The Weekly Clarion.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1869.

THE WEEKLY CALRION.

VOL., XXXII--NO. 22. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY APRIL 15 1869. $3 00 PER YEAR

I'VE BEEN THINKING.

I've been thinking, I've been thinking,
What a glorious world were this,
Did folks mind their business more,
And mind their neighbor's less;
For instance, you and I, my friend,
Are sadly prone to talk
Of matters that concern us not,
And others' follies mock.

I've been thinking, if we'd begin
To mind our own affairs,
That possibly our neighbors might
Contrive to manage theirs.
We've faults enough at home to mend—
It may be so with others;
It would seem strange if it were not,
Since all mankind are brothers.

Oh! would that we had charity
For every man and woman;
Forgiveness is the mark of those
Who know "to err is human."
Then let us banish jealousy—
Let's lift our fallen brother;
And as we journey down life's road,
Do good to one another.

FAITHLESS.

We swung at anchor, where the wave
Showed great sea-banners far below;
The waters rippled up to lave
Her hand, that with its bracelet's glow
Hung toying with the trembling tide,
That joyed to kiss so fair a wrist;
In the dim distance waste and wide,
The white sails glimmered through the mist.

There was a silence on the sea,
A silence that I would not break;
So sweet that e'en it seemed to me
To float, and for my lady's sake
To weave my fancies into rhyme,
That she would praise some happy day;
For then no fateful attertime
Had come to sweep my dreams away.

Twere well it had been but a dream,
And yet I trusted in her truth;
Her soft eyes had an evil gleam
That slew me, and she knew no ruth.
And still the white sails pass the shore,
And melt into the purple air;
But she will watch them never more,
As faithless as her face was fair.

AT NIGHTFALL.

Two journeying forms upon a purple moor,
A shadowy level, boundless but for sky,
Both faces watching the lost light
In clouds of dreamy garnet softly die.

One face a silent ecstacy of peace,
Silent with the pallor of strong suffering;
One
Haggard and passionate with supreme regret,
And eager-eyed toward the sunken sun.

One voice a rapture: "Speed, O sacred night,
The noiseless tumult of thy stars! At last
Ease my sun-wearied gaze and bring the rest
That soothes while still we toil, stern day being past!"

One voice a pathos of despair, low-toned
And desolately mournful: "Canst thou see
These dim cloud colors here above, nor dream
How fair below that dawning world must be?"

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A woman at Dubuque, Iowa, has been arrested for attempting to starve to death her six month old babe.

A Fastidious New York bridegroom has sent all the way to Paris to get his wedding cards engraved.

The Boston Post says: "Boutwell will need some hair restorer before long. Fifty female clerks have just been discharged from the Treasury."

A Polish exile, who has supported himself and family for three years in Dubuque by sawing wood, has just gone to Europe to claim a $5,000,000 fortune left him by a relative.

The gold handkerchief rings and chains of the olden times are coming into fashion again.

The fashionable church of Chicago has rented its pews for the ensuing year for $100,000.

Gold dust thrown into human eyes is very blinding, but at the same time very pleasant.

Research has shown that more than one-fourth of all the lunatics in the country are from the families of farmers and merchants.

A protest against the Pope's letter denouncing Freemasonry has been largely signed in Paris and other French cities.

A Colored fiddler at Coxsackie, New York, is seven feet two inches high.

The Memphis Avalanche says that the infant agony is likely to sleep under a velocipede rink.

Italy has a kind of stone from which paper is made.

Miss Lizzie Van Lew has entered upon the discharge of her duti s as postmistress of Richmond.

A Shanghi rooster is reported from Kentucky to have recently killed a small child.

The end of a "fast" life is starvation.

Cashmere goats are raised in Colorado.

Punch says "the height of fashion" is "ladies' hair."

Boston has had a meeting to promote emigration to Virginia.

Alabama has a new State seal, bearing the motto, "Here we rest."

The United States Marshal at Atlanta, Georgia, is a $50,000 defaulter.

The "Arabia Giant," seven and a half feet high, has settled in Illinois.

Car-loads of French Canadians are crossing the line to the United States.

A $60,000 passenger railroad care is being built in Jersy City for the Erie Railway.

A suit is on trial in Ontario county, New York, brought by a young man to recover the presents he had given to a girl who jilted him.

It is said that ten per cent. of the population of Mexico have been in prison during the past year.

The Episcopalians of Vermont propose to erect a monument to the memory of the late Bishop Hopkins at Burlington.

It is proposed in England to bring over Cleopatra's Needle, which now lies half-buried in the sand of Lower Egypt, and set it up in London.

Frank Pierce's cabinet was the only one in the history of the United States that remained unbroken from the beginning to the end of the administration.

Each steamer of the Prince of Wales's fleet on the Nile has in tow a kitchen boat, and that tows a pantry boat.

A man attempted recently to starve to death his three little children, at Cairo, Illinois, by locking them up in a room. After several days' confinement, the neighbors discovered it and released them.

In a quarrel about the possession of a mall dog two citizens of Memphis drew knives, and one of them received six wounds without a fatal result.

The Duke of Somerset recently declared in debate that "each missionary sent from England requires a gun-boat."

A thousand sparrows, imported from Europe, are to be let loose in Philadelphia parks, to destroy insects and worms.

W. Stanford Moore, of Hillsboro,' N. C., died in the poor house of that county last week. In 1861 he was a millionaire.

The first shipment of green peas from Charleston, South Carolina, this season, was made on Friday last.

The telegraph companies of Great Britain and Ireland own 100,000 miles of wire and manage 3,169 stations.

Bishop Huntington, the new Episcopal Bishop of Syracuse, New York, has been presented with a $25,000 house.

There are, in Massachusetts, about 700 colored Freemasons, who have seven flourishing lodges in existence. They have never been acknowledged or recognized by the white Freemasons of Massachusetts, and have for a long time been trying to secure what they term their rights. The Masonic publications are discussing the subject, and so is the Grand Lodge (white) of Massachusetts.

The Fall River News says: From a private letter received by one of the operatives in this city from his father, now residing in Lancashire, England, we learn that the depression in cotton manfactures there is even greater than at any period during the rebellion.

We acknowledge the receipt from Mr. J. T. Trezevant, of Memphis, of an essay from his pen, on "Cotton—its production and consumption." The article displays a great deal of research and the conclusions of the author, drawn from the substantial basis of facts and figures, seem to be irresistible. He assumes that but little over half the number of negro laborers are engaged in the culture of the staple that were thus employed before the war; and that it is neither as diligently nor as effectively applied. Hence, that 2,600,000 bales is an outside estimate of the crop of 1869. Four millions of bales he admits might be produced, if other crops were entirely neglected; but, he argues that this would be a poor equivalent for the neglect of food crops. He does not think that India and Egypt can be depended upon for the cotton supply and cites the falling off in their production, although it was greatly stimulated during the war. He contends that the South, notwithstanding her diminution of production, is still master of the situation as far as her great staple is concerned, and that cotton is yet King.

In the determination of the producers of the South henceforth to raise sufficient provision crops for their own subsistence and that of the classes in their midst engaged in other pursuits, and in the value of their cotton to the raising of which the residium of their labor will be applied—the author of the essay under review, reaches the conclusion that in ten years the South will be the richest portion of the Union.

Writing of the Mississippi bill, a correspondent of a Northern Republican paper (N. Y. Times) says that "the effective speech of Mr. Dawes (Republican) against the measure contributed largely to the result"—that Butler, smarting under the failure of his measure, "revenged himself by a bitter and unprovoked assault on Mr. Dawes—and that the latter, in turn was "properly rebuked by the action of the House."

COOPER'S SUMMIT TIMES has been greatly enlarged and typographically improved. Its appearance is creditable to his tact, ability and enterprise. The Times is a live paper, and its success is already assured. It will do a great deal for the region in which it published.

Our Waste Places.

A letter is going the rounds of the Radical press, written by a tourist to the Chicago Tribune, describing, to the discredit of the people of Mississippi, the signs of desolation and ruin which exist in the State.

The description, of course, is exaggerated with the highest coloring which prejudice and hate could suggest.

But what a refinement of audacity, as well as cruelty, is this performance! What has wrought this desolation except the destruction of hundreds of millions of property in the war, and which according to the usages of civilized warfare should have been exempt from its ravages.

The sudden emancipation of more than half of the laboring classes and the removal of the restraints which had made them an essential part of the producing element of the State, superadded to the lessons which were taught them in their new condition that freedom meant licentiousness and release from the obligations to labor since they had become "wards of the nation," are not remembered by the malignant scribbler. Nor does he remember in his hot haste to disparage the Southern people, that the very fact which he relates of the visible evidences of the decline of our agriculture, is a refutation of the theory industriously taught by a class of philanthropists (so-called) that the productive wealth of the country would be enhanced by the abolition of slavery.—The fact is not to be denied that Mississippi produced more than a million of bales of Cotton before the war—and that last year she produced less than four hundred thousand bales. The number will be decreased this year of our Lord, 1869, for causes which are apparent to every practical and observant man, but which it is not worth while to relate here.

The history of the West Indies is repeating itself in the Southern States. But the leaven of intelligence and capacity which remains, will eventually leaven the whole lump and reclaim them. The vacant and waste places will be filled up by industrious and enterprising immigrants from Europe and the Northern States, who, moving hand in hand with the resident population, will re-establish the ancient prosperity of this rection.

Apropos of this subject of replenishing our supply of productive population, we will copy the speculations of another Northern writer, a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial—not endorsing them, however:

"But the problem of labor in the future is the most serious question disturbing the minds of our thoughtful men. The negro race is rapidly dying out. The most bitter fanatic could easily see this, for it is patent. In a future letter I will give you some starting facts upon this point. How to supply the places of our present hands is the main question. The idea of Gen Forrest, to bring them from Africa, would, if attempted now, meet with the most bitter and determined opposition from the Southern people themselves. The proposition to introduce the scum and offal of Europe and China meets with still meets with still more objection. But the people must choose one or the other. They will either be obliged to replenish the present stock, or abandon cotton planting almost entirely, and that, too, before the close of the present century. The Anglo-Saxon will not work in these fields if he can help it—the sun is too hot. GRAFTON.

The Orphans' Home, Lauderdale Springs.

The decision of the Court turning this property over to the claimant who is declared to be its rightful owner, diverts it from the benevolent purposes of its founders and deprives the Orphans there collected and provided for by the hand of charity, of their home.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the parties who were paid for the property, and who guaranteed a title to the Directors of the Home, will yet act in good faith and secure it to them. In default of such action on their part, considerations of humanity call loudly for contributions by our whole population for the relief of the bereaved childrin.

The following extracts are from a letter of the Superintendent to the Meridian Gazette:

The Trustees are determined not to abandon the Home if they can avoid it, but thus far they have been able to take no action, "that provides for its permanence," beyond the foreclosure of the Mortgage held by Mr. Speed. This much is certain; the orphans have lost their present Home, and with it all the funds, that had been contributed by their friends to provide for them a shelter, unless the parties, from whom the Trustees made the purchase, will refund to the orphans the money, which they received for the property. With this amount refunded, the Trustees can provide another Home, at some other point for these children; without it they cannot. As matters now stand, these orphans will inevitably be turned adrift, unless their friends come to the rescue.

In connection with your editorial of the 30th ult., you copy an editorial from the Mercury, the writer of which attempts to show the position occupied by all the parties from whom the friends of the Home purchased the property, and also attempts to fix the extent of the *moral obligation* resting upon the parties, make this title of the property good to the orphans, as promised in their bond, or to refund their money.

If the object of these articles is to inform the public, as to the true position occupied by all the parties connected with the purchase, then the surest way to accomplish this object, is to state the *date* of each purchase, and the *amount* promised to be paid for the property at each purchase, from the date of the mortgage held by Mr. Speed to the present time. Such statement will give to the public a correct view of the *character of the agency* referred to in the article from The Mercury. Several of the Trustees live in Meridian, and from them all the facts connected with these transfers can be ascertained. Every merchant, who purchases goods, and then sells them to the public, at a profit, may with equal propriety, be called an *agent for the people*.

Our object, now however, is not to answer the article from the Mercury, and which was copied by the Gazette, but to let the friends of "The Orphans' Home," know the danger, that threatens even its very existence. The friends of the orphans can save the Institution. The Trustees unaided cannot.

We thank you for the kind interest which you manifest in the continuance of the Home, and we believe with you that some other eligible location should be secured instead of trying to retain the present one.

S. S. GRANBERRY, Superintendent.

How to do it.

Much has been said about Gen. Butler's bill to remove political disabilities. It is as follows:

"The bill provides for a general system for the removal of political disabilities by petition to the United States Courts in the States or Territories where the persons applying resided during the war, admitting that the applicant believes the Confederate General and State Government to have been rebellious and treasonable, and truly repents of all acts done by him in maintainance thereof, &c."

Speaking of this contemptable proposition which is really intended to interpose obstacles to the removal of disabilities, an able Republican journal, the N. Y. Times, says:

"It is an effort of cool, heartless mockery. It is an offer of relief subject to conditions which make its rejection certain. It is an insult to the feelings and outrage upon the convictions of the very class for whose benefit we must suppose it to have been prepared. It is rendered worse, moreover, by Mr. Butler's knowledge of its character and tendency. He cannot have immagined that it would be acceptable, or have been ignorant of the light in which it will be viewed by the South. The cruel and the contemptible have rarely been blended more obviously."

In the Galveston News we find the following deserved compliment to our friend Col. T. B. Manlove. It is with sincere regret that we chronicle the fact that one of Mississippi's most gallant sons has departed permanently from the State:

Col. Tom. Manlove, who was one of the youngest colonels in the Confederate army and one of the most gallant, (and since the war editor of the Vicksburg Times for a year or two) has settled permanently in our State. He is practicing law in Marlin. The writer of this is glad to welcome him to Texas and wish him that success and prosperity he so richly deserves.

From the Hinds County Gazette.

The Natchez and Jackson Railroad

We are gratified to announce that the people of Natchez, as well as those along the route proposed, are still actively engaged in pushing forward their enterprise. On the 1st inst., Maj. Green, a competent Engineer, commenced the Survey, of the route, starting out from Natchez. The survey will probably be completed by the 1st of July, at which time, no doubt, the Company will be fully organized.

With regard to the particular route to be taken by this Road, the Committee, as we learn from last week's Natchez Democrat, has not yet come to any definite determination, and it has been thought best not to make a final decision upon that subject, until the report of the surveyor has been received. Maj. Green has been instructed to examine and survey two routes, one approximating an air-line to Jackson as nearly as judicious economy will permit, and the other following the old Road bed and grade to its terminus, and thence to our State capital. If, after an examination of these two routes, it shall appear from the surveyor's report that the air-line will be the more economical, feasible and profitable of the two, then the air line will be adopted. If, on the contrary, the route by the old grade possesses the advantages of economy, feasibility and prospects of greater profit, then the old grade will be adopted, or so much of it as may be considered proper and desirable.

This road, we suppose, will certainly terminate at Jackson, but whether or not it will pass through Raymond, can be determined only after the survey; one thing, however, is inevitable, it must pass within a very few miles of Raymond. The committees heretofore appointed in the several counties which will be traversed by the road, should go to work earnestly, and at least raise funds immediately to defray their share of the expense of making the survey. With ordinary success this railroad ought to be completed and running by the first day of January, 1871, or, estimating that the construction will begin in August or September next, it ought to be completed within eighteen months from that date.

The Govenor of Massachusetts has been presented with the sword which Jefferson Davis wore at the battle of Buena Vista, where, at the head of his brave Mississippi regiment, he turned the fortune of the battle; where he received an honorable wound, and for which gallant services he was offered and declined the rank of Brigadier General in the army of the United States. It was presented by the father of one Col. Graves, who, while in command of a regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers in the late war, *stole* the honored weapon from the residence of Mr. Davis in Mississippi.—Exchange.

MISSISSIPPI.

Dr. J. H. Weldon has been appointed Mayor of Natchez. The Vicksburg Times learns that he is a conservative republican.

Iuka had a heavy frost on the 3rd. The Gazette thinks the fruit is all destroyed and garden vegetables wilted.

Vicksburg is enjoying "Under the Gas Light," with new scenery, effects, etc.

A large panther, measuring nearly nine feet in length, was killed last week in Monroe county—the first one, says the Aberdeen Examiner, that has been seen in that region for many years.

Three little girls at Water Valley, two Misses Jennings and Miss Lula Long, students at the Babtist School, repeated each, on Sunday last, over 100 verses from the Bible, memorized in one week.

The Tallahatchian says, it is a matter of peculiar pleasure, that we learn from our farming friends, that the wheat crop throughout this county, is promising indeed.

Water Valley will soon have a large tannery in operation.

The fruit was not badly injured by the late frosts in Tallahatchie county, and there is a prospect for a good crop.

There will be an agricultural meeting in Water Valley on the 16th inst.

Last Sunday evening, a negro grocery-keeper living just beyond bayou on Cherry street, (Vicksburg) tied his wife's arm down to the counter, and with most horrible brutality, deliberately chopped off her hand with a hatchet.—Patrick's Bulletin.

The Goodman Star is to be enlarged.

From the Hernando Press we learn that a negro escaped from the DeSoto county jail on the 2nd inst.

The two Martins, husband and wife, whose mysterious death was announced in the daily Meridian Gazette of April 1st, were the feathered species.

William Vahardsale, a citizen of Attala county, residing but a short distance from this place, attempted suicide last week, by swallowing a drachm of morphine, and also using cloroform.—Goodman Star.

The Reporter says the President has nominated Capt. Nelson G. Gill to be Postmaster at Holly Springs, vice Capt. Chas. H. Townsend.

For the convenience of persons along the line of road, the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad now runs a train on Sundays.

Active operations are commencing on the Memphis and Selma Railroad. Large quantities of provisions have been shipped from Memphis to the hands at work upon it.

Mr. James Dooms was fatally shot, at 11 o'clock last Saturday night, at Vaiden, Miss., by his friend Henry Ringer. The shooting was a mistake of Ringer, who mistook Doomes for a drunken man who had threatened his life, and his grief was excruciating when he found what he had done.

Captain Ike A. Hood has taken charge of the surveying party that are to lay out the Yazoo Valley railroad, beginning at a station on the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, called Harrison, about forty miles south of Memphis.

There is every prospect of an early completion of the Memphis and Little Rock railroad. Messrs. Carlisle & Henderson have contracted to build the bridge at Duvall's Bluff.

The New Orleans and Vicksburg railroad, which is to connect with the chain of river railroads from St. Louis, has received the sanction of the Governor of Louisiana and will be put under contract at once. The people of New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Bayou Sara, Natchez, and Vicksburg are alive to the importance of the work, and are said to be impatient for its commencement.

The Herald learns that there will be six new stores erected in Crystal Spring during the coming season—besides the free-school building and town hall.

Miss Floyd, a blind lady, and a pupil of the Blind Asylum of Mississippi, is giving concerts in Batesville.

The Panola star says that at last the farmers have been favored with a spell of good weather, which they have put to good use in getting in the corn crop, and making other preparations for the ensuing year.

The Times announces that an enterprising Vicksburger has ordered a lot of velocipedes, and is to open a school soon. Oh, wont we sail.

The Herald congratulates Vicksburg upon the reduction of the price of labor by the barbers of that city.

The purchasers of the old Methodist Church have repainted and refitted the building for the purpose of converting it into a dramatic hall—Columbus Index.

Miss Harriet Spencer has been appointed post-mistress of Okolona. The Prairie News says that she is a lady well known for her energy and business capacity.

Mr. J. M. Hogshead, one of the editors and proprietors of the Panola Star, has retired, and his associate, Mr. E. J. Walsh, will hereafter have exclusive control

The Falcon announces that the LaFayette County Agricultural Society meets in Oxford on the 19th inst.

Mr. David Caldwell, an old and useful citizen of Madison County, departed this life on the 22d ult. in the 66th year of his age, after an illness of three days.—Canton Mail.

The Carrollton Conservative is hopeful of the prospects of the proposed railroad from that town to the Mississippi Central.

The Lexington Advertiser learns that Mr. Reuben Wright, living near that place and his son-in-law, Richard Davis, were out hunting beaver; and that while Mr. Wright was recapping his gun, it accidentally went off, the lead lodging in Mr. Davis' head and killing him instantly.

We find the following item going the rounds of the Northern papers:

Mississippi enjoys a menagerie free of charge. The wild beasts experienced a railroad accident, by which they were set free, and are now wandering through the woods.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Anna Dickinson is lectureing in Kansas.

Twelve thousand European gypsiel prowl about this country.

The female lobbyist are becoming a nuisance and a disgrace in Washington.

Four thousand sheep are boiled down daily by an Australian tallow establishment.

The Queen of Holland recently attemped to kill herself on account of domestic troubles.

On the New York through railroads theives rob the freight trains, getting access to the cars by means of false keys.

The wife of Marshal Valiant, who died a few weeks ago, had a heavy beard, and during her lifetime shaved daily.

The Savannah Advertiser says: "Eighteen steam vessels were in port at Pensacola one day last week. That means Cuba.

The provincial Catholic Council of the Archepiscopal Diocese will be covened at Baltimore April 25, and its session will last a week.

Oregonian dealers swindle unsuspecting purchasers of lard by gouging out the centre of a keg and filling up the cavity with water.

Industrious people of Richmond earn a good living by gathering bullets, shells, &c. from the battle-fields around that city, and selling them for old metal.

In New York, private equipages can now be hired by the month—gilded harness, monogram door, and brass-buttoned and cockaded and footmen included.

EXILES.—A Houston paper says that the Rev. W. Morrill, who last year went from Texas to Honduras, is seeking funds from his friends at home to enable him to return. A short time since a letter was received at Galveston, written to Messrs. J. B. & G. A. Jones, by one of the unfortunates who left that port in the ill-starred bark Derby, for Brazil. The writer says:

"We cannot live in Brazil; and if it is possible, will leave here next April for Texas. This country was never intended for "white folks" to live in. There are more things to torment one here than any where else in the world; and as to our sufferings, it appears as if they would never end. I have not a shoe to my feet, and it has been a long time since I had one. Work is worth nothing, and provisions dreadfully high.

"We have lost all we started from home with, and if I can only get back there, will be satisfied, if I have nothing, so I can only get a little something to eat."

For The Clarion.

Line Upon Line Precept Upon Precept.

You have been reminded again and again of the great danger of planting too much cotton at the risk of a sufficiency of breadstuffs, and requested to so diversify your labor as to make it even more profitable than it would be if all employed in cotton, at a fair price, but the plain truth is that a large crop of cotton will put the price down, and this rule is so accurate and correct, that the price goes down just exactly in proportion to the increase of quantity; but the evil consequences are doubled and quadrupled just in proportion to the failure to make a *sufficiency of breadstuffs*. And breadstuffs here means everything that is used on the farm, that can be raised on the farm, whether it is mules or chickens, or oxen, or butter—whether large or small—much or little. The understanding is that you raise cotton for *sale*, for profit, but not to be swaped for bread and butter, nor bartered for chickens and preserves, and canned fruits or vegetables, or provisions of any kind. *Sufficiency* means, not only enough for your own family, but enough to supply your neighbors that are not farmers; your merchants, your doctors, your lawyers, your mechanics—all those not engaged in farming. Every neighborhood should supply itself with all that can be produced in it, so that all the cotton money may become actual wealth, to be laid up for investment for improvements on the farm—for improving and enlarging your dwelling—making it more conveninent for your wife to attend to her duties in the kitchen and dining-room, and as soon as you get your farm and dwelling and garden and yard all fixed up, buy a pair of fine pigs and a blooded cow; a cow that will furnish butter and milk for the family and some to sell to your merchant or machinist. Pigs that will grow large and fast so that a few in number that can be well cared for and kept out of the way of thieves, will supply your family and some to pay your doctor's or blacksmith's bills. Now you have your house enlarged improved and repaired—your vegetable garden made rich and well planted—the yard well laid off and ornamented with evergreens and flowers, and all the appointments of thrift and comfort completed.

The subject of manufacturing presents itself for consideration. It is a rich and interesting field for study as well as operation. A few small amounts put together is sufficient to commence a shop for making wagons and agricultural implements; and the first thing is to provide a sufficiency of good timber. Timber should be cut in the month of April and seasoned in the shade for at least 3 years, to make a good wagon—in other words, a wagon well made, will last in daily use double the time employed in seasoning the timber (it being seasoned in the shade and kept dry) whether it is seven days or seven years. All artificial means of seasoning timber is more or less injurious to its usefulness, and should never be resorted to except as a force-put, to use until it can be dried according to the laws of nature. The first thing to do then is to lay up a large assortment of timber for wagons and agricultural implements. All wagons and agricultural implements—indeed everything should be made with machinery. When made by machinery every piece is of the rigit length and fits to its place, and being so fitted it is much stronger and durable in every way, than it is possible to make it unless it is so fitted together.

A small engine is the first investment of capital—one at a cost of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars is large enough for the purposes contemplated, even if a machine shop is added to it.

A skillful Superintendent is positively necessary to success. The salary of such men being necessarily high, it is best to employ his time, not in the use of tools, but his talents—hence a small machine shop would be advisable—indeed it is best to commence on a small scale, with caution and judgment, laying up plenty of material, let the small amount of work done be of the very best kind; send that out as an introduction to the wants of the country, send it to the fairs, both State and county, but do not commence the business with the expectation of realizing much for a year or two. Do not commence with the view of selling out in a few years. The big lawyers of the country or those of long experience and great application, commenced years ago with the intention of spending their life in the profession, and then, but few ever reach great fame or great wealth. So with all trades and professions; and the few that do succeed even after a long series of years are regarded as *great men*, which they really are. Then "*make haste slowly*," and do not expect to get rich or famous too quick.—What I have said here in reference to a machine shop, will apply to manufacturing upon a small scale or when small amounts are wanted, and much more skilled labor, diversified labor and talent. The cost of a cotton mill depends much upon the character of the buildings, the quality of machinery, the operatives houses, and the general appointment and minutia of the concern, to illustrate: you can buy cotton cards that cost $5 50 or you can get a card for $2 00, and so with many other parts of the machinery.

The following table is for one thousand spindles and forty looms; a small mill necessarily runs at a heavier cost than a large one; the first thing is a competent Superintendent, he is a high price man but can attend to 10,000 spindles as well as 1,000, and again, there is several machines you must have to run 1,000 spindles, yet the machine will serve for 5,000, and some of them for 10,000 spindles, the three first machines mentioned on the following list are indispensable to a first-class mill for first-class yarns, however small it may be, yet they will prepare cotton for 5,000:

1 Cotton Opener and Cleaner	$600
1 36 inch Two Beater Spreader	1200
1 36 inch One Beater Lasser	800
12 36 inch Cotton Cards at $255	3060
12 sets Card Clothing at $75	900
1 Railway Head Trough, &c	455
1 Drawing Frame	500
1 Coarse Speeder	1200
1 Fine do	1764
1 Card Grinder	175
1 Cotton Gin	250
	$10,964
Combs and Bobbins	$500
1,000 Spindles, $4 75 each	4750
2 Yarn Reels $80 each	160
1 Baling Press	150
1 Jam Press	60
Shafting and Pulleys	1500
1 30 Horse Power Engine	3,000
	$21,084
Government Tax, 6 per cent	1,265
Boxing 5 per cent	1,054
	$25,403
25 per cent for transportation and putting up	6,350
	$31,753
40 Looms at $100 each	4,000
1 Dresser	500
1 Warper	130
Shuttles, Reed and Harness	270
Shafting, Pulleys & Hangers	500
	$5,400
Boxing 5 per cent	270
Government tax 6 per cent	324
	$5,994
25 per cent for transportation & putting up	1,496
	$7,490
	$39,243
Commissions	757
	$40,000

The building will cost according to the location, the material used, &c. Fifty feet wide gives the best light, and at the same time receives the machinery with economy. A one story house is much the best, and can be made fire-proof, which cannot be done in a two story house; twelve feet high in the pitch is the best, light and length of belts being considered; there is no economy in building houses more than one story high where land is cheap and foundations good; if land was very high I would count my stories just in proportion to the cost of foundation. Factories should never be built in commercial towns, but in new places where land is cheap, so as to give each family of operatives a good garden, cow-pen and room to raise chickens, and their houses so far apart as not to endanger each other in case of fire. All this is necessary to good health, peace and happiness, with the help.

JAMES M. WESSON, President.

CUBA.—The telegraphic dispatches from Washington tell us that Gen. Grant is "wild over Cuba." This means that he is for recognition and acquisition as soon as possible. The advices by mail report that there is on this subject a diversity of opinion in the Cabinet, and that Secretary Fish, not being "wild over Cuba," is disposed to resign rather than undertake the business of supporting the proposed measures and defending them before the world.

Meyerbeer, the composer left a fortune of $900,000.

The Memphis Commercial Convention.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March, 1869.

Ed. Clarion: The Commercial Oonvention which met at Norfolk, Va., in October last, adjourned to meet in this city, at such time as our Chamber of Commerce might designate. The day selected is Tuesday, the 18th of May next.

One of the objects of the Convention is to secure the cordial and active co-operation of the people of the Ohio and Mississippi valleys in the effort to build up direct trade with Europe through South Atlantic seaports; not in a spirit of opposition to North Atlantic cities, but in that of a generous rivalry which will cement all portions of our Union through the kindly influences of mutual interests and a general prosperity.

Another object is to discuss the necessity for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, over a route unobstructed all the year.

A third may be that of leveeing the Mississippi, so as to save from inundation, and bring into speedy cultivation, the most productive cotton lands in the world.

A fourth, the subject of immigration.

Objects such as these are worthy the consideration of our wisest and most patriotic men; and in the name of the citizens of Memphis, we invite you to attend the convention and give us the benefit of your counsel. Respectfully,

J. T. Trezevant,	R. R. Heath,
T. A. Nelson,	L. C. Haynes,
L. S. Marye,	R. C. Brinkley,
L. J. Dupree,	J. T. Swayne,
J. J. DuRose,	J. O. Pierce,
H. G. Smith,	A. Alston,
D. A. Brower,	W. M. Smith,
E. McDavitt,	W. H. Stephens,
M. J. Wicks,	J. W. Leftwich,
S. M. Wolcott,	E. H. Porter,
I. G. Harris,	John Ainsley,
W. B. Greenlaw,	M. C. Gallaway,
W. J. Sykes,	A. Wright,
Jno. Eaton, jr.,	

Committee of Invitation.

N. B.—To facilitate the deliberations of the Convention, the committee would respectfully suggest the following ratio of representation, to-wit:

That the Governor of each State and Territory will appoint a delegation, not exceeding ten for the State at large, and one for each Congressional District.

That each city or town will appoint but two delegates for a population under five thousand, and one for each additional ten thousand.

That each incorporated railroad, steamboat, manufacturing or mining company will appoint but two delegates.

That each Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade will appoint but one delegate for every one hundred members or fractional hundred.

Every one appointed or specially invited, will please notify the Committe if he can attend, and will bring with him some form of credential as a delegate.

For the Clarion.

Gold for Cotton.

Mr. Editor: In a recent Weekly issue you published a very sensible article on this question, from the Mobile Register, this is an old democratic paper, always sound on the specie question.

Gold for Cotton! aye, but your nameless cotemporary objects to this. I do not understand how this is, I do not blame the writer of the article, (see Weekly of Feb. 4th,) for not making his name public, for really to me it seems most ridiculous.

Your saying that it is "worthy of consideration" would seem to imply that it was an exponent of your own views which I should be extremely sorry to see. I have noticed for some time, you have liberally copied from other papers articles on this subject, giving the name of the paper from which the articles were copied, except this one instance. THE CLARION is *the* paper of the State. The high position you individually occupy among the citizens render it desirable that we should know your opinions on this important subject. THE CLARION should give us the benefit of its own views.

Before the war we had a currency of specie or its equivalent. There was no "hoarding away" then old stockings and broken tea pots." No, the States on the Gulf never knew so prosperous a time. But the worthless currency which we now have and which your incog cotemporary favors, is calculated, and does have the very effect which he seems to apprehend from a return to specie.

When a planter does get a specie dollar now he is sure to sink it. Look at the commercial papers. See what an enormous article of traffic the speculators have made it. They are enabled to build and live in marble palaces while we are compelled to live in smoking ruins.

True, I am only a backwoods planter; wear and eat nothing but the products of my own little farm; but if it meet your approbation, I propose to give you some of my experience in rotten banks and worthless paper circulation. It is not money. I am getting along in years, but think my opportunities have furnished some information of the past history of my country which may be turned to good account.

YOUR, &c., JOHN T. DONALD.

THOMASTOWN, April, 1869.

A Good Character of Napoleon III.

Mr. Emile Oliver has just published a book in Paris, which has had a large sale there, in which he lays claim to the honor of having influenced the French Emperor to venture upon some of his recent half-measures of reform. It is curious to read Mr. Oliver's opinion of Napoleon, carefully guarded at all points, as was necessary, but it seems the more blingly sarcastic because so guarded. He writes:

A false appreciation has been formed of the person of the Emperor. He is set down as taciturn and impassable, and, in fact, he appears so on public occasions. In his Cabinet he is quite the reverse. His physiognomy is smiling, and, though he never throws off a certain reserve which resembles timidity, his reception is cordial, of touching simplicity, and extreme politeness. He listens like one who desires to retain what you have to say, and he only interrupts to make a serious objection in good terms. His mind is not blinded by prejudice, and one can say anything to him, even the truth, provided one expresses one self gently. His changes of opinion, which have appeared to many like dissimulation, are only the natural movements of an impressionable mind. It might be affirmed that he is only accessible to what is great, had he not often confounded that which creates an effect with that is great. His resolutions are slowly formed, and he is not sorry at having them imposed upon him by necessity. If he were not startled he might adapt himself to liberty.

The Lakes of Nevada.

Nevada has several lakes of considerable size. Lake Tahoe, in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, is 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. It lies about equally in Nevada and California, is remarkably clear and cool and is celebrated for the abundance and excellence of its fish, trout weighing 20 to 30 pounds being often caught in it. The scenery is beautiful, and it is a great summer resort. The lake is 20 miles long 10 or 12 in width. Washoe Lake, in Washoe Valley, is but six or eight miles in length and three or four in width. The waters are alkaline. Pyramid Lake is 30 miles in length and ten or twelve wide, and 4,000 feet above the sea. It is in Humboldt county. A rook rises 600 feet above the surface in the form of a pyramid, and gives name to the lake. It abounds in fine trout. Walker Lake, in Esmeralda county, is an irregular sheet of water 25 miles long and from 6 to 10 wide. It has an elevation of 4,200 feet, and is well stocked with fish. Carson Lake, in Churchhill county, is oval shaped and about ten miles in diameter. The water is very salt. Humboldt Lake, in Humboldt county, is 25 miles long by 10 wide. The water is very impure with alkali and salt. The sink of the Carson and Humboldt rivers is a long shallow sheet of very brackish water, extending greatly in every direction during the rainy season, and contracting very much in the summer.

SECRETARY MALLORY IN A NEW ROLE.—Hon. S. R. Mallory, Secretay of the Navy under the Confederacy, delivered a lecture at Key West, Fla., last Month, by invitation of the Literary Association of that place.—His subject was "Woman and her rights," and the Key West Dispatch says "the lecture was in the usual happy style of the speaker, evokeing much merriment among the ladies by his lively sallies of wit."

Patka and Tampa (Florida) papers state that the orange crop in those sections promises a larger yield than ever before.

It is reported that a female beauty, of African scent has been added to the lovely feminines of the Treasury Department.

The Pall-Mall Gazette rolls A. T. Stewart and G. H. Stuart into one, and makes a very interesting biography.

The lakes of New York have an area of 726 square miles, or 464,000 acres.

TELEGRAPH.

[REPORTED FOR THE CLARION.]

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senate confirmed Pinchback as Register of the Land Office at New Orleans; Charles W. Loomis, Register of the Land Office, Jackson, Miss. Post Masters—Peter Casey, Vicksburg; Redgers, Knoxville.

Revenue Collectors—Prince, second district of Virginia; Wilcox, fifth district of Virginia; Wood fourth district of Texas.

Revenue Assessors—Pedigo, first district of Texas; Baldwin, third district, Texas; Pettingill, first district, South Carolina; Nelson, second district, Tenn.; Clarke, first district, Georgia; Shattuck, third district, Mississippi.

Attorneys—Scott, Western Texas; Purviance, West Tennessee.

Dillingham, Naval Agent, New Orleans; Magruder, Collector Customs, Georgetown; Parker, Marshal for Texas.

HOUSE.—Passed Mississippi, Viriginia and Texas election bill, with Senate amendments; also the bill restoring Blanston Duncan's property. Both go to the President.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock *sine die*.

Bill removing political disabilities failed; neither Senate nor House bill having passed.

President signed Election Bill for Virginia, Texas and Mississippi and amendments to Spirit and Tobacco Tax.

Most of the morning was wasted in filibustering.

Sayer's amendment to the election bill which orders new registration, it is estimated, adds 15 000, white and loses several thousand negro votes in Virginia, and will work in same way in Mississippi and Texas.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10.—The fire at Yellow Jacket Mine still rages; no more bodies removed.

NORFOLK, VA., April 10. — Propellor Thomas York, for Galveston burned off the coast of Hatteras. The cook, three waiters, one seaman and coal passer, supposed to be lost; the rest all saved.

WASHINGTON—April 9.—HOUSE.—Conference asked on amendment to the law of whisky and tobacco tax.

Connecticut members seated.

Committee on elections by sub-