THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL., XXXIII--NO. 1. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1869. $3 00 PER YEAR

From the Lexington Advertiser.

Organization of Colored Churches Under the Auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

MR. EDITOR: At a recent meeting of the Ministers and Laymen of the Yazoo District, Mississippi Conference, of the Methodist Church, South, I was requested to furnish the secular papers of the county, with a copy of the report of the Committee on the religious interest of the colored, for publication if you see proper.

Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH D. NEWSOM.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its last session adopted a plan for organizing Conferences among colored people, and aiding them by our counsels, and otherwise till they can stand alone. In accordance with the said plan, your Committee was appointed by Bishop Kavanaugh, Presiding Elder over the colored church in Holmes, Carroll, and Sunflower counties.

During the year I have visited and preached as extensively as I could among the colored people. I have organized six circuits, employed six colored preachers on them; they embrace six hundred members, four hundred of whom have been received this year. We have organized four Sunday schools with one hundred and forty scholars, have baptized two hundred members, and licensed fifteen preachers.

We have reason to thank God for His blessings on our labors. The churches are in a prosperous condition. We submit the following:

Resolved, 1st. That this meeting fully sympathize with, and endorse the efforts now making by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to furnish the gospel to the colored people within the bounds of this District.

Resolved, 2nd. That it is the sense of this meeting, that every consideration of interest and christian duty, demands that our people should give them all possible encouragement, by assisting them in houses of worship, and organizing them into societies and Sabbath Schools.

STEPHEN JOHNSON, Committee.

Resolved, That a copy of this report be tendered by the Secretary of this meeting to the secular papers of the county for publication if they see proper.

J. D. NEWSOM, Secretary.

Richland, Oct. 29, 1869.

[From the Oxford Falcon.]

The Forty Acres at Last.

A short time since our imported Sheriff having advertised a long list of lands to be sold for the non-payment of taxes, the day of sale arrived and the Sheriff mounted a goods box in the street and announced the sale to commence, and proceeded to cry out and strike off tracts of land at $1 60 $2 25, &c., &c. The Sheriff being a Carpet-bagger the negroes soon took up the idea that the long promised 40 acres of land had now come. They rushed to the Sheriff, crowding around him, eagerly bidding off lands with their pocket books in hand, ready to pay the amount bid. In some instances they would bid against each other and run up from $1 50, the amount of tax due, to $5, $10 and $15. The sale continued in this way for two or three days, colored bidders increasing. After the day's sale closed the negroes would crowd around the Sheriff's office for their deeds and eagerly ask to know precisely where their respective tracts of land lay, how far from town, and if they would find the mule on the land?

A letter from Nashville to the editor of the Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* says: "You may rely upon it that the Conservatives are standing firmly by the rights of the colored voters who came so nobly to their aid to throw off the yoke of the Disfranchisers—their right to vote, hold, office, and to enjoy every civil and political privilege enjoyed by the whites. The pledge which ENARIDGE, the Conservative leader, made after the election—that they shall be protected in all these privileges—will be sacredly kept, depend upon it. A few scattering bills have been introduced by men on their individual responsibility, but they receive no countenance nor consideration. Their introduction and reference to committees are the last that will be heard of them." Truth, every word truth. We can assure our friends in Mississippi that the large white majority in Tennessee will never deprive the colored man of his right to vote.—Memphis Avalanche.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

AVARICE.—One thing alarms me—the eager pursuit of gain which over-spreads the land, and which absorbs every faculty of the mind and every feeling of the heart. Of all passions avarice is the most blind and compromising—the last to see and the first to yield to danger.—Calhoun.

LIBERALITY.—The liberal man will not give to improper persons, nor at improper times, and so forth, for if he did, he would cease to act with liberality and if he were to spend money upon these things, he would have none to spend upon proper objects; for the man who spends according to his means and upon proper objects, he is liberal, but he who is in the excess is prodigal.—Aristotle.

TALKING AND DOING.—Our schools go all upon the *recal* hitherto; no clear aim in them but to teach the young creature how he is to speak, to utter himself by tongue and pen; which, supposing him even to have something to utter, as he so very rarely has, is by no means the thing he specially wants in these times. How is he to work—how is he to behave and to do? That is the question for him, which he seeks to answer if in schools—Carlyle.

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.—The sombre, sober, black suit, which has so long held sway, at last shows signs of defeat. The funeral appearance for many years made by our young men, on gay and festive occasions, is now likely to be changed, and, there being no other way, we are going back to the good old days. For instance, the fashion for full dress suits, this season, is a coat of blue cloth, with gilt buttons; pantaloons and vest of black cassimeres, with inside vest of white silk. Morning or negligee suits consist of single or double-breasted Newmarket "cutaway" coat of dark cloth, with striped or plaid trousers and vest of the same material as the coat. The most fashionable, and what is considered the most elegant suits for weddings, or for visits of ceremony, is a Prince Albert coat, double-breasted, of blue or black cloth, with silk facings; vest of same material, worn with an inside vest of white duck, and lavender or dark trousers. A light blue or black Stanley scarf, light-colored kid gloves and calf-skin boots complete this very stylish toilette.

A PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a very few minutes it will be the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as it does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

WHAT CONSTITUTES AN EDITOR.—The qualities of a successful editor, however, are of a much higher kind than Carlyle defines them to be. It is not mere thrashing straw without wheat that is required of him. He must have ability, energy and tact. His illustrations and arguments must always be within call. The best newspaper writing is only brilliant talking; but what a rare gift is that? Let any person who thinks it easy to write a newspaper article try it. But one article will be no test of success. An editor must be able, like the celebrated French cook of the play, to prepare twelve courses of fish, flesh, and fowl from one square lump of veal. He must be ever sparkling and fresh; never flagging or dull for a moment. He must mingle the grave with the gay, the lively with the severe, fact with comment, speculation with experience. He must have a versatile taste, a well-stored memory, a light and playful imagination, a logical mind, an unswerving judgment. If any thinks it is an easy task to edit a newspaper day after day, let him try it.

A SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.—Miss Pet McKay, a highly esteemed and beautiful young lady of St. Louis, aged eighteen, walked out on the railroad bridge across the Mississippi, pinned her cloak to a brace of the bridge and leaped into the river. Her body had not been found at the latest advices. Before jumping into the river, she wrote a note and pinned it to her cloak, in which she said:

"The finder of this cloak and hat I hope will be kind enough to take this to my mother, at the Tremont House. Tell her that my body lies in the Mississippi. I did not drown myself for shame or love. I am yet as pure as the beautiful snow. Thank the Lord! I have no sin of that kind to answer for. No friend have I. Everybody hates me. My friends are enemies. Indeed, this is a cold and dreary world to live in. So good bye, mother, sisters and brothers, for I am going to the land where sin and sorrow come no more.

(Signed) "P. A. MCKAY."

The mother of Miss McKay is a widow. She moved from Dayton, Ohio, about a year since.

Letter from Rankin.

BRANDON, Nov. 20th, 1869.

Mr. Editor: To-day Jim Lynch and McKee made their appearance to address their "colored friends." Each was asked for a division of time with Gen Lowry, and they backed square down and refused. Gen. Lowry proposed to prove that Lynch was a falsifier, a deceiver, and had misled and deluded the negroes, all of which Lynch knew to be true, and hence would not allow Gen. L. time to show it.

McKee also refused in a most amiable way—said he had to leave soon for Jackson, and would not allude to Gen. Lowry. But he had not proceeded far before he said Lowry had voted for a law forbidding negroes "*buying*" land. Gen. L. corrected him and stated the word "buy was not in the law. McKee took it back. Lowry then told him of his promise not to allude to him as he would not allow him time to reply. Afterwards Lowry told McKee how unfairly he had acted, which Mc. apologized for and the matter dropped.

Leading Radical negroes admitted there must be something wrong when speakers refuse to let the opposite side be heard. The Rads did not gain anything by the speeches of Lynch and McKee.

At night Henry (Eibb) Patterson, our candidate for State Senate, and Charles Caldwell, Radical candidate, (both colored) spoke at the Court House. They behaved well towards each other and discussed the issues fairly. Patterson made a terrible onslaught upon his "friend Bennett." He said he had been with Bennett before he joined our side and Bennett told him if there was a Democratic party in the State he'd be a Democrat. This was when they were both Rads. Henry made a ten strike at Ames' appointees in Rankin—said when the door was open for all to join the Club, the whites came in very fast *until the county offices were filled*, and since then not one has joined! He stated that two Rads had between them nine offices. The negroes had 1,100 voters and only four little offices among them. Said he waited on Gen. Alcorn in Kentucky and knew him well, and he was then trying to fasten the chains of slavery tighter on the negroes. His speech was well received.

Messrs. Cooper, Maxey, and Cox have done yeoman's service in the county, addressing the people with great effect at different points. They handled Bennett so roughly that he fled the field and it is doubtful if he has any more joint discussions.

Rankin will do her duty.

CITIZEN.

From the Iuka Gazette.

SPEAKING AT IUKA.

On Friday last, 5th inst., we had a speaking in this place, and our citizens enjoyed it as a rich treat. Major Wofford, the Dent candidate and Col. Harris, the Alcorn candidate for Congress, Hon. B. L. Nabors of Memphis, Alcorn supernumerary, and Col. W. M. Inge, friend of Dent, were here and spoke. Major Wofford led off in a speech of one hour's duration, in which he spoke of the present set who constitute the radicals as bitter end party, and if we are not greatly mistaken showed them up in such hideousness that every person present looked upon them with loathing and contempt. The Major denied the charge made against him, of having called ex-President Davis the arch traitor, and said that any one who charged him with it was a liar and a slanderer. We think every person present was convinced that he had never said it. Altogether, Major Wofford made a good impression on our people and fe't that his trip had paid him well for the trouble of coming here. He is a good speaker, and a man of decided ability, and if elected to Congress will represent the people, we have no doubt, to the very best of his capacity. Major Wofford was followed by Col. Harris (Radical) of DeSoto. When Col. Nabors' hour was up, Col. William M. Inge, of Corinth, came forward, and for one hour poured forth a torrent of eloquence, satire and invective, such as we have never listened to before in all our life. We have heard Col. Inge before, and gave him great credit as a public speaker, but, until Friday, had a very imperfect conception of his ability as a statesman and an orator. As Ajax hurled ponderous stones at the enemy in the Trojan war, so the matchless Inge threw his heavy missils amongst the enemies of the South and the betrayers of Mississippi. As a cat would handle a mouse, as a giant would toss a lilliputian, as a boy would manipulate his top, as a huge mastiff would worry a wounded hare, as an elephant, with his snout, would throw an apple, so Inge toyed with the radical champions. He took up poor Nabors, and beginning at the top of his head skinned him to the end of his toes, as a boy would skin a squirrel; he then took up each muscle and dissected it clean; then he disarticulated his bones, one by one until, when he left him, there was not even a decent skeleton left. For about the first time in our life we were sorry for a radical. Poor Ben Nabors hung his head, he squirmed, he changed position, he tried to grin, he essayed to look dignified, he tried to seem mad, but all would not do. The unfeeling Inge, the relentless Inge, the bloody dissector Inge, would not let him go until he had stripped him of every muscle, drained him of every drop of blood, and deprived him of every breath of life. When he had done this, he left him lifeless and cold, with nothing for the crowd to do but bury him. Nabors will never meet Inge again on the stump.

In confirmation of this opinion, as to Nabors, we are informed that he has left the State in disgust.

An Ex-Jacksonian in a New Role.

This pink of perfection, this fragrant and lovely flower, this embodiment of corruption and rottenness, this gay and festive United States Marshal and Union League organizer, who is not recognized, says the Gazette, by a single decent white or colored man in Iuka, and who could not, says the same paper, get credit in that place for a plug of tobacco, is again in our town. Yes, citizens of Oxford, hold your olfactories the other way, and keep your hands on your pocket books, for A. Worley Patterson—this sweet scented skunk is in your midst.—Oxford Falcon.

We understand that "this sweet-scented skunk" was kicked out of Mr Kittrell's store at Winona a few days ago by the proprietor for making too free with his goods under the pretence of being a revenue officer in search of violations of law. Mr. Kittrell asked him for his authority, and not being able to show it, that gentleman booted him out. Hurrah for Kittrell.—Vaiden Times.

Validity of Confederate Confiscation.

A case is pending before the United States Supreme Court which involves the validity of titles passed to the purchaser at a sale under a Confederate decree of confiscation.—Under their sequestration act of August, 1861, one Mrs. Lee, a resident of Pennsylvania, owned, before the war, a large herd of sheep in Texas, which were under charge of an agent. At the suit of the Confederates they were confiscated, and one Knox was the purchaser at the sale. After the war Mrs. Lee brought suit to make Knox responsible for the wrongful taking of the sheep. The action was brought in the Circuit Court for the district of Texas, and the jury was instructed that Knox obtained no title by his purchase. From the judgement entered on the verdict, and that he must respond in damages, appeal is taken, and it is insisted that as the Confederate States were a *de facto* government, having acknowledged belligerent rights, they possessed the power as a means of war to pass valid title by confiscation.

A Radical Candidate for the Legislature in Yalobusha.

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

From the Grenada Sentinel.

Fairfield is decidedly the meanest white man in the State of Mississippi. The fact is, if a mean robbery or a cowardly theft was committed, and a detective was sent here to ferret out the perpetrator, he would, among all the low characters in Grenada, pick out Fairfield as the criminal. Haunch-backed, and a look that any artist would envy in portraying Judas, a sneaking, miserly, revengeful yet paltroonish nature, are the chief characteristics of the *white (?)* radical candidate for the Lower House of Representatives. We cannot see why he was selected, for the only thing this man could faithfully represent would be a pack of thieves in the Penitentiary.

RECKLESS—the new postage stamps; they stick at nothing.

THE FIREMEN'S DISPLAY.

Saturday came fully up to public expectation. The magnificent Steamer of Mississippi, No. 2, of New Orleans, had arrived the day previous. On Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock, the ringing of our fire-bells and the booming of "Moses" announced the arrival of a delegation of that Company—twenty-two men, under command of First Assistant Foreman, Price. They were duly received at the depot, and escorted to the quarters assigned them—first partaking of "refreshments."

At 9 o'clock, the Fire Department of this city, accompanied with Mississippi, No. 2, proceeded to the depot to meet the Fire Companies of Vicksburg. In due time they arrived, as follows.

Chief Engineer, J. J. Pitzpatrick.

First Assistant Chief Engineer, H. King.

Phœnix Steam Company, F. L. Guseio, Foreman.

Independent Relief, No. 1, Wm. Oakley, Foreman.

Constitution, No. 1, John Groome, Foreman.

Vicksburg Hook and Ladder Company, Wm. Rockwood, Foreman.

A procession being formed, headed by the Jackson Brass Band, and under charge of Chief Marshall, H. C. Fulmer, and Assistants, proceeded up Main street to the Capitol; then through the principal streets. On arriving at the Fair Grounds, the grand procession was greeted with lusty cheering, waving of handkerchiefs, and other demonstrations of delight and admiration.

The contest between the several companies, as announced in the programmes, then begun. First, a run of one quarter of a mile—the two Hose Carriages of Jackson, and the Hose Carriage of Independent Relief competing. Gem, No. 2, was declared the winner of the Silver Trumpet.

There was no contest between the three steamers, much to the great disappointment of the multitude.

At 5 o'clock, the several companies left the Grounds for Angello's Dinner Hall, where a sumptuous feast had been spread—enough indeed to satisfy the appetites of as many more as stood around the tables. During the supper a pleasant incident or two occurred, which we will briefly notice. Mr. Oliver Clifton, on behalf of Gem, No. 2, Hose Company, presented the trumpet awarded his Company to Independence Relief Hose Company of Vicksburg. It was received by Mr. C. E. Webb in a truly eloquent speech.

The other trumpet which had been provided with a view to being awarded to one of the steamers in case of trial, was presented by Chief Engineer, Thomas Green, to Phœnix Company, No. 2, of Vicksburg—being received for the Company by Second Assistant Foreman, S. A. Moss, in appropriate terms.

We regret that time and space precludes a more extended notice of this magnificent display. It will be long and pleasantly remembered.

Lady Blessey in Jackson.

The strains of Charley Jeager's beautiful brass band under our windows last evening, at an early hour, announced to us that Mississippi No. 2 had returned from its triumph to Jackson Mississippi. Meeting our old friends of the company down stairs, we learned that after leaving here on Friday afternoon, under the courtesies extended to them by Capt. T. S. Williams, Superintendent of the Jackson Railroad, they arrived in Jackson about 3 o'clock the next morning with their fine silver engine, "Lady Blessey," to compete for the prize for excellence at the Mississippi State Fair, now being held in that city. The fire department of Jackson were in attendance at the depot, and received our delegation with cheers and no hing less than a salvo of artillery; the procession formed and proceeded to the Masonic Hall, where every comfort was provided for their guests by the noble-hearted Jackson firemen. At 9½ A. M., the companies then formed again and marched to the station where three companies of the Vicksburg fire department—one steam engine company, one hook and ladder company and one hand engine company—were received, and the procession proceeded to the Capitol grounds, where the hospitalities of the city were extended to the visitors in a most cordial manner, and thence to the Fair Grounds, where "Lady Blessey" was once more the recipient of the blue ribbon as the finest steam engine on exhibition, by the unanimous vote of both the Vicksburg and Jackson departments. The grounds were attended by an immense concourse of people, numbering not less than six thousand to witness this decree.

The return to Jackson occurred at half-past 4 o'clock, and the firemen of Jackson and their guests sat down to a sumptuous dinner at Angelo's, after which the Vicksburg companies were escorted to the depot, and bidden farewell. The Mississippi boys returned last evening about 6 o'clock, highly elated with their trip and the courtesy of the Jackson firemen and people generally, and have begged us to return to them their appreciation of the kindnesses bestowed upon them; and without desiring to be invidious, they have also requested us to thank Mr. Thos. Green, Chief Engineer, and Matt. F. Ash, First Assistant Engineer, of the Jackson Fire Department; H. M. Taylor, Foreman of Jackson No. 1; Harris Barksdale, Secretary of the Association, and John Rohrbacher of Gem No. 2, for especial favors.

It was a most pleasant affair throughout, which is gratifying not only to the company to which this exquisitely wrought and powerful engine belongs, but also to the whole Fire Department and the citizens generally of this city. Mississippi must also be proud that a company bearing its name should have taken the palm of excellence at their grand fair.—N. O. Bulletin.

SILVER TRUMPET TO THE PHŒNIX.—In making a report of the display of the Fire Departments at Jackson, last Saturday, the presentation of a beautiful silver trumpet to the Phœnix steamer No. 2, of this city, for first water, was inadvertently omitted. Assistant Foreman Moss was on the grounds with this handsome engine and *four* men.—With forty of the same kind it might have taken the whole town. The trumpet is on exhibition at the store of Herman & Moss.—Vicksburg Times.

For the information of the Times we will state that there was no contest of steamers on Saturday, and the silver trumpet was presented to the Phœnix engine company by Chief Engineer Green, as a mark of respect and esteem, and not for superiority in any particular.

Honors to Jefferson Davis at Memphis.

From the Avalanche.

Hon. Jefferson Davis is still in this city. For two days the Peabody Hotel has been thronged with ladies and gentlemen, the old and the young, all anxious to pay their respects to one which the august tribunal of history will adjudge the hero of a heroic age. Every possible and conceivable manifestation of respect has been extended toward Mr. Davis. He has been serenaded, and often urged to consent to a public banquet; but he prefers to see his friends as a private citizen, while he is cautiously silent on the subject of politics.

TRAVELING BY BOAT.—"Hallo, there, Capting!" said a brother Jonathan to a captain of a canal packet boat, on the Erie canal, "what do you charge for a passage?"

"Three cents per mile and board," said the captain.

"Wall, I guess I'll take passage capting, seeing as how I am kinder gin out, walking so far."

Accordingly he got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan drew up to the table, sat down, and began demolishing the "fixins," to the utter consternation of the captain, until he had cleaned the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

"How far is it, capting from here to where I got on board?"

"Nearly one and a half miles," said the captain.

"Let's see" said Jonathan, "that would be just four and a half cents; but never mind, capting, I won't be small, here's five cents, which pays my fare to here. I guess I'll go ashore now; I'm kinder rusted out."

A colored man was shot and killed in Vaiden at about two o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst., while attempting to break in a store. So we learn from the Vaiden Times.

From the Mississippi Bulletin.

The Meeting of Friday, 5th inst., in Louisville.

According to previous appointment, Robt. S. Hudson, Esq., Hon. Thomas S. Gathright and J. R. Highgate, the colored orator from Madison, addressed a large and respectable crowd of the citizens of Winston county, at the Court House in this place, on Friday, 5th inst. The speaking was opened by Mr. Gathright, who held the large audience spell-bound in a speech of two hours' length, which should have been heard to be fully appreciated, as we do not feel equal to the task of portraying the thrilling effect of his magic eloquence. He showed up the Radical party in its horrid and disgusting deformity; its varied schemes for plundering, not only the people of Mississippi, but of the whole South; ventilated their different dodges for misleading and entrapping the colored people, in order that they (the radicals and scallawags) may receive their support in the coming election and be continued in the offices they now hold and prostitute to their own base ends and purposes, losing sight of the interests of the people of the country, in their wild hunt after the spoils; warned the people of the danger which menaced them and most assuredly would befall them if they failed to do their whole duty, and permitted, by their inactivity and lukewarmness, the success of the radical party in this canvass. Mr. Gathright closed his stirring address with an earnest appeal to the people not to stand idly looking on, while the enemy are leaving no stone unturned to insure the defeat of the Conservative party; the only party to whom the people could look for the future safety, peace, prosperity and greatness of the State; and sat down amid the prolonged cheers of the audience. Mr. Gathright is the Conservative candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, is a finished scholar, a polished gentleman, and in every way worthy of the position for which he is a candidate.

Mr. J. R. Highgate, was then introduced by Col. Hudson, and having himself once been in the councils of the Radicals, proceeded to show them up to the colored people, in their disgusting proportions, showed by actual facts and figures that what the Radicals and scallawags desired, was not the elevation or improvement of the colored people, but to use them as a means of keeping themselves (the scallawags) in the positions they occupy; that intimidation, peculation and violence is to be the rule of the Radicals in the present canvass, and closed by exhorting his colored friends not to be either misled or intimidated by them, but to stand firmly by the principles of Conservatism, and all would yet be well. His speech had a most telling effect upon the colored people.

Robert S. Hudson, Esq., then took the stand, and for us to attempt a review of his speech, would be more than is expected of us. The simple announcement that he made a speech in this place on the 5th inst., and another on the night of the 6th, is sufficient to convince every body that they were master efforts. Mr. Hudson is not a candidate for office, but with his clear-headed foresight sees what the condition of Mississippi will be under Radical rule, and has entered upon the canvass with a view to using his powerful persuasive eloquence and influence to avert the danger which now threatens his beloved State. God speed him in his good work.

From the Mobile Register.

MISSISSIPPI.

As the day of trial nears, we are rejoiced to hear that the true-hearted Mississippians are waking up to a sense of the immensity of the stake they have in it. The Register has a large reading constituency in Mississippi, and we are conscious of an interest in the struggle for redemption that her people are making hardly second to that we feel for Alabama. The press of our sister neighbor is doing its duty manfully, and we like the ring of the blows it strikes. It is musical with the tones of liberty, and is bound to find its vibrations in the hearts of men born free, and determined to live and die in all manly efforts to secure their lost birthright. If there are men in Mississippi who are lukewarm in this struggle, it is not because the spirit of liberty has decayed in their hearts, nor because their courage has failed them. We speak now of the *men*, not of the castiffs who, allured by the fleshpots of carpet-baglism, have sunk beneath the carpet-bag level, and become renegades—renegades to their dear mother land. But if there are *men* who are lukewarm, it is because they have lost hope; we do not comprehend the deep interest of their State and people in a contest between a fierce and red-handed Radical and a Conservative Republican. Nevertheless the cause of Dent is freighted with precious rights and privileges to the people. It rises far higher than a choice of evils. Dent fights under the banner of State rights, self-government, unmoneyed interest, Alcorn under the black flag of consolidation and State dependency upon the centralized power at Washington. Great wars and great questions of national concernment are often fought and determined on side issues and on preliminary battle-fields.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Marriage Laws of New York---An Important Decision.

We published yesterday in full the important decision of Judge G. G. Barnard, in Chambers of the Supreme Court of this city, on Saturday last, in the case of Beatrice Bissell, an infant by her guardian, against John B. Bissell, for a limited divorce on the ground of abandonment. The defendant admitted the abandonment, but denied the marriage. The parties had been living in Brooklyn. The plaintiff's case was that a marriage having been agreed upon between them, and the usual preparations having been made on her part, she met the defendant, in 1867, by appointment in New York, and that while they were riding together in a carriage in the Park defendant placed a ring upon her finger, saying, "This is your wedding ring. We are married. We are married just as much as Charles is to his wife (referring to his brother and sister-in-law.) I will live with you and take care of you all the days of my life as my wife." That to this she assented, and that accordingly as man and wife they lived together till his abandonment of her in August last; and that shortly before the abandonment he induced her to sign a paper, drawn by himself, stating that no marriage ceremony had been performed between them.

The defendant, on his examination, put in the plea that he never agreed to take the plaintiff as his wife; that it was agreed she should live with him as his mistress and that he should pass her off as his wife; that he gave her the wedding ring so as to deceive other people and to avoid suspicion, as he feared if discovered in their boarding house that they were not married they would be turned out. There was no pretence that up to the time of the alleged marriage the plaintiff was not blameless in her conduct.

Judge Barnard, after reviewing the evidence, the law, the authorities and the precedents bearing upon this case, declared himself satisfied that an actual marriage was contracted between the parties, and that if the defendant, while endeavoring to accomplish the ruin of a virtuous girl, blundered into matrimony he has no one but himself to blame.

Keep it Before the Union.

That Gen. Alcorn is not running for Governor. The Columbus Index says he positively stated to a citizen of that place that he did not expect to remain as Governor, and if it was required of him that he would abandon the canvass.

Hon. D. B. Wright nails a Radical calumny--He is for the Dent Ticket.

AT HOME, TIPPAH COUNTY,
Nov. 13, 1869.

Having heard from various sources, that my position in the present political contest in Mississippi, has not only been misunderstood, but wilfully misrepresented, I beg leave to make the following brief statement, with the view of setting myself right before those, who, in the past, have honored me with their confidence and friendship, and elected me time and again to high political trusts:

Neither of the tickets now before the people of the State, would command my approval, were I left to my own free and unrestricted choice, but as matters now stand, without going into particulars, I unhesitatingly endorse the ticket of which Judge Louis Dent is the honored chief, and were I not one of the disfranchised, should unquestionably cast my vote for it, as the speediest means, of restoring confidence in the stability of the government, and giving back the control of our beloved State to its own citizens, as originally designed by the framers of the Constitution.

D. B. WRIGHT.

He who never had the attribute of mercy warm in his heart, nor has been touched with the emotions of pity, could scarcely have a realizing sense of what the meaning of these words really is.

FAIR JOTTINGS.

A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Fair Ground by which Mrs. J. L. Power was seriously injured. An intoxicated man, in coming down the inner stairway, fell, and in so doing, come with his whole weight against Mrs. P., who was on the same stairway going down, throwing her with great violence to the floor and dislocating her left shoulder and fracturing the left ankle bone. She was at once removed to her residence and medical attention procured.

CHARLEY WILLIAMS.

We have already reported, received premiums for his one-horse and two-horse plows. In addition to these, he received on Tuesday the blue ribbon for the best Cotton Scraper, best Cultivator, and best iron railing.

GEORGE MUH,

Another meritorious townsman, received the blue ribbon on his Grazier Hog, 18 months old, weighing 814 pounds—the finest grunter we have ever seen in a pen. Mr. Muh also received the blue ribbon on his splendid fast-pacing gray horse.

A DETACHING SAFETY WHIFFLE TREE,

Patented by Col. E. P. Jones, of Sunflower, attracted a good deal of attention. By the application of this appartus to a shaft a horse can be attached or detached by a simple motion of the hand. If a horse should take a notion to run, he can be turned loose from the buggy in a second. Col. Jones used this apparatus for several years in North Carolina, for his own convenience, but he has been prevailed upon of late to have the invention patented. Its general application to carriages and buggies will save much time and trouble, and render the riding behind fast stock not quite so hazardous.

FARQUHAR AND DOAN'S FEED BOILER AND STEAMER,

Represented by Farquhar & Moon, of Richmond, Ind., took two first class premiums, one, as an Evaporator and one as a Feed Boiler and Steamer. The small amount of fuel and labor required by this machine cannot fail to render it a general favorite with our Southern Farmers.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR STONE

Was shown us by Mr. Jas. Clark, Secretary of the Louisiana Frear Stone Manufacturing Company. The specimens on exhibition were a window cap and ashlar, both recently made, but very compact and nearly as heavy as the genuine rock. This composition can be moulded into any desired pattern, and is certainly a very cheap and elegant building material. Indeed it has already entered very largely into the construction of buildings, culverts, etc., in New York, Chicago, New Orleans, and other cities. The Superintendent of the Louisiana Company it Thos. J. Portis, 36 Natchez street, New Orleans. Builders and contractors would do well to correspond with him, or with the Agents in this city, Messrs. Taylor and Fulmer.

THE "COLEMAN MILL"

Was grinding out meal at the rate of fifty bushels an hour, as we passed by it on Tuesday. We found its clever proprietor, H. Dudley Coleman, running the machine. On our return from the Grounds we found at our residence a bushel of superior meal ground on Mr. Coleman's Mill in sixty-four seconds!

One of the most ingenious as well as valuable articles exhibited at our late State Fair was the Centrifugal Well, by Smith & Farr.

These Wells are made of pipe (of any desired size) driven into the ground by means of a patent hammer, and furnish pure water in any quantity. In case the pipe comes in contact with rock there is provided a patent drill to cut through, when the pipe may be driven to any depth; thus every farmer may have in his stock yard a constant and unfailing supply of pure water and at a nominal cost.

The Head Block for saw mills, exhibited by Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., receive the endorsement of the Awarding Committee as will be seen by their report. Five of these machines were sold during the continuance of the Fair.

The Shingle Machine of Chas. S. Bult also received the endorsement of the Awarding Committee. Some fifteen of these machines have been sold during the past week.

The Eagle Straw Cutter deserves mention and the Awarding Committee have done themselves credit in making special mention of it. No farmer can conveniently be without one.

One of the most unique and economical articles on exhibition was a "Meat Chopper," that performs its office in a very acceptable manner.

Mr. Jno. S. Carson, of Brookhaven takes the premium on his churns over dozens of competitors. By this churn butter is made a six minutes, and is in practical operation in thousands of families in Mississippi. This is a purely Mississippi invention, by one of our oldest citizens, and has been awarded the highest premium in Louisiana two successive years, and now at our own State Fair. There is no doubt of its utility.

Another article of great value, and one that will prove cheap and convenient to bakers, is a Cracker Machine, patented by Cyrus Marsh, Esq., of Franklin county. The utility of this machine is demonstrated at a glance, it being constructed to pass the dough between two cylinders, one of which is covered with a soft material while the other is supplied with cups that come in contact with the soft substance in revolving, thus cutting the cracker in the desired shape; while from the cylinders passes a revolving sheet on a plane which conveys the crackers from the cylinder. Mr. Marsh will commence the manufacture of these machines early next spring, and proposes to supply them, hand power, for $175 to $200 and steam power, for $350 to $400.

The Tribune Water Wheel, exhibited by G. D. Bustamante, received the commendations of the awarding committee for its superiority as a water power.

The following is an extract from the report of the Stove Committee:

* * * * * * * *

Your committee observe two specimens, Mississippi manufacture, presumed to be the first cooking stoves ever made in the State. These stoves, together with some accompanying pieces of hollow ware made by Shaw, Robinson & Co., Water Valley, Miss., and to the eye seem to combine all the essential qualities of good cooking stoves. Two specimens, different sizes, were on exhibition, the "Stonewall" and the "Grey Jacket," and for the credit of our State it is hoped that experience, the test of merit, will speedily demonstrate their ability.

We understand the following premium horses, (the property of Col. Rochester of Kentucky,) will be on sale in Jackson for a few days yet, to-wit: Altorf, Sir Walter, Carrie Yerger, and last, though not least, the beautiful red sorrell "Normand mare," Bell Forest.

In regard to this latter animal, it is but just to say she most richly deserved the double blue ribbons attached by the Judges to her bridle, having triumphantly won the prize for the best combined saddle and harness mare.

The display of all the above horses at one time for the $50 premium, which they took, attracted the admiration of all present. Persons desiring finely bred and well broke horses should not let this opportunity to purchase pass by.

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

Took first premium on every thing at the Fair. The Awarding Committee was composed of gentlemen well known here as penmen and accountants, and their decision may be relied on.

O'Hara's portable pocket Corn Sheller came in for favorable mention by the Awarding Committee, who recommended it as one of the most convenient inventions of the age, and specially adapted to the wants of the planting community. In a test of Hand Corn Shellers on Monday last, Mr. O'Hara beat all on exhibition. Mr. O'Hara may be addressed at Bolivar, Tenn.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE

Had several new laurels added to its already bright chaplet, during the late Fair. It received five different premiums, as follows: 1st, as the best Sewing Machine; 2nd, as the best Sewing Machine for Family Use; 3rd; for the best Child's Dress; 4th, for the best Gents' Shirt; 5th, for the best Machine Embroidery. The many specimens of work on exhibition, and the work done on the machine in the presence of visitors, elicited the admiration of all. We will add, in this connection, that in the list of premiums as published, Mrs. Louis Hoffman, of Vicksburg is credited with the first premium on Child's Dress. This should have been the second premium—the first being awarded to the Grover & Baker machine.

We will further add that Mr. S. G. Newcomer, of this city, has resumed the agency for this machine. They can be seen in operation at his store. Parties purchasing will be fully instructed in their use, without charge. Quite a number of these machines were sold by Mr. Newcomer before the war, and their achievements at the Fair have created a new and lively demand for them.

The Committee on Penmanship at Mississippi State Fair awarded, Nov. 23d, 1869, Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, First Premium for:

1. Best Display of Penmanship.
2. " Practical "
3. " Ornamental "
4. " Illuminated "
5. " Off-hand Flourishing.
6. " Fancy Illuminated Pen Lettering.
7. " Pen Drawing.
8. " Scroll Work.
9. " Old English.
10. " Italian Hand.
11. " Epistolary.
12. " Roman Lettering.
13. " German Text.
14. " Back Hand.
15. " Pen Drawing in Stipple.
16. " Pen Drawing in Line.
17. " Card writing.
18. " Practical Penmanship by a boy under 12 years.
19. " Ornamental Penmanship by a boy under 14 years.
20. " Practical Penmanship by a boy under 16 years.
21. " Practical Balance Sheet by a boy under 15 years.

By Special Committee on Book-keeping, Nov. 24th, 1869, awards were made as follows;

Best kept set of Books;

For best kept and Written Books of Accounts by boy under 14 years;

For best kept and Written Books of Accounts by boy under 16 years. Students of COL. SOULE'S COMMERCAIL COLLEGE, New Orleans, La.

The last day of the Fair was closed by races of saddle stock for purses of $10. For the best Fox-walker, Col. Rochester's Belle Forest took the purse, and for the running race, the purse was awarded J. F. Dillon, of Hinds county.

Award of Premiums.

Best Mowing Machine, Stafford's patent—Thos. B. Bodley & Co., New Orleans.

Reaper and Mower, W. N. Wood's patent—G. D. Bustamante.

Gang Plow—Dirfey & Co., Decatur, Ill.

Cotton Planter, Shaw & Robinson, Water Valley.

Corn and Cotton Planter combined—Shaw & Robinson, Water Valley.

Grain Drill—D. H. Ritchlow's patent—G. D. Bustamante.

Grain Drill, 2nd, J. Billings, I X L pat. Dayton, Ohio.

Broad-Cast Sower, D. H. Goodtell's patent—G. D. Bustamante.

Pea Planter, horse power, Stafford's patent—Thos. B. Bodley, New Orleans.

Hand Pea Plantes—Geo. Williams, Holmes county. The Committee recommended this Planter as a most valuable invention, and one that should be adopted by planters.

Portable Corn Mills, both steam and horse power—H. Dudley Coleman, New Orleans.

Corn Mill, hand power Challenge Mill Company, Joliet, Ill.—G. D. Bustamante.

Saw Mill—Thos. B. Bodley, New Orleans.

Head Block for saw mill—Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., St. Louis. The Committee gave this invention the following certificate:

The Parkhurst patent Head Blocks, manufactured by Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., St. Louis, Mo., we believe to be the most speedy and accurate mode of setting the logs in sawing lumber, in use, and are faultless both in principle and manner of construction. We regard them as a very valuable auxiliary to circular saw mills in the manufacture of uniform lumber and saving of labor.

Best Iron Mill, C. Parvin, New Jersey patent—G. D. Bustamante.

Turbine Water Wheel, Newton's patent, G. D. Bustamante.

Lard Press, F