The Weekly Panola Star.

R. G. PARR, Editor and Proprietor.] "We do not [illegible] of any war to Commence Course, but we will be more—we will Uncurse it." [TERMS—$2 a year strictly in advance.

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The Weekly Panola Star.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, first insertion,	$1	00
" " each subsequent,		50
" " For three months,	5	00
" " For six months,	8	00
" " For one year,	12	00
Two Squares, one year,	18	00
" " six months,	14	00
" " three "	10	00
Quarter Column, one year,	25	00
" " six months,	20	00
" " three "	15	00
Half " one year,	40	00
" " six months,	30	00
" " three "	20	00

JOB WORK
CASH ON DELIVERY.

How to Draw the Pay of Dead Soldiers.

We copy the following regulations and official circulars furnished to an army officer by authorities at Richmond. There are throughout the South persons who have lost sons, husbands, or brothers, in the service, to whose arrearages of pay they are entitled. These regulations make their course perfectly plain and obviate the necessity of incurring any trouble or expense about the collection:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.
Second Auditor's Office,
Richmond, June 12.

"Regulations for the payment of claims for arrears of pay due to deceased soldiers. Per Act 103, approved February 16, 1862. The first section of the act is as follows: "The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact: That the pay and allowance due to any deceased volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, in the army of the Confederate States, shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, if living; if not, to the children, if any; and in default of widow and children, to the father, if living; and if not, to the mother of such deceased volunteer;" and payment will be made accordingly.

1st. If the child or children be minors, payment will be made to the guardian, upon the production of the proper certificate, under the seal of the court.

2d. The claiming heir must produce his or her affidavit, and that of one disinterested person, stating the relationship, and that there is no other person entitled to claim. For instance—if the claimant be a mother, the affidavit must state that there is living neither wife, child, nor father of the deceased; if the father, that there is neither child nor wife; and if the child, that there is no wife. The magistrate administering the oath should certify to the credibility of the witness, and the clerk of the court should certify under seal that he is such magistrate.

3d. These regulations do not apply to commissioned officers, except when the amount due does not exceed $100, and there is no administration.

Claims prepared in compliance with the foregoing instructions, and transmitted to the office by mail, or otherwise, will receive such attention as the business of the office will allow.

W. H. S. TAYLOR, Auditor.

The form given below, it will be seen, is intended for the use of a widow who has lost an unmarried son in the service, but it requires very little and easy to be understood alterations to suit any case. We leave the name of the State in the form, merely to aid in the filling up the blank description of troops:

Commissioner's Office, June 26, 1862.
I assent to and approve of the above. LEWIS CARROLL, Commissioner.

State of North Carolina, } Before the
——— County. } Justice of

the Peace personally appeared ——, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that she is the mother of —— —— deceased, late (a private) of Capt. ——'s company, (letter) (No.) regiment, North Carolina, and that her said son died without leaving widow, child or father, and she is therefore entitled to the arrears of pay, etc., that may be due him from the Confederate States; and also appeared at the same time, —— ——, (witness,) and made oath as aforesaid, that he knows the son, and the facts sworn to by her are true, and he is disinterested therein.

——, L. S.
——, L. S.

Sworn to and subscribed before me,
——, J. P.

The Right Stamp.

In the midst of the spirit of extortion and avarice in the land, it is refreshing to meet with a man or woman now-a-days who rises above this spirit, and "lives to let live." There are a few such to be found. They remind one of the oases in a desert.

We learn that our old friend, Harrison Parker, of Red Mountain District, Orange county, who is a tanner, has never yet sold sole leather for more than fifty cents per pound, or upper leather for more than four dollars per side. He does not make leather, however, for the speculators, but for his neighbors and friends.—Such men can be relied upon when the pinch comes.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Instances Worthy of Honor.

We commend to all exchanges a proper mention of all instances like those related in the following from the Chattanooga Rebel:

James Lowrey, an old man, is a tanner, living in Marshall county, Tennessee, and although [illegible] tively poor, and both his [illegible] Confederate army, [illegible] temptation to make [illegible] ing exorbitant prices [illegible] and shoes. He has [illegible] dollar a pound [illegible] refused to take it, and is selling it to his neighbors and all [illegible] their own use [illegible] at [illegible] shoes [illegible] hundred [illegible] lators and [illegible] them at. None can [illegible] but those who want [illegible] own use.

Another instance of the same [illegible] is John Trout, Esq., who keeps a public house at Big Lick, Roanoke county, Va., who charges only twenty-five cents a meal, and whenever a soldier comes along without money he charges him nothing. Whenever a sick soldier [illegible] means of conveyance, he furnishes him at his own expense, and if [illegible] too sick to travel, [illegible] him during his sickness [illegible] is doing [illegible] There is [illegible] the same [illegible] soldiers [illegible] fifty cents [illegible] ten cents [illegible] vertiser, in [illegible] advertisement, [illegible] name of this firm. In [illegible] the firm of Lipscomb & Co., offers to do the same thing. These are remarkable instances of moderation, when others are charging about ten dollars a pair for common shoes. W. F. Davidson, of Coffee county, Tennessee, brought to this place last week, some excellent jeans, which he sold at two dollars and a half a yard, whilst an inferior article was selling here at from four to six dollars a yard. He refused to sell it to any except those who wanted it for their own use.

Worthy of Mention.

H. I. Irby, of Fort Browder, Ala., proposes to give to every soldier's wife or widow in his beat, one pair of good, substantial shoes.

Mr. Thomas K. Mullins, of Pike county, Ala., proposes to furnish shoes at the old prices, adding advance of cost in shoe thread and pegs.—*Mobile Mail.*

Noble Generosity.

The noble and generous hearted Senator of Union District, Col. Robert Beatty, has sold a large quantity of flour to needy soldiers' families at the low price of $3.50, and he now proposes to give them five hundred bushels of corn.

Negro Liberality.

The Savannah Republican says:

"Early yesterday morning a gentleman called at our desk and handed us ninety dollars—the contributions of eighteen negroes, who are employed as butchers in our market, for the relief of our soldiers in Virginia.—They desire that the amount be appropriated for clothing or other necessaries for their comfort, and immediately forwarded. This is another of the thousand instances which go to prove the interest our colored population feel in driving back the thieving vandals from our soil."

British Aid.

The Columbia Carolinian understands that Major Cockling arrived a few days ago in Charleston, having run the blockade from Nassau, N. P., where his regiment was stationed.—The Major has resigned his commission in the British army to espouse our cause. He is a man of fine military education, and has nobly distinguished himself in the India war and the battles in the Crimea.

A Prisoner Major.

We see that Wm. T. Magruder, of Richmond, a commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel and acting Major in the United States cavalry service, has arrived in Richmond, having resigned his commission and run the Potomac at Leesville. This, we suppose, is another Unionist converted into a secessionist by the emancipation proclamation. Nevertheless, for the honor of true secession, come from "my Maryland."

"Constitutional.—The Supreme Court of Georgia has decided the [illegible] to constitutional, [illegible] which gives [illegible] from the [illegible] the [illegible] compelled [illegible] gives [illegible] to explain his [illegible] morning, because it is [illegible] out of his pocket.

The Louisiana Salt Works.

We have heretofore alluded to these important works, situated on a small island near the seacoast, in St. Mary's parish, La. All our former conclusions as to the extent of the mine, the beautiful and most excellent article of salt produced, and the facilities and accommodations for procuring this indispensable article of life, have been more than realized. It has already proved a great blessing to the South, and is so situated that its advantages can be continued to our people, notwithstanding the ruthless hand of the invader is laid heavily upon another portion of the State.

In a conversation with John McDowell, Esq., editor of the Concordia Intelligencer, who has of late visited the Salt Works, we have learnt many particulars of affairs there, which enables us to be positive in what we may say. He speaks in the highest terms of the abundant resources of the mine, and says that every effort is made by Judge Avery, the owner of the works, to supply the demands made upon him. That new shafts are being sunk, and the works largely increased, so that there will be very little, if any, detention in loading teams as soon as they arrive. He represents Judge Avery as an excellent gentleman, whose whole heart and mind appear to be in the work in which he is engaged; energetically employed at all hours, in seeing the demands of his countrymen complied with, and their transports, with full loads, safely on their return trip. Such a man at any time, and more particularly at this crisis of our country's great struggle, is a public benefactor, and wins for himself a good name, as enduring as among his fellows, as any distinguished statesman or warrior. While the whole world is in commotion, with war and bloodshed devastating the continent he claims as his home, Judge Avery alone on his *Petit Island*, is dispensing in abundance to all who visit him, that one article which is so essential to a people's health, wealth and happiness.

At the first opening of these Salt Mines, the price of the article was $4 50 cents per hundred pounds.—This price was fixed upon the salt at Judge Avery's works, and, notwithstanding the speculating mania abroad in the land, not a pound has been sold for more than 4½ cents on that island. Such are the Judge's arrangements with those he allows to raise the rock salt, they are bound to get this price and no more.

One pleasing feature to those who visit these works, is the fact that one thousand pounds, after transportation two hundred miles, weighs the same amount. The salt is as free as a rock, and there is no waste.—When pulverized, the article is as white and clear as the driven snow of England.

We have a specimen of the salt made from the wells on the Island. For every purpose of the table, it is equal to any ever brought to market.

With the good weather, free travelling, and the accommodating disposition and terms of Judge Avery, we do not see any reason why the wants of the South should not be relieved before winter rains prevent transportation.—*Natchez Courier.*

The Federals have visited Panola.

Remedy in Diphtheria.

Take a handfull of alder root, the same quantity of dogwood root, and the same quantity of persimmon root. Boil them with a pint of vinegar down to a half pint, then add a very little water, a small lump of alum, and a little honey, and use as a gargle.

We find the above prescription extensively published as a remedy that is said to have done good in diptheria. It is a harmless gargle and a good remedy in cases of common or epidemic sore throat, which constitute the 'diptheria' of most physicians who are famous for *curing* the malady, as well as of the unprofessional.

Below we give another prescription.

DIPTHERIA AND ITS CURES.—The distinguishing mark of this malady from other diseases of the throat, is the formation of a membrane which increases gradually until the patient is strangled to death. It is sometimes accompanied with ulceration and great bodily prostration.—To prevent the formation of membrane is to arrest and cure the disease. The Cincinnati Press gives the following simple remedy. In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water, as a gargle, every fifteen minutes. At the same time moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made as warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meanwhile, sprinkle fine salt between the flannel and the neck.—Use inwardly some stimulant. The treatment as may be seen is extremely simple, and if used in the earlier stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure.

Diptheria or "sore throats" has been quite common in some portions of the country, and in some cases it has proved fatal. A solution made of salt, vinegar, and red pepper, if used in time, will cure the "distressing disease." Use it frequently as a gargle, and at the same time apply a mush poultice made of the same solution, around the throat.—*Southern Banner.*

☞ Recipe for molasses custard. One cup of syrup or molasses, one cup of brown sugar, four eggs, one tablespoonfull of butter; beat all together. As soon as the custard is removed from the oven, moisten a little sugar with water, and spread evenly over the top of the custard. Bake it in the crust. Try it, and you will be very apt to try it again, whenever molasses goes down to a reasonable price.—[Columbus Sun.

A quarrelsome officer lately traversing one of the boulevards of Paris, observed a person look towards him and laugh. Becoming indignant, he asked:

"Why do you laugh, sir, as I am passing?"

To which the other very quickly replied:

"Why do you pass, sir, when I laugh?"

Prejudices are the chains which are forged by ignorance to keep men apart.