THE WEEKLY CLARION.

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THE WEEKLY CLARION.

BY HAMILTON, POWER & CO.

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JACKSON, MISS.

PROCLAMATION!

I, BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of said State, do issue this, my Proclamation, convening the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, at the Capitol, in the city of Jackson, on Monday the 15th day of October, A. D. 1866, at the hour of 12 o'clock, M.

In testimony, whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused (L. S.) the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi to be affixed, at the Executive Office, in the city of Jackson, this 15th day of August, A. D. 1866.

BENJ. G. HUMPHREYS.

By the Governor:
C. A. BROUGHER, Sec'y of State. aug16dtd.

OUR AGENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—Messrs. Wharto & Hilworth are our only authorized Agents in New Orleans.

Capt. Charles H. Townsend has been appointed Assessor for the Holly Springs district, and Dr. Moore, Revenue collector for Panola district.

Madison county has a population of 22,703, of whom 4457 are whites and 18,246 are blacks.

CAPT. PUT DARDEN.—This gentleman has been elected to the House of Representatives from Jefferson county, vice E. A. Hicks, resigned.

After an interval of four years, the old New Orleans Bulletin has been revived. The first number appeared on Monday and is before us. It looks very much like the Bulletin of the olden time, and contains a large quantity of choice reading matter. The best wish we have for it is that it may attain the popularity and patronage of that venerable journal which Seymour & Jewell propose to revive.

In Holly Springs, the other day, Judge Clayton licensed the following young gentlemen to practice law in the courts of this State: Henry M. Anderson, Hugh C. Barton, Sim. Marsh, and John H. Mayer. Mr. Anderson is a Missourian, a son of the Rev Dr. Anderson, a Presbyterian Clergyman of St. Louis.

WELL DONE TEXAS.—The Texas Legislature has appointed a committee consisting of one from the Senate, and two from the House, who shall proceed, in vacation, to New Orleans, and remove thence the remains of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston to the city of Austin, for interment in the State Cemetery, and appropriating the sum of $2,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, to carry out the spirit of the resolution.

A resolution was also introduced, directing the Governor to inquire, by correspondence, whether or not Mrs. Albert Sydney Johnston desires to return to Texas, and making an appropriation therefor.

HON. JAS. H. BLANCHARD.—We copied a paragraph a short time since stating that this gentleman, who is a Representative from Adams county, had resigned his seat in the Legislature. We are just in receipt of a letter from him stating that such is not the fact, and that he expects to attend the approaching session.

THE RELIEF FAIR.—The St. Louis Republican says that nothing in the history of that city can compare with the grand and signal triumph of the Southern Relief Fair. The objects are the highest and holiest known in the language of earth—the succor of helpless widows and orphans in the South, made such by the events of the war—and we are gratified to see that the fair has been a complete success, despite the prejudices it has had to contend with. Let the Southern people, in their western dealings, remember the liberal and kind-hearted people of St. Louis.

A difficulty occured in a bar-room in Houston, Texas, last week between John Johnston, a lawyer, and Robert Himes, bar-keeper, which resulted in the killing of the latter by the former. The weapon used was one of the largest sized Dehringer pistols. Himes was quite a youth and was born and raised in New Orleans. The quarrel grew out of a dispute about paying for some drinks. Mr. Johnston was held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

[From the Flag of Our Union.

"Are You a Mason?"

Rev. Mr. Magill, rector of St. Paul's Church Peru, Illinois, being asked the above question by a lady, responds as follows:

I am one of a band
Who will faithfully stand
In the band of affection and love;
I have knocked at the door,
Once wretched and poor,
And there for admission I strove.

By the help of a friend,
Who assistance did lend,
I succeeded an entrance to gain;
Was received in the West,
By command from the East,
But not without feeling some pain.

Here my conscience was taught
With a moral quite fraught
With sentiments holy and true;
Then onward I traveled,
To have it unraveled
What Hiram intended to do.

Very soon to the East
I made known my request,
And "light" by command did attend;
When, lo! I perceived,
In one form revealed,
A Master, and Brother and Friend.

Thus far I have stated,
And simply related
What happened when I was made free;
But I've "passed" since then,
And was "raised" up again
To a sublime and ancient degree.

Then onward I marched,
That I might be "Arched,"
And find out those treasures long lost,
When, behold a bright flame,
From the midst of which came
A voice which my ears did accost.

Through the "vails" I then went,
And succeeded at length,
The "Sactum Sanctorum" to find;
By the "Signet" I gained,
And quickly obtained
Employment which suited my mind;

In the depths I then wrought,
And most carefully sought
For treasures so long hidden there;
And by labor and toil,
I discovered rich spoil,
Which are kept by the craft with due care.

Having thus far arrived,
I further contrived
Among the valiant Knights to appear,
And as pilgrim and Knight,
I stood ready to fight,
Nor Satan nor foe did I fear.

For the widow distressed,
There's a chord in my breast;
For the helpless and orphan I feel;
And my sword I could draw,
To maintain the pure law
Which the duty of Masons reveal.

Thus have I revealed,
(Yet wisely concealed,)
What the "Free and Accepted" well know,
I am one of a band,
Who will faithfully stand,
As a brother wherever I go.

THE CHURCH VISITOR.—We are in receipt of the second number of this paper, published in New Orleans, and "devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to education, literature, agriculture and science." Rev. Geo. W. Stickney is editor. It is an eight page paper, well filled, and very handsomely printed. We have no doubt it will be liberally sustained by the Episcopal denomination, and by the public generally who desire a good family paper. The terms are five dollars per annum. Dr. A. Ravenscrof, at the drug store of Messrs. M. S. Craft & Co., in this city, is authorized to receive and forward subscriptions.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT.—We cordially endorse the following compliment to our old friend Morris, of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, which appears in the Corinth News. "Young man Morris," as we used to call him, when he was looking after the interests of the "Gopher" at Meridian, is one of the most efficient officers we ever met on a railroad:

Major J. W. Morris, who has been Agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at this place, has been relieved and put in charge of the Memphis office, in the place of M. Bernard, who is now under arrest in Memphis, on a charge of embezzlement of the funds of the Company.

Major Morris is surpassed by few as a business man, and the Company made a wise selection in his promotion to the vacant position. He is a man of undoubted integrity, and conscientious and punctilious in the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Company. We rejoice in his advancement, but regret to lose so estimable a citizen. We wish him the utmost good fortune in his new field of labor.

A NEGRO LAWYER.—A Washington dispatch of the 1st says: "A motion was made in the Criminal Court of this district to-day to admit to practice Jonathan J. Wright, a colored man of Pennsylvania, who has been engaged in his profession at the bar of the Freedmen's Courts in South Carolina. The court appointed three lawyers to examine into his qualifications. This is the first application of a colored man to be admitted to the bar of our District Courts."

BROKE JAIL.—A man named White, confined in jail in this town on a charge of horse stealing, broke jail last week, and was fired upon about sixty yards off by Mr. John Hunter, who was guarding the jail. He fell wounded and was captured and replaced in jail. He will soon be well of the wounds. Mr. Hunter simply did his duty and no censure can be attached to him.—Kemper Flag.

From Missouri Republican, Sept. 27.

The Flouring Mills of St. Louis.

No city on the American continent, and probably none in the world, enjoys so widespread and deserved a reputation for manufacturing choice flour as does the city of St. Louis. The purifying process through which the wheat is put before grinding, the choice quality of the material itself, the extensive machinery for thoroughly cooling the flour before it is barrelled, the sterling integrity observed in the cooperage, and the unexcelled manner of grinding, are the combinations upon which superiority is claimed by all our first class mills for their flour, and which claim has been fully sustained by consumers everywhere.

That the public may acquire a true idea of the importance of this branch of our local industry, we annex the following list of St. Louis mills and their daily capacity:

Name of mill.	Owners	Daily capacity.
Laclede mill..	Alex. H. Smith & Co..	500 bbl
Atlanta.....	do do do.....	500
Empire.....	do do do.....	500
Park.....	C. A. Buckland.....	400
Pacific.....	Charles L. Tucker.....	400
Eagle.....	F. O. Stanard.....	350
Cverry St. m'l	J. F. Tolle.....	350
Saxony.....	Leonard & Schuricht.	350
Franklin.....	Plant's estate.....	250
Union mill..	St'k co W Freudenau pr.	300
Phoenix.....	E. Goddard.....	250
O'Fallon mill.	Brok, Smidt & Co....	200
St. George....	Kalbfleisch & Lange..	300
Pearl.....	Davis & Co	200
Camp Spring.	Eckerman & Co.....	200
Southern mill.	——	150
Star.....	Zimmerman & Co....	100
		5,200

Of mills not named of less capacity than 100 bbls. daily there are enough to turn out 500 bbls daily. 500

Total.....5,700 bbl
Amount of wheat required daily, 28,500 bush

As the above mills are nearly all got up and conducted on the same general plan, either of the prominent ones may be taken as a representative of the whole in leading points. We have therefore chosen the Laclede mill for description, being one of the three immense establishments owned by Alex H. Smith & Co., a firm composed of George Pegram, S. G. Sears and Alex. H. Smith. The three mills owned by this well known firm are of equal capacity namely: 500 barrels per day; but from a visit to them we regard the Laclede as the most complete in all its details of the lot. The mill was designed and built by Mr. Sears, one of the partners, and in all its appointments cannot be excelled anywhere. Mr. Sears is a man of energy and experience, a native of New York city, but an old and well-known citizen of St. Louis, having been a resident for nearly thirty years. Like many other wealthy men of the present day he began life here in the West with no capital except his own unaided industry and genius, and has exemplified the truth of the declaration that genius and enterprise always win their way.

The Laclede mill is the one of the three entirely devoted to the manufacture of the celebrated brand of flour known as "Brilliant," made solely from the pure white wheat of Missouri and Southern Illinois; and of course all that ingenuity could devise or money obtain to make this mill complete and perfect in all its appointments has been done. No pains or cash have been spared, and the result is a marvel of completeness and capability. There are immense bins in the basement of the mill, into which the white wheat is discharged, from back wagons or sackmouths with equal facility. From thence it ascends to the top most story, and is rushed through a perfect wilderness of cleaners, fans and smut mills, when it is discharged into an immense receiver to take its turn between the stones. Two thousand five hundred bushels of wheat per day are passed through the six run of stones in this mill, and when the fires are lighted, before daylight Monday morning, in the great furnace of the engine house, and the immense engine of 125 horse power commences its labor, it is to know no rest until the next Saturday night. One continuous run of wheels, rattle of stones and clatter of bolts, from hour to hour, day and night, the whole week through. And that is the way "Brilliant" is made.

There is an immense cooper-shop attached to this mill where all modern machinery designed for barrel making can be seen in daily operation. Heads are sawed out with great rapidity, and no handicraft could fashion them so uniformly exact. Nothing but the best kiln-dried staves are used, and the flour made in this mill and packed in these barrels defies all climates and temperatures, and is transported to the hottest regions of Equador with impunity.

The firm who own this mill turn out every week 9,000 barrels of flour, consume 42,000 bushels of wheat, employ 200 hands and 21 teams, use $100,000 per month in their business, and keep constantly on hand $50,000 worth of kiln-dried cooper stuff. Their flour is known and purchased all over the United States, Canada, South America and the West Indies, and is a fair representative of the superior article which the St. Louis flouring mills can turn out.

THE COUNTY COURTS.—From an article in the Liberty Advocate we extract:

But we are in favor of their abolishment altogether, and the restoration to the Circuit Courts of the jurisdiction of which they have been deprived by the act creating these Courts. We do this on the score of economy, the more efficient administration of justice and the greater certainty and severity of the punishment. If a negro, before trial, is committed for a bailable offense, let him be taken out and compelled to work for the man who becomes his surety, in consideration of his support, until the ensuing term of the Court, when he can be turned over to the hands of the Sheriff for trial. Upon conviction and judgment, if a penitentiary offense, his services may be rendered valuable to the State. In this way jail fees may be saved.

We would enlarge the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, so that any two in the same Police District, would be competent sitting as a Court, to apprentice minor children, as under the existing law.

Col. Alfred Rhett, and Miss Alice Sparks, of Charleston, S. C., were married on the 15th August, at All Saint's Church, Upper Norwood, Surrey, England.

Head Center Stephens is going to New Orleans on Fenian business.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CLARION

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Gold 48¼. Cotton dull at 37@40. Fives 113. Tens 99½. Treasurers 6¼.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 8.—Commodore Stockton died last night.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The ship Sebastopol was abandoned at sea on the 4th. The captain and crew were rescued by the steamship Mississippi from New Orleans and brought to this port

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba left here on the 20th of Sept. for San Juan, Nicaranga, and returned to-day, having experienced a severe gale on the 3rd inst. She was struck by a heavy sea at 3 A. M., which washed overboard ten passengers and five of the crew. It also swept away part of the house on the deck and caused the ship to leak very badly. The passengers were put to the pumps and remained there till this morning when they reached New York.

TRIESTE, Oct. 7.—The insurgent movement among the Cretans is spreading rapidly. The cabinet of the Porte talk of ceasing relations with Greece altogether.

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The patent taking possession of the recent kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by the government yesterday, the 6th. The loyalty of the people in all cases is demanded.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from the capital of Oregon says the Legislature virtually expunged the former passage of the Constitutional Amendment by a vote of 2[illegible] to 23.

NEW YORK, Oct 7.—The steamer Geo. Cromwell arrived from New Orleans to-day having on board the passengers of the Daniel Webster for Mobile which vessel was caught in a gale and foundered off the Florida coast on the 3rd. The Cromwell took off all the passengers and crew while the Webster was sinking. No lives were lost.

The crew of the schooner Minnehaha were picked up at sea on the 5th having just abandoned their vessel.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7.—The mob still prevails here and political excitement runs higher than for years. On Friday three Democratic headquarters were gutted by Republican rowdies. Last night there were riotous proceedings in different parts of the city and several persons shot.

WASHINGTON Oct. 7.—Col. Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has tendered his resignation and suggests Col. L. V. Bali, of St. Louis, for his successor, who had been previously appointed. Col. Kelly and E. McCaffrey on Saturday prevented the resolutions of the meeting of late soldiers in New York, which declared that the honor and dignity of this country in its foreign relations has been compromised by the action of Minister Adams and several consuls, respecting the Fenian movement. The President referred them to Secretary Seward when one of them replied they had no confidence in Mr. Seward and it was useless to see him. The interview was mutually unsatisfactory.

Secretary Seward is much better to-day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The establishment of Vocht & Co., porcelain dealers, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $2,000,000. The two lower stories occupied by Godfrey Gunther were damaged $250,000. The fire communicated to St. Patrick's Church, the Catholic cathedral, which was also destroyed. Several valuable fixtures alone were saved. Loss is $100,000. The Cathedral was built in 1811.

It is stated that John Mitchell has written from Paris declining to have anything more to do with James Stephens and his Fenian movement.

It is said Stephens has chartered a large steamer for trans-Atlantic operations.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 8.—There have been eight deaths from yellow fever and seventeen from cholera during the past forty-eight hours. Cotton unchanged. Sales 600 bales. Low Middling 35@36. Receipts 2031. Fair sugar 13c. Molasses (Cuba) 55@60. Mixed corn 90@92¼. White corn 95. Flour, superfine, $12.00. Oats 52@53. Hay 27¼. Mess Pork $35.00. Shoulders 18c. and ribbed sides 20c. Lard 18¼@21. Tobacco 8 to 10c. Whisky $2.30@2.40. Gold 46. New York exchange ½@¾ discount.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Gold is quoted at 49¼. Cotton is heavy with sales of 1500 bales to-day at 37@39.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, Nov, 26th, be observed throughout the country as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty who has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that natural life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year, moreover, has been counted with many peculiar blessings. The cruel war that has recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened; foreign intervention has ceased to exercise alarm or apprehension; intrusive pestilence has been benignly mitigated; domestic tranquility has improved sentiments of conciliation, and loyalty and patriotism has been wisely renewed among the people; our farms have yielded quite abundantly; our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system into the interior recesses of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand a national acknowledgment. He recommends also on the same solemn occasion that the people do humbly and devoutly implore God [illegible] National councils and [illegible] that divine wisdo[illegible] any nation into th[illegible]

[illegible] removing the Police Commissioners, for alleged official misconduct respecting the arrangements for the city election to-morrow. The report causes some excitement.

Facts vs. Theories.

"Give me a place to rest my lever on," says Archimedes, "and I will move the world." "Give me pure and unadulterated drugs, says Medicus, of the olden time, "and I will cure disease."

In one sense, both of these learned pundits were the veriest charlatans. They knew there was no place to rest their lever on, either to move the world or cure disease. Mechanism was in a backward state, and the medical profession was but another name for sorcery, and all the adjunct of magic filters and charms of the "evil eye," &c.

But these latter days have borne unto us something more than even superstition and its crew ever dreamt of in their maddest philosophy. In these days of practical science, what was theory of yesterday is fact to-day, and all the old time notions become as bubbles in the sun, and burst and break with every breath we draw.

Let Archimedes shoulder his lever and we will find a resting place for it to move the world. Let mine ancient Medicus pant and toil no more for the drugs he so sorely needs, for we have them at our hand, ever ready to serve them at his beck.

Refined in the laboratory of Dr. Maggiel, the finest materials known in the medical profession are obtainable by any one. His Billious, Dyspeptic, and Diarrhœa Pills stand unrivalled, and his Salve operates with magical effect upon burns, scalds, and all sores and ulcers of the skin.

In fact, we think MAGGIEL's Pills and Salve are the wonder of this century, and we are happy in the thought [illegible] that many others of our brethren of the [illegible] agree with us. We would earn[illegible] that all families provide [illegible] Dr. Maggiel's Prepa[illegible] and keep them ready [illegible] them at the most [illegible] occasion serves.

The Question of Relief to Debtors.

To the Editors of the Clarion:

In your issue of the 30th ult., you publish a communication from "B. G. A.," in which he conjectures that one of the leading objects of the call session of the Legislature is to extend relief "to the debtor portion of our down-trodden and bankrupt community;" and you are pleased to invite further contributions on the same subject. Whether your invitation embraces contributions of the *same kind* only, or of all kinds which are likely to enlighten the Legislature as to what they can do, and ought to do in the matter, I do not know; but all that I know of the Clarion, induces me to put the most liberal construction upon it. I suppose, therefore, that your columns are open to all that can be said against relief laws, as freely as to all that can be said in their favor.

Now, as the teachings of experience are the best upon all subjects, let us begin with them upon this: During the war of 1812, the Legislature of Georgia passed a law for the relief of her debtors; not debtors *to her—the State*, but debtors to her own and foreign citizens. The reason assigned for this law, was the relief of the soldiers who were fighting the battles of their country, from merciless creditors at home. The law, with the usual *ad captandum* preamble, enacted, that when a debtor (not a debtor *"in the field"* only) should be sued by a creditor (not a creditor *out of the field* only, or in easy or affluent circumstances; but *any* creditor, old, indigent, widow, or cripple) and such creditor should get judgment, upon the debtors paying one-third of the debt, and giving security for the balance, payable in two equal annual installments, of one-third each; execution should be stayed until the last payment became due, and unpaid. Whether the law was passed over Governor Early's veto, or passed before he came into office, and denounced by him in one of his messages afterwards, I do not now remember, but I do know that he openly and eloquently opposed it, and that the grounds of his opposition are somewhere among the archives of that State. I mention *Governor Early* because he was a man of masterly mind and unflinching firmness; one who lived in the day when the United States Constitution was framed; and served in Congress with many who helped to frame it. He was one of the number appointed to conduct the impeachment of Judge Chase, and his speech on that occasion was one of marked ability. But one of those whirlwinds of popular commotion, which blind, and deafen and madden men, was up in Georgia, and Governor Early, with all his claims upon the State, and all the State's interest in him, was voted out of office at the next election, to make way for one of those, whose leading characteristic it is, to go with the majority, right or wrong, just or unjust. It proved to be a bad swap of Governors for Georgia.

There was at that time no Supreme Court in the State of Georgia; but three out of the four Circuit Court judges met and unanimously pronounced the law unconstitutional. The decision was drawn up by Judge Berrien, afterwards Attorney General and Senator of the United States, and one of the ablest jurists that ever graced any Bench or any Bar. It was no sooner published, than the sympathy of the debtors for the poor soldiers literally boiled over, and became somewhat alarming. At the first court in the county of Jasper, after the decision was made, the Grand Jury were empannelled, and directed to retire and choose their foreman. They did so, but before reporting him to the Court they passed a resolution, with but one dissenting voice, that none of them would act as foreman, unless the Judge would pledge himself to enforce the "thirding law." The dissentient was Doctor J. G. Shorter, father of the Governor of that name, of Alabama. The foreman was a Mr. Moore. He appeared in court, and as what was coming, had leaked out, the Court House was thronged, and the most intense interest pervaded the whole assembly. "I have to inform your Honor," said Moore, "that I will not serve as foreman of the jury unless your Honor will promise to enforce the alibi-eating law." "Very well, sir," said the Judge, "you are fined five hundred dollars, and discharged from the jury. Gentlemen, retire and choose another foreman." The last man had hardly entered the jury-room before they were back again, reporting Doctor Shorter as their foreman. "Are you ready to take the oath, Doctor Shorter?" said the Judge. "Yes, sir," said Shorter with a boldness and firmness which plainly intimated that he was ready to protect the judicial expounders of the law from the interference of those gusty fire-kindlers, who would calmly if not gladly have seen the noblest pillar of our political structure, crumble into ruins, for a momentary respite from some pecuniary embarrassment. That Judge was the uncle of one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of this State. I love to revive the memory of such men, and to transmit to their surviving connections, the honors of their lineage. Thank God such men are not wanting in this day and in this State. In every case, in every court in which constitutional questions have arisen between debtor and creditor in the State of Mississippi, from the days of open repudiation to the present date, the judges have fearlessly asserted and maintained the authority of the constitution, in spite of the clamors of the people, or the partial legislation of their less scrupulous representatives. The higher honor is due to them for this, because they hold their offices at the will of people expressed at short intervals. It is awful to see these noble champions of our liberty, our rights, our property and our peace internally experimented upon for evil by a body of men ordained to be their co-laborers in their sacred services, and bound by as solemn obligations to discharge this duty as they are! It is lamentable, to see men exerting their ingenuity first, to emasculate the constitution, secondly, to encourage legislative breaches of it, and thirdly, to perplex and embarrass the judges in their magnanimous efforts to support it! But to return to our Georgia case. You perceive then, Mr. "B. G. A." that your plan for working round constitutions, was tried and condemned fifty years ago—condemned by as high authority as any State can produce. And now a word or two upon the *benevolence, patriotism and sympathy* which prodnced the "thirding law." It was for the relief of "poor soldiers in the field!" Now at least seven-tenths of the soldiers in the field were young men who owed nothing, and I am confident there was not a man in the State, who used or thought of suing a soldier in the field. So the law then was conceived in falsehood and brought forth in iniquity. No man who felt the moral obligation of contracts as of any force, took advantage of the law. It was not the poor who asked for the law, who made it, or who were mainly benefitted by it, for they did not find it so easy to give security. It was the rich with wide fields, barns full, and cotton in store; the trader who could turn his money to better account than paying his debts with it; the sharper, speculator and shaver who are apt to fare best in hard times—these were the gentry who hatched the "thirding law" and fed and fattened upon it. When the law was annulled, there was no more suing than there was before, and no general complaints of its abrogation. "B. G. A." tells us, he has full confidence that his plan "will stand the test of judicial scrutiny." I doubt that; but suppose it should; will it stand the test of the Almighty's scrutiny? Will it stand the test of the law of nature? of the law of honor? the law of conscience. Is "B. G. A." one of those men whose whole code of morals is wrapped up within the narrow confines of the Constitution? Constitutions are five thousand years younger, than the inborn principles of justice which they embody. They were made to govern those who govern the people—to limit their power—to confine its exercise to the objects for which it was given—to prevent its abuse, misuse and perversion. They are *safeguards*, not *statutes*, for the people. They presuppose that every man who takes office under them renounces his individuality as soon as he assumes his official robes. Thenceforward he becomes the slave of the Constitution for the service of the people—the whole people—high, low, rich, poor, all—with equal fidelity to all. And yet there are very many great fundamental principles of right and wrong which are of such universal recognition, that no man would ever dream of inserting them in a Constitution. Who would ever think of inserting such an article as this in a constitution: "No Judge shall show more favor to a debtor than creditor in his Court. He shall not regulate the pleadings so as to favor the one to the prejudice of the other." Would you ever think, "B. G. A., if such a clause were in our State Constitution, of setting down to teach a judge how he might do the things forbidden without violating the Constitution. And yet, sir, you are engaged in a business ten thousand times more preposterous than this would be. Under two constitutions which declare that the Legislature shall pass no law impairing the obligation of contracts, and under one, which declares that that body shall keep itself aloof and distinct from the Judiciary, you are inviting *them* to do this very thing! I accord to you, sir, benevolent motives and generous sympathies, but you are allowing *them* to seduce you into dangerous and forbidden ground. State officials should not *only revere the Constitution, and keep strictly within its pale, but they should do* nothing which is even of *doubtful* constitutionality; this, to render it sacred in the eyes of the people, if for no other purpose! But what are you doing, "B. G. A.?" You are teaching the Legislature, not only how to shuffle out of the Constitution, but how to trump the Supreme Court! Do you not see the awful tendency of such teaching? Read it in the case which I have cited. Before God, and at the bar of your own conscience, did not the Supreme Court decide right? If they did, then the Legislature violated the Constitution. Which of the two is entitled to your highest reverence? If your Constitution is worth anything, which of the two is the most trust-worthy guardian of it? Are legislatures more honorable than judges? Is the Congress of the United States more honorable than the Supreme Court of the United States? Enough for the present. More anon, with the Clarion's favor.

A. B. L.

ROBBED.—Mr. Gillespie was robbed of his pocket book on Monday, containing about $500 in greenbacks and many valuable papers. A stranger who had been employed on our streets was suspected, as he had suddenly disappeared. Mr. H. Moore and Wm. Moorehead followed and overtook him at Winona, and succeeded in getting about $200 and all the missing papers. The fellow stated that a negro man, employed about the hotel stole the money and gave him $200 to run away. Both of these light-fingered gentry are in jail.—Carrollton Conservative.

A LETTER FROM AN OLD TRAVELER.—Messrs. Prince, Walton & Co.; Gentlemen—As you are aware I have been engaged up to a short time past as traveling agent for J. C. Ayer & Co.

I was taken very sick with a bilious attack while traveling in the State of Indiana. I had taken Ayer's pills before for that same difficulty, but with no good effect. A traveling friend who happened to be stopping at the same hotel recommended me to try some Roback's Pills. I confess frankly that I had no confidence in them at the time, but through the importunities of my friend I was persuaded to take them; and with astonishing effect they entirely removed the bile, and operated on the liver so effectually that in a day I was as well as usual.

I unhesitatingly recommend them to be the best pills in the market.

You are at liberty to publish this, as I deem it a duty I owe to the public to give my (unsolicited) testimony in their favor.

CHAS. E. COBURN.

THE CHOLERA.—Dr. Bigelow, a noted physician of Boston, says: "From our past observations I do not believe that cholera, should it appear in this country, will be so likely to trouble New England as it is to visit the malarious regions of the South and West."

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.—Elder Thos. S. Wright has concluded two interesting protracted meetings, one at Pleasant Ridge, in this county, at which twenty-one were converted to the Christian religion and baptized in the name of the Lord; and one at New Hope Church, in Carroll county, in which thirty-two were added to the church of Christ by baptism.—Lexington Advertiser.

Thirty-two miles an hour is the contemplated speed of a steamer described in one of the scientific journals of this week.