address, thinking the matter was ended.) He was not likely to have returned to his former employer. Ultimately she learned he had taken in another house a situation far inferior to the one he formerly occupied. Probably till then she was undecided as to her course, for when she heard this, her mind was made up. She wrote; he came at once.

They will be married soon.

Gen'l. Sherman gives his opinion of negro suffrage, as follows:

I want those who have been in the South to bear testimony to the condition of these freed negroes. My own opinion is that they are not fitted for the exercise of the franchise. (Loud applause.) I want them to get a fair price for their labor but I do not think they are fitted to take part in the legislation of the country. (Renewed cheering.)

☞ John M. R. Westbrook in a card to the Sumter *Republican*, declining to accept the nomination for the Convention on the Radical ticket, says, "Call me thief, scoundrel, hypocrite, jackass—I can stand them, but do not call me a Radical. As to the Convention, I am opposed to it from the beginning to the end, and will have no lot or parcel in the loathsome bussard-egg."—*Columbus Sun.*

THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR.

A Card from Gen. N. B. Forrest.

[From the New York Times.]

A correspondent of the *Times*, whose letter was published on the 28th ult., says:

"At the time of the capture of Fort Pillow by the rebel Gen. Forrest, and the massacre of its entire garrison, Gen. (then Col.) Lawrence was in command of Fort Columbus, a point on the Mississippi river above Fort Pillow. Gen. Forrest, flushed with his victory and murders, marched from Fort Pillow directly upon Fort Columbus, notified Col. Lawrence that the commander and garrison of Fort Pillow had been massacred, informed him that he commanded 10,000 troops and knew that he (Lawrence,) had only 1,000, and ordered him to surrender in one hour's time or he and his command should share the same fate which had been visited on the garrison at Fort Pillow."

I have hitherto borne in silence these outrageous assaults upon my character as a man and a soldier; but a decent regard for my own reputation, and a sense of duty to the brave gentlemen who fought under me during the war, will not permit me to remain silent any longer. I must therefore ask you to be pleased to allow me to say through the columns of the *Times*, that the charges made against me by your correspondent are utterly false, and that their falsity can be easily demonstrated by proof which is within easy reach.

The official report of the United States officer commanding at Fort Pillow, and the testimony reported by the congressional investigating committee, of which Vice President Wade was chairman, show that the garrison consisted of only about 500 officers and men. Other proofs, which I can produce at any time, show that I captured and can account for, more than three hundred of these—65 of them, who were badly wounded, had been delivered by me to the officer commanding a United States' gunboat; in the vicinity of the fort, and about 250 (an official descriptive list of whom is now in this city, in the possession of General Thomas Jordan,) having been turned over by me to Gen. Polk, at Demopolis, Ala. Of these captured men, 90 were negro soldiers. Now were the rest of the garrison all killed; for many of them effected their escape while others were drowned in the attempt. It will thus be seen that the proportion of killed was not greater than usual in the case of so severe a fight, accompanied by a desperate assault and defence.

These facts are known to the Government of the United States and acquit me, not only in the opinion of the President, Mr. Stanton, and Judge Holt, but in that of Congress, of any violation of the rules of civilized warfare. Otherwise I would have been long ago arrested and tried upon that charge. For my own part, conscious of my innocence and knowing perfectly well that I have always waged war with the strictest regard to the usages of civilized nations, I have never shunned any investigation to which the Executive or Congress might subject my military conduct.

As to the absurd charge that I marched against Columbus with 10,000 men and demanded its surrender, with the threat that I would, in the event of refusal, "massacre" its garrison, I have only to say that I never was, during the war, within forty miles of Columbus, after its evacuation by the Confederates in 1862; and that the only troops which approached it at the time referred to, was a scouting party of less than 100 men; and that the official report of Gen. Lawrence himself utterly disproves your correspondent's statements.

N. B. FORREST.

The crop of winter wheat has, doubtless, been overestimated, but the fear of of not being able to start another crop this fall is what is keeping wheat back from market in this region. We have had no rain worthy mention since the middle of July. The ground is parched and too hard to be worked, and should this continue much longer, the question of next year's crop of winter wheat will be settled in advance.

This furnishes the very best argument for raising a large crop of wheat on soil which has heretofore been employed in raising cotton for taxation and paying interest on "supplies" to freedmen. If fall wheat be sowed at once, as fast as the land can be prepared for it, and spring wheat on lands now too well covered with cotton to be available until after all is gathered, we may furnish the West with bread next year. That would be glorious revenge!

Dr. M. W. Phillips, of the *Southern Farmer*, says he has made good rye and oats by sowing on corn and cotton lands, leaving rains to cover, where the land had been under good cultivation. He thinks the mere covering not so important; but we would not risk it. If the wheat be drilled in, there is no need of waiting until the cotton is off the land; though, of course, not so much can be put in the ground, and the crop must be proportionally smaller. But other and later crops can be put where the cotton stood, and so all the land be made profitable.

New York [illegible] Relations on the Elliott [illegible].

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. The *Herald* editorially says the recent elections do not denote Democratic victories, but that the Republican element of the country has stepped aside to rebuke its leaders.

The *World* says the elections are a unanimous and indignant veto upon the policy of the party in power.

The *Times* says the elections indicate no increased confidence in the Democratic party, but simply a reaction against the extreme acts and measures of the Republican party, and an admonition which ought to be salutary to its leaders.

The *Tribune* says the vital principle of genuine Democracy will march on through seeming defeat to inevitable and conclusive triumph; through whatever trials of its constancy—of its consistency—the great party will move right on to the ardinous but inevitable achievement of equal rights for all.

The Journal of *Commerce* says the Republican leaders vainly thought they could lead the whole nation to the consummation of their wildest unconstitutional projects, but the more thoughtful of the masses have refused to follow. If the elections do nothing more than divide parties more equally, and thus check party arrogance, the efforts will not have been lost.

The *Sun* says the mass of the Northern people desire a reconstruction policy, giving security against future rebellion, and are opposed to the spiteful schemes of the Republican extremists. Through the elections they have spoken, and if the Republican party would save itself further reverses, it must cast overboard the vagaries of certain leaders.

☞ Business of all kinds is at a dead lock, and money is, as might be expected, extremely scarce. Notes given Northern firms for goods bought several months since, and which, in ordinary season, would have been promptly met, are due, and must be protested unless the merchants North, appreciating the difficulties our people have to labor under—the perfect stagnation caused by the dreadful scourge which has paralysed the arm of trade—renew them.

We are glad to say, so far as we have heard, a disposition has been evinced by all parties to bridge over, as it were, the next thirty days.

We believe that creditors, in the exercise of a wise discretion, will not push their claims, but wait until the coming frost shall crush the fell destroyer, and the be suddenly infused into every artery of commerce, and money is once more put in circulation.

The presence of yellow fever in our city effectually shuts us out from all intercourse with the rest of the world, for the fear of death seems to be stronger even than the desire to make money, which is said to be the ruling passion with all men.

An epidemic is a calamity which no wisdom can foresee or prepare for, and almost all our merchants make their arrangements for a healthy season, calculating upon their fall sales to enable them to meet their obligations.—*N. O. Picayune.*

RICH POOR PEOPLE.—There are such, and we have seen them. They are, in our judgment, the profoundest philosophers, and the happiest fellows on the planet. We have been in the modest houses of those who never were and never will be over-supplied with the wealth of this world, and there witnessed what wealth could never buy—scenes of happiness that were real, because they grew out of contented and disciplined hearts. It is easy enough to be rich—misfortunes excepted. Let a person elevate his thoughts, developing the intellectual and spiritual parts more than the animal ones that have to do with noting material and earthy existence, and he will be astonished to find what a shrinkage his income is easily capable of undergoing. He will find that he is obliged to labor for others less, while he can do for himself yet more and more. There is many a man, intelligent and refined, who dwells in apartments of moderate dimensions, yet gets vastly more happiness out of existence than any millionaire. It makes a great difference whether one is comfortably situated, and with slender means at that, or is perfectly wretched with the care of his accumulated means in the shape of stocks and bonds.

☞ The Maysville, Kentucky, *Bulletin*, has the following interesting note about the present mode of living of John C. Breckinridge:

"While living somewhat retired and in plain style, he is regarded with high consideration by eminent Europeans and enjoys the respect and esteem of Americans who visit that capital. He is a great student, and is enriching his capacious mind from the stores of European learning. When he returns home, as he assuredly will without a stain upon his honor, he will come with a ripened statesmanship and will show his persecutors and enemies that he is a patriot whose true love of country cannot be over come by slanders, indictments or ostracisms. God help a country when such morally distorted specimens of humanity as Brownlow, Wade, Stevens, and etc., are its men of authority and honor, and such as John C. Breckinridge are its exiles."