THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR.

HOGSHEAD & WALSH, Proprietors. "The Times we live in have been Distinguished by Extraordinary Events." TERMS—Four Dollars a Year.

NEW SERIES. PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867. VOLUME II, No. 1.

Drs. Phillips & Young

May be found at their office, next door to the new hotel, when not professionally absent. apr27-1y.

DR. R. B. MARTIN

Has located at LONG CREEK STATION, in Panola county, and tenders his professional services to the public. [mar29-6m.]

DR. S. P. LESTER

Can be found at his office, at the residence of D. H. Simpson, at Batesville, when not professionally absent. mar23-1y

A. A. OGLESBY, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SARDIS, MISS.

Particular attention given to the collection of claims in all of the Courts of the District. ap6-1m-pd

M S. WARD. L. P. COOPER

WARD & COOPER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Panola, Miss.

Will take business in the Counties of Tippah, Marshall, DeSoto, Panola, La Fayette, Yalobusha and Tallahatchie, and in the Federal Courts at Pontotoc and Jackson, Mississippi. mar10-1y.

Orville Harrison. *Robert H. Taylor.*

HARRISON & TAYLOR,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

PANOLA, MISS.

mar16-1y

C. MILLER. W. D. MILLER.

MILLER & MILLER,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

PANOLA, MISS.

J. FRED. SIMMONS, Sardis. ERWIN A. THOMPSON, Panola.

SIMMONS & THOMPSON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Will give diligent attention to all business entrusted to their care.

They may be found either at Sardis or Panola jan26-6m.

J. A. POLK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PEACH CREEK, MISS.,

Will practice in the various Courts of the counties of Panola, DeSoto, and Tunica, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson, Miss. may18-1y

MATHEWS HOUSE

PANOLA, MISS.,

E. W. Mathews, Proprietor.

The proprietor would inform the public that he has just completed his Hotel, and furnished it in a style that will compare favorably with any house in the country. He is prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with a call, and will use his best endeavors to make them comfortable. may4-3m

VERANDA HOTEL,

SARDIS, MISS.,

C. W. RICHARDS.....PROPRIETOR.

This Hotel has just been completed, and is furnished throughout in most handsome style. The proprietor pledges his utmost endeavors to give satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Corner of Front and Jefferson streets,

MEMPHIS, TENN.,

D. BRYSON.....PROPRIETOR.

JONES HOUSE,

Meridian, Mississippi,

JOSIAH JONES.....Proprietor. fe23-3m

WORSHAM HOUSE.

J. WORSHAM, Formerly of the Worsham House, | C. B. GALLOWAY, Recently of the Gayoso House.

This popular and centrally located House is now open for the accommodation of the public, and the Proprietors pledge themselves it shall be kept in the very best style, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. To our friends and the public we would say to come and try us. J. J. WORSHAM & CO. jan12-1m

Theo. Lavoille. W. R. Carter. Chas. P. Warner. G. W. Ford.

SOUTHERN HOTEL,

COR. FOURTH & WALNUT STS.,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LAVEILLE, WARNER & CO., mar10-3m Proprietors.

Notice, Planters!

Don't complain of high prices any longer, but go to the

ALLEN HOUSE,

Cor. Washington and Second streets.

Allen Boys at the Desk.

A First-class Hoal is ours. Charges are moderate. No trouble or expense shall be spared to

MAKE ALL COMFORTABLE,

And all for $2 50 per day, or ten dollars per week. M. ALLEN, ap4-3m Proprietor.

THE WEEKLY PANOLA STAR

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

HOGSHEAD & WALSH.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For one year, in advance,	$4,00
Clubs of five or more,	$3,00
Six months, " "	$2,50
One month, " "	40
Single copy,	10

ADVERTISING RATES.

One square of ten lines—first insertion,	$1,50.
Each additional insertion,	75.

All transient advertisements for less than three months, charged at the rate of two dollars and a-half per square for each month.

QUARTER OF COLUMN—Three months,	$30,00
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Twelve months,	$75,00
HALF COLUMN—Three months,	$50,00
Six months,	$75,00
Twelve months,	$100,00
COLUMN—Three months,	$100,00
Six months,	$125,00
Twelve months,	$150,00

Marriage and obituary notices, if not more than ten lines—free, and over ten lines charged at regular advertising rates.

All advertisements of a strictly personal character, will be charged at the rate of twenty cents per line.

Editorial notices in local column, twenty-five cents per line.

JOB WORK of every description done with neatness and dispatch.

Advertisements payable in advance, and Job Work, on delivery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Write plain, with ink, and on but one side of the sheet. Ten lines of ordinary manuscript, on letter paper, will make one square.

For the Panola STAR.

Correspondence.

EDITORS OF THE STAR:

Hearing there was to be an examination and concert at the very thriving town of Sardis, on the 20th ult. I left my retreat in the wilderness to attend said exercises.

Perhaps it is scarcely within the province of a mere "looker on in Venice," to offer an opinion upon the momentous questions involving the educational and musical prospects of the rising generation; nevertheless, I am induced to offer a few remarks through the medium of the "STAR," which sheds its refulgent beam upon this part of the "moral vineyard," much to our comfort and edification.

You must know my advent upon the occasion mentioned, formed a somewhat startling episode in a life which glides on with the calm placidity of the Ganges, so that going to Sardis to attend an examination and concert, appeared to me an affair of probably the same magnitude that a trip to Central Africa would to yourself!

Thanks to two very sorry mules, and their Hibernian driver, we arrived safely, which I shall ever look upon in the light of a special Providence, not to say miracle, the roads being in such an execrable condition, that language is inadequate to express their state.

I did not witness all of the examination of Mr. Gooch's pupils, but it was refreshing to listen to the portion I did hear, in as much as the students were evidently examined off hand, without the "posting up" process, so very common in Female Colleges, whereby young ladies make a vast show upon "borrowed thunder."

Nothing of this was apparent during the exercises, while at the same time, the pupils replied promptly and intelligently to the questions propounded by their teacher.

The concert at night, under the supervision of Miss Eudora Cook, the accomplished young lady instructress, gave evidence of her faithful care, while the young lady performers did themselves and their teacher credit.

There were several instrumental pieces very well executed, while the songs were well selected and sang.

Perhaps the song of the "Whippoorwill" was on the whole, the most pleasing of the vocal music.

The juvenile entertainment, however attractive, would perhaps have given greater satisfaction had an evening been devoted exclusively to that part of the performance, for added to a large number of pieces of music, together with the compositions of the young ladies, it made the programme a trifle lengthy.

However charming an entertainment may be *per se*, human nature is weak, particularly when the mercury is in the neighborhood of the boiling point, one's powers of attention are liable to give way at the end of three or four hours.

While there is no one who believes more strongly in liberty of speech than myself, I can but think the the privilege has its limits.

The Sardisites are evidently fond of a *noise*. The confusion of tongues during a greater part of the exercises was slightly suggestive of Babel.

The citizens of Sardis evidently understand the art of feasting a crowd. The best evidence in the world that their dinner was duly appreciated, was the celerity with which the edibles disappeared. Every countenance wore a beaming expression, which was good to witness, when the table at length showed but a "beggarly account" of chicken bones, bits of pickles, crumbs of bread, *et cetera*.

Personally, I can attest to the private hospitality of but one family, though I doubt not all the citizens of Sardis are equally generous hearted and kind, hospitality being eminently characteristic of the Southern people. Mr. and Mrs. Heflin, I can bear witness, are possessed by the very spirit of hospitality. I sincerely hope all those who have surplus dimes to spend, (I fear their name is not Legion) may find it convenient to spend a portion of them at Heflin & Hopgood's where they will find a nice selection of goods, and exceedingly attentive clerks.

In this connection, I must not neglect to mention the very appropriate and eloquent speech of Mr. Howard. If he is as successful at the bar as when in declaiming upon the merits of *woman*, we may yet hope to see a second Edmund Burke.

Mr. Oglesby's remarks though few, were to the point; he probably deserves—and we trust he may yet gain possession of one of those "juels" in the casket under the care of Mr. Gooch. On the whole, the 20th, was a pleasant day in Sardis.

Long may Mr. Gooch live and flourish (and from his present appearance I should think him very likely to do so,) teaching the young ideas of the juvenile population to shoot luxuriantly. Miss Cook evidently deserves and doubtless will receive, a liberal patronage. As for the citizens of Sardis, here's to their health generally, in a goard of cold water. That they may never lack a good dinner, is the wish of

LOTTIE.

A Newspaper Especially for Ladies.

Some of the enterprising ladies in Philadelphia are trying to establish a daily newspaper, to be published and circulated especially among their sex. The editorial duties are to be performed by six or seven ladies, who shall each have a special department, as follows:

First—The department of fashion will be ably conducted, and every day an entirely new style will be invented. This will add the charm of variety to the very expensive toilets of our ladies.

Second—The department of Scandal, to be conducted by an accomplished maiden lady of advanced years, will contain all the latest information on elopements, flirtations, divorces, family quarrels, "unpleasantness," &c. All names will be conscientiously suppressed, except the first and last letters of the Christian and family appelations. This will save time and trouble to those ladies who have even been obliged to hire a carriage in order to spread such news with proper speed.

Third—The Department to Instruct Mothers in the management of childrn in all periods of their intellectual and physical groth, to be conducted by a maiden lady who has read extensively on the subject. This will save much care and trouble for all aunts.

Fourth—Department of Household Remedies—to contain daily an account of some horrible illness, accident or other catastrophe, and recipes for the various plasters, poultices, &c., applied and devised by various friends. To be edified by an experienced maiden who has had most of the affections that can be thought of. This will avoid the necessity of talking about diseases and medicines at tea parties and in general society.

Fifth—Department of Murders, Suicides, Infanticides, Parricides, Old-lady-cides, Cruelty to Children and animals, and any other horrors that have a pleasantly stimulating effect on the imagination. This department will be edited by an accomplished young lady of very precocious talents and delicate health. This will be so pleasant for general reading in the family circle.

Sixth—Department for the Encouragement of matrimony. Herein will be described the costumes worn by favorite belles, either on the street or at balls; will set forth the charms, accomplishments and temper of every young lady as she "comes out" (with names in full), and will promote a sincere admiration and appreciation of the fair sex without any invidious distinctions as to mere beauty or wealth. To be conducted by an accomplished matron. This may prevent many fair flowers from "wasting their sweetness on the desert air."

Seventh—Department of "Value." To find out and publish the worth, prospects and character of all marriageable men. To be conducted by an enterprising matron. This will save mistakes.

The Rump meets in July to formally dissolve this Union, so-called.

For the Panola STAR.

To "Champion."

"Et tu quoque mater."

I remember to have heard some one remark that if a person shoots into a flock of geese, and a fluttering and cackling ensues, he may know that he has done some execution. In shooting at one of the follies of the day, the fluttering of "Mrs. Burton" and the terrible cackling of "Champion," are evidences that I have not entirely missed the mark. If Champion had not garbled extracts from my articles and studiously sought to make false impressions, I would be content to remain silent; but under the circumstances, will answer him "according to his folly, lest he be wise in his own conceit." He assumed the championship of that portion of the female sex referred to in my previous articles, but essayed no argument refuting the "foul aspersions" which I have been accused of making. His championship consisted entirely in a personal attack, ignoring the questions at issue altogether. I suppose if he ever tries to serve the Lord he will do it by abusing the devil, just as some of our latter day Union-loving men are trying to prove their loyalty and carry Yankee favor by abusing secessionists. Champion says "Observer flamed out in a torrent of invectives, knocked Amy right and left," etc. I simply conjectured that Mrs. Burton was a waspish little woman. If this constitutes a torrent of invectives, his idea of a torrent must be very obscure. He reminds me of the little negro: "Mammy, Mammy! Bob's bin cussin me." "What did he call you son?" "He said I is a nasty, black little nigger." He says "if Observer is a man, he has shown himself rather an effeminate one by the exhibition of so much petty spite." The ladies certainly have a great champion, one, who in their defence characterizes a malicious fault as effeminate. Observer has never hurled invectives against the ladies "for preferring refinement and good breeding to unrefinement and boorishness" as asserted by Champion, nor that a "good husband must be a coxcomb, and that a heart black and corrupt and a tongue deceitful and foul must necessarily follow the qualities of agreeableness, dressing tastefully, polishing hair," etc. Champion did not read straight; he must be cross-eyed, for certainly a man who is chivalrous enough to become the "champion" of women, must also be honorable enough to quote fairly, and not make his antagonist say what he has never uttered. If the ladies or their champion are compelled to resort to unfair means to sustain themselves, it is *prima facie* evidence that their cause is a bad one. I referred to a class of men whose hair could boast of more polish than their brain, but have never condemned decency nor refinement. Champion tried the effects of ridicule—paid an ironical compliment to Observer—discovered that "wisdom is not dead yet," (wish that I could add that folly was,) and advised the ladies to "listen to the words of the second John Howard." I did not before know that John Howard was noted for his *wisdom*, but simply for his *benevolence*. Champion ought to be more accurate. As Champion gave me much advice (which may or may not have been particularly needed,) I will, in return, offer him some which, if adopted, may prove of essential benefit. If you are really a "champion (championess possibly) prove yourself a full one by meeting issues squarely and refuting "Observer's foul aspersions" fairly, and do not confine yourself to personal attacks. Be just—neither garble extracts nor strive to misrepresent. To do so, is evidence of weakness, and besides, it is presuming upon the ignorance of the editors and readers of the STAR. Be careful how you employ ridicule. Ridicule is a powerful weapon in powerful hands; but in incompetent hands, it is a very ridiculous weapon and may prove a boomerang. Mrs. Burton, I will leave in the hands of "Levergne," believing that one more gentle touch from his caustic pen will relieve her "dear John" of the unmanly duty of churning. (Where were the "five interesting little Burtons" while their father was sweeping, churning, etc.?)

And now, Messrs. Editors, the motives which prompted the writing of the article, "Where the Fault Lies," nor whether Observer is a man or woman, are not the questions at issue, and until those replying learn to recognize these facts, you will be troubled with nothing more upon this subject, from OBSERVER.

If you wish to fatten a thin baby throw it out of the window and it will come down plump.

"I'm a broken man," exclaimed a poet. "So I think," was the answer, "for I have seen your pieces."

Circulars from Gen. Ord.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (Mississippi and Arkansas,) VICKSBURG, MISS., June 18, 1867.

Circular of Instructions to Boards of Registration.

I.—*Precinct Books* will not be in duplicate, but the *county books* will be. Precinct books will be retained by the Boards until after the election, as they constitute the *poll books* of the respective precincts. After the election they will be forwarded to these Headquarters under cover to the Assistant Adjutant General. The county books will be made by transcripting from the precinct books, immediately after registration in the county is closed, and both copies will be sent at once to the Assistant Ajutant Gen. at these Headquarters.

II.—No charge is allowed to be made by the Board or any one connected therewith for registering a voter under any circumstances. If such charge has been made in any case, or should it hereafter be made, the facts should be at once reported to these Headquarters, that the offender may be brought to trial by Military Commission.

III.—The Act of Congress requires that every registered voter shall have taken and *subscribed* the oath, which is prindted at the top of each page of the precinct registration books.—Boards of Registration will therefore require every one registered to subscribe his name in the column under the heading "Name," or, if he cannot write, his name will be entered in the column and his mark or cross made and witnessed by a member of the Board.

IV.—Boards are informed that the Acts of Congress, providing for this registration, are the sole guide and rule for their action. The Board of Registration is not empowered to decide in doubtful cases, upon the question of qualification or disqualification, but is required to register and grant certificates of registration to all persons who take and subscribe the prescribed oath. In the first instance, the applicant himself must determine on his own responsibility and at his peril, his ability or disability; and, afterwards, the tribunal authorized to try those who falsely take the oath, and not the registrars, is the arbiter appointed to decide this question. But the registrars are expected promptly to report to these Headquarters for investigation by a Military Commission, all cases in which it shall appear that any disqualified person has taken and subscribed the oath. When therefore any doubt is known to exist, it is the duty of the Board to exert proper means in its power to ascertain the antecedents of the applicants, who, also, should be particularly interrogated (the questions and answers being noted) respecting the supposed ground of disqualification. If there is cause for believing that he is disqualified by reason of having held office and afterwards engaged in rebellion, he should be warned of the penalty affixed by section 6th of the Supplementary Act, to perjury, and that his case will be reported to the Headquarters for investigation, and then be asked, whether he ever held any public office? If so, what? where and when, and for what period? Whether in assuming or exercising such office he took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States? and whether he afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States, or ever voluntarily gave aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. If he insists upon his ability to take the oath prescribed by law, it shall be administered to and subscribed by him; when the Board will issue to him a certificate of registration. In every such case, there will be entered in the register opposite the name of such person the remark "Reported for investigation," and the Board will immediately make the report heretofore directed of all the facts to the Headquarters setting forth the ground and evidence of such supposed disqualifications, the name of witnesses, and as much care as possible the facts, dates and place in question. In addition to the report made to District Headquarters, a list of persons so registered and reported will be submitted by every Board to the officer detailed to inspect and supervise the registration in the county.

V.—The following officers in this District are regarded as clearly included within the terms executive or judicial officers of any State, viz:—Governors, Secretaries of State, Auditors, State Treasurers, Attorney Generals, Judges of the Supreme Court, of the High Court of Appeals, Chancellors, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges or Justices of County Courts, Sheriffs, Coroners and Adjutants General and Quartermasters General who have actually exercised the duties and received the salaries of their offices—and Mayors authorized to act In a judicial capacity.

VI.—To give an opportunity for the registration of all persons who have not been able to present themselves, or have been rejected by the Boards on account of previous instructions to reject all doubtful cases, but who may under the above instructions take the oath and register, each Board will meet at the most accessable place for all the people in the county for at least two days, of which meeting ten days notice shall have been generally published and at this meeting the registration of the county will be completed.

VII.—Owing to the misapprehension of registrars in Mississippi, relative to the sketch-maps required by previous instructions, the following paragraph is promulgated and it is expected that hereafter there will be no mistake upon this subject:

1st.—They will prepare a sketch-map of each police beat or district, showing clearly and accurately the police beat or district limits, which is to be attached to the precinct registering book, and

2d.—A sketch-map, in triplicate, of the county, with county and police beat, on in Arkansas, the precinct lines correctly drawn, and a full description of each beat or precinct appended. One copy of this map should be forwarded, upon its completion, promptly to these Headquarters and the other two copies attached to each of the county registering books. The information necessary to enable the Board to prepare these maps, if not already in their possession, can be obtained as they proceed from precinct to precinct in the work of registration.

By command of Brevet Major General Ord.

JOHN TYLER, A. A. A. G.

A Second Robert Emmett.

Two of the Fenian leaders in Ireland have just been convicted and sentenced to death by a Dublin jury. One of the witnesses against them was the infamous renegade Massey. One of the unfortunate men convicted was General Burke, who, it seems, was an officer in this country during the late war. It is to a speech he delivered before the court, when asked why the sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, that we desire to call attention.

In speaking of this noble speech the Richmond *Times* says "that in pathos and eloquence it has no parallel except it is that of the noble Emmett; and it will be remembered in Ireland, honored by the patriot and wept over in the cotter's cabin, as long as the memory of heroic deeds is treasured by a gallant people." It is stated that, during its delivery, the court and a vast audience "appeared spellbound, as if by a voice from beyond the graves." We introduce it in the language of the *Times*: "Let every Irishman rejoice that, by the splendid courage, eloquence and pathos of one maimed, broken and feeble prisoner, the sunset glory and immortal radiance of true patriotism will gild the ruins and wreck of the dead order."

"It is not my desire, now, my lords, to give utterance to a word against the verdict which has been pronounced against me. But, fully conscious of my honor as a man, which has never been impugned—fully concious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullid—I can only say this: that these parties, actuated by a desire either for their own aggrandizement, or to save their own paltry, miserable lives, have pandered to the appetite, if I may so speak, of justice, and my life shall be the forfeit. Fully convinced and satisfied of the righeousness of my every act in connection with the late revolutionary movements in Ireland, I have nothing to recall—nothing that I would not do again—nothing that would bring the blush of shame to mantle my brow; my conduct and career, both here and in America—if you like, as a soldier—are before you, even in this my hour of trial, I feel the consciousness of having lived an honest man; and I will die proudly, believeing that, if I have given my life to give freedom and liberty to the land of my birth, I have done only that which every Irishman and every man whose soul throbs with a feeling of liberty should do, I my lords, shall scarcely—I feel I should not at all—mention the name of Massey. I feel I should not pollute my lips with the name of that traitor, whose illegitimacy has been proved here—a man whose name even is not known and who, I deny point-blank, ever wore a star of a Colonel in the Confederate army. Him I shall let rest. I shall pass him, wishing him in the words of the poet:

"May the grass wither from his feet;
May the woods deny him a shelter—earth a home;
The ashes a grave; the sun his light;
And Heaven its God.

"Let Massey remember, from this day forth, he carries with him, as my learned and eloquent counsel (Mr. Dowse) has stated, a serpent that will gnaw his concience; will carry about with him in his breast a living hell, from which he can never be separated. I, my lords, have no desire for the name of martyr. I seek not the death of a martyr; but if it is the will of the Almighty, Omnipotent God that my devotion for the land of my birth should be tested on the scaffold I am willing there to die in defence of the rights of man to free government—the rights of an oppressed people to throw off the yoke of thraldom. I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption, by nature a lover of freedom, and an enemy to that power which holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny. It has so often been admitted that the oppressed have a right to throw off the yoke of oppression, even by English statesmen that I deem it necessary to advert to that fact in British courts of justice. Ireland's children are not—never were and never will be—willing or submissive slaves, and so long as England's flag covers one inch of Irish soil, just so long will they believe it to be a divine right to conspire, imagine and divise means to hurl it from power, and erect in its stead the God-like structure of self-government. I ask for no mercy. My present emaciated form—my constitution somewhat shattered—it is better that my life should be brought to an end, than to drag out a miserable existance in the prison-pens of Portland. Thus it is, my lords, I accept the verdict. Of course, my acceptance of it is unnecessary: but I am satisfied with it. And now I shall close. True it is, there are many feelings that actuate me at this moment. In fact, these few disconnected remarks can give no idea of what I desire to state to the court. I have ties to bind me to this life and society as strong as any man in this court. I have a family I love as much as any man in this court. But I can remember the blessings received from an aged mother's lips as I left her the last time. She spoke as the Spartan mother did: "Go, my boy. Return either with your shield or upon it.' This reconciles me. This gives me heart. I submit to my doom, and I hope God will forgive my past sins. I hope, too, inasmuch as He has for seven hundred years, preserved Ireland, notwithstanding all the tyranny to which she has been subjected, as a seprate and distinct nationality, He also will assist her to retrive her fallen fortunes—to rise in her beauty and majesty—the sister of Columbia—the peer of any nation in the world."

A Town Under Snow.

A California paper gives rather a hard-to-believe story of the depth of snow on the Sierra Navada mountains in February and March, by describing the visit of a merchant named Adams from the valley to the mining towns of Meadow Lake, on the top of the mountains:

"He procured a pair of snow shoes and took the tracks of some who had gone over the day before. After some hours of hard travel, he arrived where the town should be, but not a house was visible. While he was looking around, a man suddenly came up out of the snow like a mermaid out of the sea. Adams asked him if he could tell him where Meadow Lake was, not knowing as yet whether the object before him was a man or a spirit. 'Why,' said the fellow, 'you are right on the plaza.' Adams asked him if he could show him where the store of Adams & Johnson was. 'Oh yes come along.' A few shoves on a pair of snow shoes soon brought them to a round hole in the snow, and Adams was told that that was the hole which led to the store. There were stairs made in the snow like a spiral way, twisting several times round the hole in making the descent. Finally he arrived at the bottom, and was astonished to find his friends there happy and gay, and ready to vouch for the country being one of the richest ever discovered. From the store they traveled over the town through tunnels. Every one seemed to be contented with his lot. The citizens seldom go to the top of the snow, except when there is to be a snow-shoe race at which time the whole town turns out.

A Vivid and Truthful Picture.

Etheridge draws the following picture of the adherents of radicalism in Tennessee. Our readers can test its truthfulness by examining the record of such radicals as are personally known to them. They will find the picture a most truthful one:

Who are the men that surround this shining light—this mob chieftain—this destroying angel? Who are they that do his will, echo his commands, give an appearance of strength to his power, and in all things sustain him as Eastern satraps and janizaries sustained their masters in oriental times and lands? Who are they that seek in the name of loyalty to root out the seed, to kill the fruitful blossom of liberty, affecting to hate and despise a great rebellion at the moment that they are arriving themselves on the side of a greater, a rebellion against society, peace, humanity, love, and all the precepts of good government? Who are they? I answer—Apostate Rebels—Not[illegible] and rebels, not pardoned rebels [illegible], cowardly, malignant apostate rebels! The last and the greatest of earthly infamy has been reserved for those who have been false to every principle, truant to every party, [illegible] every promise and engagement, [illegible] came to other aims, of more [illegible] the work they have done [illegible] so low as grapple so foully.