The Weekly Clarion.

MORNING FRESHNESS.

O, come! for the lily
Is white on the lea;
O, come! for the wood doves
Are patred on the tree;
The lark sings with dew
On her wings and her feet;
The thrush pours his ditty
Loud, varied, and sweet.
So come where the twin-hares
'Mid fragrance have been,
And with flow'rs I will weave thee
A crown like a queen.
[Allan Cunningham, 1884-1842.

Union Republican Meeting at Osyka.

TUESDAY, Sept. 28th, 1869.

The Union Republicans of Osyka and vicinity, met pursuant to adjournment, and effected a permanent organization; whereupon. Dr. Wm. C. McGehee was elected chairman and W. E. Tynes, Secretary.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That we adopt the platform of the National Union Republican party of Mississippi, asset forth by the convention of Sept. 8, 1869.

Resolved, That we, the members of this Club, throw far behind us all sectional and political differences, and unite in one common interest, and rush to the rescue of our country.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, at Jackson, and report at our next meeting.

Resolved, That we cordially invite our colored friends to co-operate with us in the common cause, and that Frank Poseman (col.) Geo. Heuman, (col.), and Fred. Varnado, (col.), be appointed to invite their colored acquaintances to attend our meetings.

Resolved, That Major Giles M. Hillyer be requested to address the people at Osyka, on Saturday, the 16th inst.

Resolved, That the following committee be appointed to receive Mr. Leroy S. Bronn nominee for Congress from this District), who is to address us on the —day of October next—to-wit: I. W. Cutrer, Dr. Wm. Jones, and Dr. Wm. C. McGehee; and as a committee of arrangements, the following: I. W. Cutrer, Dr. Wm. Jones, D. M. Redmond, Henry Lindemann, and Frank Foseman, colored.

Resolved, That Joseph H. Williams (col.) be requested to make an appointment to address the people at Osyka, at his convenience, and, in case of his complying, that Frank Posemon, (col.) Elijah Smith, (col) Jake Magee, (col.) Dr. W. C. McGehee, Chas. H. Allen, Dr. Wm. Jones, and I. W. Cutrer be appointed to receive him and make all necessary arrangements for the occasion.

Resolved, That the Union Republicans of Osyka and vicinity be requested to enroll their names on a list prepared for that purpose.

Resolved, That the regular meetings of the National Union Republican Club, of Osyka, be held on every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Osyka Reporter, Vicksburg Herald, National Republican, and JACKSON CLARION.

W. C. McGEHEE, Chairman.
W. E. TYNES, Secretary.

Meeting in Covington County.

Proceedings had and done at a meeting of the National Union Republican Party, held at the Court House in the town of Williamsburg, on Saturday the 12th of Oct. 1869.

On motion of J. J. Denson the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the people of Covington in mass meeting assembled, do recommend for the favorable consideration of all parties the platform of principles enunciated by the National Union Republican party in Convention assemoled in the city of Jackson, on the 23 day of June, 1869.

Resolved, That we approve the action of the nominal State Convention of the National Union Republican party which assembled in the city of Jackson, on the 8th day of September last, and we not only pledge to the nominees our entire support, but promise to use all honorable means to secure their election.

Resolved, That we approve of the nomination of Thomas R. Stockdale, as our candidate for State Senator, and pledge to him our unanimous support.

Resolved, That the National Union Republican party pledge ourselves to divide the County Offices of this County, at the election for county officers, with the freedmen, in proportion to the number of white and colored voters in the county, and to vote for the colored candidate the same as the white candidates.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chairman, to be called the Executive Committee of Covington county, who shall be empowered to act with the State Executive Committee, and to conduct the canvass on such plans as they may deem most expedient, they having full control of all matters pertaining to the thorough organization of County Clubs, the time of meetings and the appointment of speakers; whereupon, the chairman appointed the following named persons to-wit:

Beat No. 1—Th. Bicum.
" 2—Cullin Aultman and Stepa Aultman.
" 3—J. M. Applewhite and Madison Applewhite.
" 4—Alex. Fairly, Jr., and Murdoch Fairly.
" 5—T. J. Craft; and on motion the chairman was added to the Committee.

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to nominate a candidate for Representative; whereupon, Mr. J. J. Denson was declared to be their choice for representative.

Resolved, That the Brandon Republican and WEEKLY CLARION, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

ALEX. S. HARPER, Chm'n.
H. D. LEVERETT, Secretary.

From Hinds County Gazette.

Hinds County Convention.

The National Union Republicans of Hinds county met in Convention at Raymond, Saturday, Oct. 16th, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature.

Col. J. M. Carter was called to the chair, and Marye Dabney elected Secretary.

On motion the chairman was authorized to appoint two delegates from each precinct in the county as a committee to nominate candidates; whereupon he appointed the following: D. McNeil, D. C. Lyles, N. W. Yerger, John Lewis, James Dugan, J. K. Ferguson, Saml. Thigpen, E. H. Dabney, A. A. Brown, Dave Henderson, W. Wise, Mr. Collingsworth and John Collier, who retired to make the nominations referred to.

Capt. Fitzgerald was then requested to address the convention. He spoke about an hour, showing in the most forcible light the depravity of the Radical party, and the contemptible means used by them to accomplish their villanous purposes. He called on the white men to arouse from their lethargy, to exert themselves, and to use every effort to turn the tide of politics in this county.

The committee then returned with the following names as nominees for the Legislature;

White—T. A. Mellon, Capt. W. F. Fitzgerald; Colored—Andy Miller, York Horton.

On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to constitute a committee to fill any vacancies which may occur from any cause in the above ticket: C. D. Gillespie, Daniel McNeil, G. W. Harper, Joshua Green, Frank Johnston.

On motion the chairman appointed the following gentlemen to represent this county in the Senatorial Convention to be held at Jackson on the 1st day of November:

S. M. Shelton, S. J. Thigpen, Harris Barksdale, Jeffry Washinton, S. S. Baldwin, D. C. Lyles, T. England, W. S. Cabel, Wm. Hemphill, D. Hurdugon, Wm. Hester, Lem Hudson, J. C Nixon, J. F. Burnett, Lowe White, M. Broom, A. B. Magee, Jeff. Fatheree, H. K. Austin, G. W. Elliott, Wilson Trotter, J. E. Williams.

On motion th proceedings of the convention were ordered to be published, when the convention adjourned.

J. M. HAKINS, Chairman.
M. DABNEY, Secretary.

The Radical Nominaton for Congress in the 3rd District.

From the Meridian Mercury.

General Carpet-bagger Barry was nominated for Congress by a Radical Convention held at Macon on Thursday.

There is a vacancy in that district on the Conservative ticket by the death of Judge Field. Less than half an hour before his nomination by that body, he was negotiating with Gen. Lowry for a nomination on the Conservative ticket, in place of Judge Field.

Gen. Lowry suggested to Barry, pending the negotiating, a serious difficulty in the way of effecting so nice an arrangement.—He reminded Barry how the Conservatives last year, had arraigned him on grave and serious charges of corruption and rascality, had proved it on him, and asked him if the Radicals would not likely revive them and use them with effect against them.

"O yes," replied Barry, "but I can bring heavier things against them."

Let it go upon the record, that in Barry's opinion, the present leaders of the Radical party are guilty of greater enormities than has ever been commited by him.

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL. XXXII--NO. 48. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1869. $3 00 PER YEAR

Unauthorized Interference of the Military Commander with Civil Tribunals.

The following Order of the District Commander is brought to the notice of the public in the Port Gibson Standard by a citizen who has attained the age of three score and thirteen years—who was a soldier of the war of 1812—who as he attests, was a devotee of the Constitution as expounded by Adams, Clay and Webster—who "was a persistent and unmolested Union man from the beginning "to the end of the rebellion:"

HEADQUARTERS 4TH MILITARY DIS'T.,
[*Department of Mississippi.*]
JACKSON, MISS., October 1st, 1869.

F. C. HALL, *Esq., Clerk of the Chancery Court of Claiborne Cunty Port Gibson, Miss.*

SIR: The Commanding General directs that a certain suit brought in the Chancery Court of Claiborne county against R. E. Richardson wherein John Burnett and Leonard H. Wilkinson are parties, be at once dismissed, it appearing that the matter in question has once been adjudicated by the Military authorities. The previous action is hereby affirmed and made final.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. ATWOOD,
A. D. C. & A. A. A. Gen.

A true copy. F. C. HALL, Clerk.
By WALTER MCDOUGALL, D. C.
[Ent'd L. S. Book, Vol. A, 1860. In red ink]

The writer proceeds to state that the Commander had no knowledge whatever of the matter in question between the parties to the suit which he thus summarily disposed of—that he had never looked into the case—had never read the pleading—had not heard the evidence, nor even seen the parties, except perhaps the one who applied to him to dismiss the suit. And says furthermore that the Order is founded on the recital of an error, for the matter in question never had been "adjudicated by the military authorities" as is alleged, as he proceeds to show.

Sweeping as the laws in virtue of which this Military Commander has been put in authority here, they warrant no such high-handed proceedings as he has been guilty of. The 3rd section of the Act of March 2nd, 1867, is in these words:

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer, assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in their rights of person and property; to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish, or cause to be punished, all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to this end he may allow local civil tribunals to take jurisdiction of and to try offenders; or when, in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose; and all interference under color of State authority with the exercise of military authority, under this act, shall be null and void.

This Act, it will be seen, for the purpose of "suppressing insurrection, disorder and violence," and punishing "disturbers of the public peace and criminals," authorizes military tribunals to be substituted for civil courts, but it furnishes no shadow of authority for interference in the trial of civil cases, much less does it warrant the absolute dismissal of such cases from trial as in the instance above recited. The Order of the Commander is wholly unauthorized by the law creating the functions of his office. It is purely a tyranical exercise of power by force of the bayonet.

CHALLENGE.

To the National Union Republican Party of the State of Mississippi.

My record from 1861 to 1865, has been made by General Lowry, and others on your State ticket, the chief topic of their addresses on the reconstruction policy of Mississippi. As a duty of the interest actually involved, I decline to trifle with the public by following the gentleman, in the course of my canvass, into such irrelevance. My respect for the public intelligence, apart from my earnest anxiety for its direction honestly to the subject put at issue, in the pen ling contest, demands that regardless of the record of any one, I confine myself to that subject in the canvass, which I undertake, with the sole purpose of bringing the conscience and reason of the masses to bear on the vital issues of the restoration of civil government, political purpose, and material prosperity.

My record was endorsed up to the autumn of 1864, when I was called on, by that distinguished Confederate hero, Governor Charles Clark, to take command, at the 11th hour, of the troops of the State! My record was again endorsed up to the close of the year 1865, by the Legislature of the State, when it paid me the distinguished compliment of my election to the Senate of the United States! Standing on these findings over the highest authorities of Mississippi I might fold my arms in contemptuous reply to all the attempts made now, for a partizan purpose, to go behind these solemn verdicts of the Sovereignty of the State.

Tear up, if you will, the high approval of Governor and Legislature. I don't object I am still ready to maintain my record before all the world. Waving the verdicts that I might plead in bar of discussion, I hereby defy all the intellect of your party to prove those verdicts wrong! While determined to hold my opponents in the pending canvass sternly, to the real questions before the people, I here show to all men, that I shrink not from the attempts made to open up my record, by flinging down my gauntlet to your party to be picked up by any champion of yours ready to meet me in debate upon the subject in Jackson, or any day he sees proper to name within the next three weeks. I make this challenge subject to the following conditions:

1st. Your Champion, if selected OUTSIDE your State ticket, shall receive the indorsement of your party as its chosen advocate.

2d. Two short-hand writers, one chosen by my party and one by yours, shall be employed to make notes of the discussion, and ten thousand copies of a fair report compiled from these notes by the reporters themselves, (subject, in case of difference, to arbitration and evidence,) shall be circulated by both parties throughout the State, the expense to be shared equally.

3d. All questions of my record to be closed by the debate, and to be held thenceforth, to rest on the facts and the arguments brought forward in the debate on each side.

If the Union Republican party shrink from this defiance, I appeal to the chivalry, the genuine love of fair play, of the men of Mississippi, to demand, that in reference to my record, the National Union Republican Party shall thenceforth hold their peace.

J. L. ALCORN.

"Forty Acres and a Mule"---The Last phase of it.

From the Carrollton Conservative.

Last week a colored friend of ours handed us the following certificate. We leave out the name for reasons not necessary to state here. The card reads,

GRANT UNION REPUBLICAN.

This is to certify that ..... is a member of the Republican party of Mississippi.

Central Committee—R. C. Powers, Chairman, Jas. Lynch, E. A. Peyton, Jno. Tarbell, Henry Musgrove.

By ..... Sec'y County Com.

On the back of this card, printed in BLUE ink, is a large spread eagle bearing in his beak a scroll, on which appear these words, "Pilot Office Print."

These cards are given to every freedman who will consent to put his name upon the rolls of the Radical clubs, and if he be verdant enough he is to vote the radical ticket, and then, after the election, to present his card and he will receive his long promised forty acres of land and a mule.

Among the presents given the Duke of Edinburg, at Hawaii, were 750 fowls, 160 pigs and a ton of potatoes.

Kinglake is said to be preparing a new and corrected edition of his "history of the Crimean War."

Masonic Ceremonies at Bolton's Depot, October 20th, 1869.

[CONDENSED FROM REPORT IN VICKSBURG HERALD.]

A very respectable delegation of Masons left Vicksburg on the morning train, to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of a Lodge at Bolton's Depot. The following Lodges from Vicksburg were represented:

Vicksburg Lodge No. 26, John W. Powell, W. M.; W. H. Stevens, No. 121, H Denio, W. M; B. Springer, U. D., Amos Tappan, W. M.; Walnut Hills, E J. McGarr, W. M.; Magnolia Commandery, J. W. Powell, E. C.

Representatives from Jackson, Clinton, Raymond, Brownsville, and Bovina, were present.

The ceremony was conducted by Grand Secretary J. L. Power, Acting Grand Master, under authority, assisted by officers and members of subordinate Lodges At half past ten o'clock the Grand Lodge was convened at the church, and opened by the Grand Master. The following brethren were authorized to act in the several capacities assigned them:

J. L. Power, Acting Grand Master.
H. Denio, Deputy Grand Master.
W B. Williamson, Senior Grand Warden.
J. J. Bromgoole, Junior Grand Warden.
A. L. McCoy, Senior Grand Deacon.
Dr. M. T. Anderson, Junior Grand Deacon
Rev. A. M. Campbell, Grand Chaplain.
Geo. H. Gray, Sr., Grand Treasurer.
John T Buck, Grand Secretary.
Wm. Clingman, Grand Tyler.
G. M. Hillyer, Grand Orator.
Frank Johnston, Grand Orator.
Jos. Graves, P. Master oldest Lodge present.
C. A. Walton, Grand Marshal.

After the opening of the Grand Lodge procession formed and marched to the building spot under the change of Grand Marshal Walton. After arriving at the appointed place, the Grand Master commanded silence in the usual Masonic form, when an appropriate ode was sung by the choir. Preparations were then made for laying the stone. Prayer was offered, after which sundry coins and documents were deposited in the stone by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary. The Grand Master then received the working tools from the principal architect, and having tried the stone, replied:

"I have tried and proved this stone by plumb, square and level, and pronounce it to be WELL FORMED, TRUE AND TRUSTY."

The Grand Master then received and scattered the corn upon the stone, and received and poured the wine and oil upon it, closing with an invocation. The public grand honors were then given, and the implements of architecture delivered to the architect.

A benediction was then pronounced and the procession returned to the church, where addresses were delivered by Past Grand Master, Giles M. Hillyer, and Mr. Frank Johnston of Jackson.

We are unable to give a report of either of the addresses because our space will not admit a publication sufficiently full to present an interesting recapitulation, and we will not do the speakers the injustice to crowd a mutilated synopsis into our columns. We hope both these addresses will be published in full, for we believe them full of interest, information and beauties, worthy of perpetuation and which would carry abroad sentiments and impressions for good to many people. At the conclusion of Brother Johnston's address, the choir, who so kindly volunteered their services, sang a beautiful hymn of praise.

At the close of Past Grand Master Hillyer's address, Grand Master J. L. Power arose and said that he thought it not inappropriate upon the occasion that a collection should be taken up in aid of the Orphan's Home at Lauderdale. He spoke of the great need of this institution, and its strong claims upon the people generally. He made the appeal in behalf of the Grand Lodge and the Orphans. A collection was then taken, which resulted in a handsome sum ($70 50.) And we would state here that the people of Bolton's and its immediate vicinity, haven already contributed, we believe, about one hundred dollars to this worthy object.

The ceremonies being ended, the large assembly, amounting to nearly two thousand people, partook of a bountiful feast in the grove. Many were compelled to leave on the return trains to Vicksburg and Jackson; but a large number remained and participated in the evening's festivities, it having been announced that a grand ball would conclude the day. We wish we had space to describe the "fair women and brave men;" the "music, with its voluptuous swell," and the many points of interest attached to the festal scene. Suffice it to say that all were "happy, light-hearted and free," and the "we sma' hours ayont the twal" broke upon tired limbs, but happy hearts. We feel that all of that gallant assembly will endorse us for extending thanks to the good people of Bolton's and vicinity for their generous hospitality. Where all were so kind we could not make distinctions. May their thriving town become, as it promises to do, a city, and when they again have a merry time, may we be there to see.

Masonic and other Contributions to the Orphans' Home.

OFFICE GRAND SECRETARY,
JACKSON, Oct. 22, 1869.

Since last acknowledgement through this medium, the following cash contributions for the Home have been received at this office:

Harrison Lodge, No. 57, Newton Station, by Jared Watts, Wor. Master.	$50 00
Geo. McDonald, member of said Lodge	5 00
W. W. Tapscott, for citizens of Oak Grove vicinity, Marshall county	20 50
Collection at laying corner stone at Bolton's Depot	70 50
Collection as per correspondence annexed	90 50

J. L. POWER,
Grand Secretary.

"FOREST HOME," Oct. 17th, 1869.

COL. J. L. POWER—

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find ninety-five and a half dollars, it being the amount contributed by the people of Bolton and vicinity for the benefit of the Orphans at Lauderdale.

Respectfully,
LIZZIE WALTON,
JENNIE KNAPP,
BESSIE KNAPP.

CONTRIBUTIONS:

C. Humphries,	$5 00	Lloyd Jones,	6 00
J. B Hardgrave,	1 00	Knox Jones,	5 00
T. J. Bolton,	50 00	T. Mount,	3 00
R. F. Stewart,	2 00	J. W. Cocke,	1 00
Tom. Robinson,	2 00	D. McNeill,	1 00
W. H. Walton,	2 00	Friend,	1 00
W. M. Graham,	2 00	Birdie Knapp,	1 00
A. F. Goodhue,	5 00	Daisy Knapp,	1 00
D. C. Lyles,	1 00	L. M. Askew,	2 50
Geo. McNeill,	1 00	Eva Askew,	1 00
T. E. Pond,	1 00	Friend,	1 00
Chas. Jones,	1 00	Friend,	1 00
Total amount,			$95 50

What the Masons Do.

From the Orphans' Home Banner.

Amounts received by Thos. S Gathright, Grand Master, for the benefit of the Orphans' Home of Mississipi, since June 21, 1869:

Pascagoula Lodge, No. 202, (received previously.)	$40 00
Collections at Canton on St John's Day,	109 70
W. H. Stephen's Lodge No. 121	150 00
Collected at Brookhaven,	6 00
Summit Lodge, No. 234,	60 00
Rising Glory, No. 215, Osyka)	25 00
Citizens of Osyka,	23 00
Magnolia,	34 75
Eureka Lodge No. 61, (Goodman)	55 00
Pythagorean Lodge, No. 48 (Winona)	60 00
Grenada Lodge, No. 31,	70 00
Water Valley Lodge, No. 132	25 00
Holly Springs Lodge, No. 25,	30 00
Vicksburg Lodge, No. 26,	112 00
Meridian Lodge No. 186 and Lauderdale Lodge, No. 308,	16 00
Macon Lodge, No. 40,	153 00
Columbus Lodge, No. 5, and Lowndes Lodge, No. 141,	40 80
Stonewall Lodge, No. 285,	10 00
Hazlehurst (Lodge and Chapter)	20 00
Chickasahay, No. 234,	17 50
Harrison, No. 57	5 00
Cannon Lodge, No. 157, (West Point,)	2 25
Aberdeen, No. 32,	80 50
Bro. Denis (3 ladies of Vicksburg)	16 00
Rienzi, No. 172,	25 00
Tuscumbia Lodge, No. 179	10 00
Bro. W. D. Ferris (from Dessonville)	8 00
Coffeeville Lodge, No. 83,	25 00
Lexington Lodge, No 24,	50 00
Campbelltown Lodge, No. 227,	50 00
Iuka Lodge, No. 94,	25 00
Trinity Lodge, No. 88,	20 00
Oxford Lodge, No. 33,	10 00
United Friends Lodge, No. 91,	50 00
J M. Wesson Lodge, No. 317,	43 50
Center Star Lodge, No. 322	10 00
Prairie Lodge, No. 87	28 00
Pass Christian,	5 00
Liberty, No. 37	25 00
Summerville No. 133,	12 00
Total,	$1558 00

Two marriageable German Counts have arrived in New York.

There is at length to be an American daily paper in Paris, published by an American.

J. L. ALCORN'S

Secession Record!

What is the record of J. L. Alcorn, who prates so loudly about his consistent support of the Union, and is put forward as the especial champion of the Disfranchisers?

The tale is a plain one, and shall be related unvarnished as it is told in the journals of the Mississipi State Convention of 1861, which passed the ordinance of secession.

First, let us premise by stating what the record will presently show, that he was elected a delegate from Coahoma, to the convention not as a Unionist, but as a co-operationist, that is to say, he was pledged to carry Mississippi out of the Union in the event a certain number of the Southern States would go with her. His Unionism amounted to that and nothing more.

Thus elected, he took his seat in the Convention, and the first we hear of him after his defeat for the Presidency of the body is explained in the following extract from the proceedings:

Mr. Lamar offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of 15 be appointed to prepare and report as speedily as possible, an ordinance providing for the withdrawal of the State of Mississippi from the present Federal Union with a view to the establishment of a new Confederacy to be composed of the seceding States.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as said Committee:

L. Q. C. Lamar, of Lafayette, G. R. Clayton, of Lowndes, W. P. Harris, of Hinds, S. J. Gholson, of Monroe, *J. L. Alcorn*, (Whig) of Coahoma, and 10 others.

The next we hear of Mr. Alcorn is reported in the following proceedings:

Mr. Walter, of Marshal, offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Constitutional Amendments be instructed to report as soon as possible after its appointment an amendment to the Constitution of this State authorizing it to *borrow money for the purpose of military defense and to pledge the faith of the State for the repayment of the loan.*

A discussion ensued wherein,

Mr. Alcorn said he was prepared to go with him who goes farthest to realize money for the defense of the State. The Constitution pointed out the mode in which it should be amended, submitted to and voted on by the people. He held, however, that *this Convention has plenary power—that its ordinances were above the Constitution,* that we must stand above it, or if we undertake to be governed by it, then we must stand by it in all its details. HE HAD NO HESITANCY TO VOTE UPON AN ORDINANCE TO PLACE THE STATE ON A WAR FOOTING.

The object of the motion was to obtain means to resist the authority of the Union; and Mr. Alcorn (he had not then become General) "was willing to go with him who goes farthest" to put the State on a war footing" in order to make a successful fight against the flag. The State had not then voted itself out of the Union, and Mr. Alcorn had not the plea that he was governed in his action by the will of the majority. He was for taking time by the forelock.

On the memorable 9th of January, the committee of fifteen, of which Mr Alcorn was a member, through their Chairman, reported the Ordinance of Secession.

Pending the consideration of this Ordinance, Mr. Yerger, of Washington county, offered the following as a substitute:

An ordinance providing for the final settlement and adjustment of all difficulties between the free and slave States of the United States by securing further Constitutional guarantees *within the present Union.*

The preamble to this ordinance recited the "unfriendly and unconstitutional legislation of a majority in the Northern States, evincing a fixed and determined "hostility" to the Southern States—and cited among other acts of this sectional majority, the election of Mr. Lincoln, who was alleged to have been committed to the dogma of the "irrepressible conflict" between the sections—and moreover that it was the opinion of the Convention that a further continuance of the State of Mississippi in the Union, was "incompatible with the interests of the State unless additional guarantees should be given by amendments to the Constitution of the United States," &c. And it concluded with a proposition for the holding of a Convention of all the Southern States "at Lexington, Ky., on the 10th of February next," for common consultation with a view to the adjustment of the difficulties, &c.

Be it known that this was the extremest Union ground taken in the Convention. It was the only mode suggested of settling the trouble and averting disunion. The vote on the substitute stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brooke, Blair, &c., &c.—20.
NAYS—Mr. President, Messrs. *Alcorn*, &c., &c.—78.

Mr. Alcorn was not even willing to have a conference of the Southern States to consult in reference to a plan of adjustment. When he declared that he was for "putting the State on a war footing." and "would go as far as the farthest" he meant business, and hence he voted against the proposition of Mr. Yerger.

We extract further from the journal (in secret session) as follows:

Mr. Alcorn submitted the following:

Sec.—. Be it ordained that this Ordinance shall not go into effect until at least the States of Alabama, Georgia, Florida and Louisiana shall, through their respective conventions, resolve to secede from the Federal Union, and resume their sovereignty and Independence.

This proposition set forth *Mr. Alcorn's* Disunion idea. It claimed for the States the sovereign power to secede at their option, and did not want Mississippi to withdraw except in company with four other States. He did not want to stay in else he would not have voted against the proposition of Mr. Yerger. The object he sought was practically attained. The four States named went out about the same time with Mississippi, and several others followed in due season.

We will resume our extracts.

The eventful hour had come.

The *Ordinance of Secession* was then read. The yeas and nays were called for; and the question of the President, shall the ordinance now pass, was responded to as follows:

YEAS—Mr. President, Messrs. ALCORN, Anderson, Aldridge, Barksdale, (of Yalobusha.) Baldwin, &c., &c.—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Blair, Bonds, Bullard, Cummings, Farrar, Hurst, Marshall, Myers, Parker, Reynolds, Saunders, Thornton, Winchester, Yerger and Young—15.

The first section of the foregoing ordinance for which *Mr. Alcorn* voted as above, is in the words following, to-wit:

That all the laws and ordinances by which the State of Mississippi became a memer of the federal Union of the United States of America, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and that all obligations on the part of said State, or the people thereof, to observe the same, be withdrawn; and that the said State doth hereby resume all the rights, functions and powers, which by any of said laws or ordinances were conveyed to the government of the said United States, *and is absolved from all the obligations, restraints, and duties incurred to the said federal Union,* and SHALL FROM HENCEFORTH BE A FREE, SOVEREIGN, AND INDEPENDENT STATE.

We have seen above that *Mr. Alcorn* though voting for this ordinance, preferred that it should not go into effect until four other States which were then in the act of withdrawing, had seceded.

Pending the final vote, *Mr. Alcorn*, among others, who voted in the affirmative, explained—as follows:

Mr. Alcorn thought a different course in regard to the settlement of the controversy should have been adopted. But said he, *the die is cast—the Rubicon is crossed—and I enlist myself with the army that goes to Rome.* I VOTE FOR THE ORDINANCE.

And now *Mr. Alcorn* having voted against the pacification plan of Mr. Yerger; having voted for the ordinance of straight-forward secession, and enlisted with the army that was bound for Rome, set to work at once to place the State on a "war footing.

It having been moved that the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire into the propriety of erecting batteries at Vicksburg and Natchez—

Mr. Alcorn moved to amend by adding Friar's Point and Prentiss which he deemed vulnerable points.

A motion having been carried to appoint a council to confer with the Executive of the State upon matters requiring deliberation and concerted action, the President announced the council as follows:

Messrs. Rogers, *Alcorn*, Clayton, of Marshall, Harris and Holt.

Pending the consideration of a bill from the committee on Military Affairs, providing for the organization of troops to resist the authority of the United States, it attempted to be exercised—

Mr. Alcorn agreed with Mr. Benton (who had spoken in favor of prompt measures.) We should not procrastinate action unnecessarily. *He was ready to vote for the Ordinance.* If we are to have war he would tell the gentleman from Holmes, that he would multiply its maximum of its limitation (one year) by ten. HE WISHED THE STATE TO LEAP INTO THE CONTEST WITH AN ELASTIC BOUND. WE SHOULD ADVANCE TO BOLD POSITIONS. *If the authorities at Charleston had taken Fort Sumpter at the start, their position would now be impregnable.* If we desire peace, let us advance to strong positions—they are our best guarantees. *He had no regard as to what the North might think or do.*—He had confidence in the Military Board; and as to the Major General (JEFFERSON DAVIS) ALL EYES IN MISSISSIPPI LOOKED TO HIM.

On the 12th day of the session, (19th January)—on motion of Mr. Orr—

The Convention went into committee of the whole on the ordinance on citizenship.

Pending its consideration,

Mr. Alcorn moved that the Committee rise, report progress and refer back the Ordinance to the framers thereof, with instructions that they report a proviso that "none shall "become citizens of Mississippi unless they "were citizens of Mississippi at the time of "the passage of the Ordinance of Secession "until we have an established and fixed system of naturalization laws" He said we should guard against the usurpation of the political sovereignty of the State. HE WOULD FAVOR THE ERECTION OF A CHINESE WALL BETWEEN THE SOUTH AND YANKEEDOM. If we intend to build up a new government of our own, it is right and proper to place some check upon immigration. We have just new citizens enough for the purposes needed *Let us not open the floodgates of Massachusetts by any proposition.*

On the 26th January, Mr. Ellett offered the following:

Resolved by the people of Mississippi in Convention assembled, That *the reconstruction of the Union of the United States of America is impracticable and unadvisable,* and that hereafter Mississippi ought to confederate only with States having similar domestic institutions with her own.

Mr. Barry moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion prevailed.

YEAS—44.

NAYS—Messrs. *Alcorn* and others.

Mr. Alcorn thus voting in effect that future reconstruction, or reunion with the Northern States, would be "*impracticable and unadvisable.*"

Pending the consideration of the Resolutions "to provide for the formation of a Southern Confederacy"—Mr. Rogers of Monroe, moved,

That such (Confederate) Constitution or plan (of Confederacy) shall be referred to the people of this State for ratification or rejection, to be assembled in Convention by a call made either by the Convention assembled at Montgomery, or by the Legislature of this State.

On motion to lay on the table this resolution which was designed to enable the people under the influence of the sober second thought to review their action and correct any error into which precipitation may have plunged them--the vote stood—

YEAS (to reject)—Mr. President, Messrs. *Alcorn*, &c. 41.

NAYS—44.

Mr. Fontaine offered a substitute for Mr. Rogers' proposition, as follows:

That such Constitution or plan shall be referred to the people of this State for ratification or rejection to be assembled in Convention, &c.

A vote was taken on the adoption of this amendment and decided as follows;

AYES—43.

NAYS—Mr. President, Messrs. *Alcorn*, &c., 49.

Mr. *Alcorn* having "crossed the Rubicon" was unwilling to give the people an opportunity of another vote.

Mr. Brooke moved to strike out the 5th resolution which provided that if the Montgomery Convention "should adopt a Constitution and plan for a permanent government establishing a Southern Confederacy "—then such a constitution or plan shall be "referred to this Convention for its action"—

Provided that if this Convention shall then have adjourned *sine die* then said Constitution or plan shall *be referred to the people of the State* for ratification in such manner as the said Convention at Montgomery shall prescribe.

On the motion to strike at this resolution, the vote stood:

AYES—Messrs. *Alcorn* and others—38.

NAYS—54.

The Resolutions as reported were then put on their final passage, the yeas and nays not being recorded.

During the session, on the 18th day, a special committee was appointed on the Address setting forth the Declaration of the immediate causes which induce and *justify* the secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union."

This Committee consisted of Messrs. A. M. Clayton, W. P. Anderson, D. C. Glenn, L. Q. C. Lamar, *J. L. Alcorn.*

From this address, for the sake of the truth of history, at the risk of tearing open old wounds, we will extract as follows:

It has invaded a State, and invested with the honors of martyrdom, the wretch (John Brown) whose purpose was to apply flames to our dwellings, and the weapons of destruction to our lives.

It has broken every compact into which it has entered for our security.

It has given indubitable evidence of its design to ruin our agricultural, to prostrate our industrial pursuits, and to destroy our social system.

It knows no relenting or hesitation in its purposes; it stops not in its march of aggression, and leaves us no room to hope for cessation or for pause.

It has recently obtained control of the Government, by the prosecution of its unhallowed schemes, and destroyed the last expectation of living together in friendship and brotherhood.

Utter subjugation awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation, and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union formed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property. For far less cause than this, our fathers seperated from the Crown of England.

Our decision is made. We follow their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of separation; and for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights with the full consciousness of the justice of our course, and the undoubting belief of ability to maintain it.

J. L. Alcorn was now deemed a proper man to represent in the field the cause of *secession* for which he had given the votes and made the strong declarations quothe. The Convention elected him Third Brigadier General. He accepted the office and thus crowned his SECESSION RECORD.

Mr. Martin Gilbert was killed near Woodville, on the 14th inst., by a negro boy aged about 20. Mr. Gilbert had been appointed overseer of the road, and the difficulty grew out of the failure of the negro to obey some order of his. The negro surrendered himself to the Sheriff.

The President has appointed a colored man postmaster in the city of Manchester, opposite Richmond, Va.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION TO MISSISSIPPI—THE "INMAN LINE" OF STEAMERS.—Finding the tide of immigration commencing slowly, but sure to take a southerly course, we are glad to see enterprising Steamship and Railroad companies take the initiative steps to facilitate the immigrants by at once negotiating between themselves for uniform through rates at which they agree to carry the immigrants over their respective roads and routes. The renowned "Inman Line" of European Mail Steamers deserves the credit for opening this question and laying it before the Southern Railroads and we are happy to state have brought the project almost to completeness.

The Traveling Agent of the "Inman Line" has been in town within a few days past, and from this gentleman we learn the following arrangements have been perfected with the Railroads of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas, and Mississippi, also Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and negotiations are pending with the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri; Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, and Mississippi Central Railroad.

Satisfactory arrangements have also been made with "Morgan U. S Mail Line," from Mobile to New Orleans and thence to Galveston, Lavacca, and Indianola, and with Cromwell Line, New York to New Orleans.

Regarding Mississippi we quote as follows; The "Inman Line" will carry immigrants from Bremen, Hamburg, Roterdam and Antwerp through to

Magnolia,	$76 50	currency
Brookhaven,	77 00	
Hazlehurst,	77 00	
Crystal Springs,	77 50	
Jackson,	77 50	
Canton,	77 50	

And from Queenstown and Liverpool through to—

Magnolia,	$71 50	currency
Hazlehurst,	72 00	
Crystal Springs,	72 50	
Jackson,	72 50	
Canton,	72 50	

These are steerage rates and includes subsistence to New Orleans, La.

Mr. Jno. A. Galbreath, manager of the Western Union Telegraph office in this city, has been appointed agent for the "Inman Line," for the stations on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railway, and we congratulate the Line upon the acquisition of this gentleman's services in this important enterprise, as he is in every way worthy of the appointment.

Mr. Rosenberg proceeded from here to Canton and Vicksburg to negotiate with the Railroad officials at these places for the interests of the Line, and we wish him every success.

COOKING AND HEATING STOVES.—Mr. H. B. Bruser, Vicksburg, has a card in our columns to-day, and thereby notifies all in want of cooking and heating stoves, grates, house furnishing goods, tinware, etc., that he is now amply stocked for the winter campaign, with reinforcements arriving from every boat, and supplied in part by his shops in Vicksburg. Mr. Bruser is a practical workman, and his energy and industry, and reasonable prices daily bring him new customers. His stock in store is always complete, and parties ordering from him may rely upon prompt attention.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKER