THE DAILY CLARION.

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HE DAILY CLARION.

BY

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The Education of Freedmen.

O THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI:

Citizens:—Solicited at home and abroad to ve my views on the subject of the educa- n of the children of our former slaves, and ming the matter one of great importance itself, I beg to offer the following sugges- ns for your candid and dispassionate con- deration:

Major General Wood, U. S. A., Assistant mmissioner Bureau Refugees, etc., the dis- guished commander of this district, re- ntly issued Order No. 17, dated November offering certain facilities and funds in aid the schooling of colored children, which ngs the matter directly to the attention the citizens and people of this State at rge. A communication addressed to me m an eminent citizen of New York con- cted with an association organized for the rpose of carrying out the same object, of- s funds in aid of the same peculiar work. d besides, the idea which has suddenly ed upon the great mass of our former ves, that, in some way, their children are to educated, and the anxiety many of them on the subject, united with many other siderations, lead me to answer all inqui- s addressed to me in this formal, and, I e, excusable manner.

he education of the freedmen's children the common branches of learning taught our schools, is unquestionably a duty we e alike to ourselves and to them. I am ply and painfully impressed with the dis- ities under which thousands of the poor te children of our commonwealth suffer the want of schooling. Neither class uld be overlooked. True philanthrophy st clear its path of every obstacle in the of its proper work, and move steadily ward in its accomplishment till all classes ice in the blessings of its mission.

As citizens, and as Christians, our tions are entirely amicable towards freedmen. We understand them, any people do. All they are to- above their savage ancestors, they been made by the white people of the th. It is due to you, therefore, in calling attention to the new form of domestic you are expected to bestow upon them, ecognize the great and matchless advan- s they have derived heretofore from guardianship. You are entitled to the mendation of the civilized and chris- nationalities of the world for share of services you have ren- d to the millions of Africans who inhabited this land. They were forced your sires by England and by New land, against their solemn and repeated sts. They were then benighted hea- s. They did not know the proper use of ing, nor the correct methods of prepa- and eating their food; nor did they like e in hot climates, know the necessity for ree use of water. They were, in numer- stances, cannibals, and, until recently, been practicing their old ancestral hab- hile of the marriage duties and obliga- they had scarcely heard. Their minds full of the grossest superstitions; they idol worshippers, and were ruled and in awe by their conjurors, trick men, rtune tellers. Their manners were re- ve; their habits filthy, disgusting, intol- e. Of God and the world's Redeemer knew nothing—they were literally out God and without hope in the d. Physically they were weak, and ally diminutive in stature; being un- d to systematic labor, the essential es for profitable toil were undeveloped. intellects were as dark as the rayless that brooded, and still broods, over native land. As a general truth cared nothing for each other, bound by none of the common f civilized men; were by nature, on and habits idle, thriftless and rident. They knew nothing of a com- rrow, and cared less. They spoke in- rable dialects, or jabbered in the unin- ble gibberish of the hundred tribes, chis had rescued them from their ies of sacrifice and death, to sell to the h or American traders for glass beads, rps, bogus jewelry, and New England

w look upon these people, whom pa- al slavery has so educated, so eleva- n christianized in your lands, with ment and gratitude to God, and con- ate you upon having performed for the greatest work of benevolence, ed- al development, moral improvement, ligious culture, ever achieved on so scale since men needed civilization. boasted missionary enterprises con- by the united powers of christendom hundred years past, pale and sink comparison with the vast and un- ed blessings your labor has accom- for them.

te the ill-advised and passionate en- s of legislative bodies, stung almost y the fanatical attempts of abolition- icite them to rebellion, insurrection, d murder, thousands of them every- arned to read and write. And but e insane interferences with your do- affairs, they might long ago have had les of schools established among d probably newspapers adapted to acities, circulated on nearly all the ons. Slow to learn and dull of com- on generally, they were nevertheless adually in the scale of improvement s their natures were capable of ad-

anity had won her converts among hundreds of thousands; and their e of the Bible, the catechism, and ations of religion, however imper- ld shame the millions of Anglo-Sax- struggle with vice and ignorance e very shadow of monumental and world-renowned halls, where se outlay of millions of dollars an- n schemes of foreign relief, sadly the mock benevolence which has no charity for the "Greeks at the

rican slaves in the hands of masters le greater improvement physiologi- ntally and morally, and been raised ove the level where the two races hundred years ago, than has the n.

echanical improvement is the most t form of the white man's progress. gas, rides on steam cars, and steams e waters of the world in sailless ile he belts the mountains, and e oceans with lines of electric com- n. He fights naval battles with monsters, and land battles with aders, needle guns and multiform

er all, we enjoy life no more, nor as our ancestors did two hundred years gically I doubt if we have gained tellectually but little; and if we proved in religion, it is only in the numbers of converts, not the depth or saline qualities of our piety.

The present race, just emancipated from slavery, possess a degree of physical development demonstrative upon scientific principles most indisputable, of the excellent care, discipline, preservation of health, abundant food, suitable clothing, and general protection you have bestowed on it, which defies all criticism, disarms all uncharitableness, and lays the African under the most enduring obligations of gratitude to his benefactors.

The proud barb of the Arab Sheik has not advanced in good qualities one jot or tittle in many centuries. But when the merest scrubs have been in two centuries so improved that an American *Republican* is ready to deny the existing difference between the two, it is a satire upon common sense to ignore the superior discipline and high moral management which have produced such almost miraculous results.

The same is true of the intellectual and moral powers and receptivity of the African. From the Rio Grande to the waters of the Susquehannah, the African speaks the English tongue with greater accuracy, ease and perspicuity than does any entire peasant class their vernacular language, in any one of the Caucasian nations beyond the seas. And yet men, American citizens, who know that England is not on the American continent, and have learned that it is offensive to God to "bear false witness against our neighbor," and even men professing godliness, are found who are sufficiently unreflecting and blinded by prejudice to publish to the world, in full view of all the compensative indemnity thus bestowed upon the race, that we robbed the African of his wages, oppressed him in his labor, and so wronged him, as to justify the world in taking up arms to secure his emancipation.

But the past is irrevocable. African slavery can never exist again on this continent. The South would not allow it. The hoops have been violently wrenched from the barrel by bayonets. When its history is written in the year A. D. 1890, the wisdom and the benevolence of the unhooping can be better judged of than at present. We now must consider what is due to ourselves in the altered condition of our domestic affairs. And viewing their past and their future, what is due to the colored people among us.

In regard to ourselves, we must accept, as at the hands of Providence, the new condition of things with calmness and a resolute purpose to re-create and re-organize labor, industry and prosperity. Foreign labor we must have. The negro is still the natural tiller of the soil; so we must take him as the war left him, and as we find him. He is now the architect of his own fortune. For his labor he will be paid fixed wages. He will come in contact with the worst class of white men, who will take every advantage of his ignorance, credulousness and prejudice, to defraud and mislead him. Nothing but cultivation in the line of things where his greatest necessities will meet these opposing elements, can in any good degree insure his enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. All good persons, all brave and magnanimous men will from habit, former long standing and friendly relations, and because it is proper, just, and right in itself, endeavor to promote the enlightenment, improve the character, and cultivate the friendship of the colored man, and will contribute all the aid and influence in his power to protect him, alike against the rapacity of the Southern cormorant and the ferocity of the Northern wolf. The weighty words of Wade Hampton have just met my eye, and they are so much to the point, I ask your attention to them. Of the colored people he says:

"As a slave, he was faithful to us; as a freeman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, justly, kindly, and my word for it he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country, and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, aid him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties."

Your long standing custom of providing churches, pastors and christian instruction for them, will prompt you still to look well and diligently after their religious interests. To this you are bound by indissoluble bonds. Those too old for attendance upon schools, will receive at the church whatever of good you have to bestow, and as you would not lose the glorious reward of your past toil, and that of your godly ancestors, you will never alter your former kind deportment towards them in connection with their religious obligations. But the young may be placed in schools and educated. And it is alike sound policy and a christian duty to assist them in obtaining such education as they are capable of receiving and employing in the sphere of life assigned them by the Divine all governing Power.

It is an undeniable truth that the best slaves were the educated. The most useful were the well informed. A servant who could read, write and cypher, with good manners and morals, was at a high premium above the man of mere bones, and thews, and brawn. The same facts still hold good.

Now, I am aware that there are some fastidious people among us who look with aversion upon African schools and their teachers, because of the relation they stand in to the "Lost Cause," as well as on account of the fact that the poor white man is taxed without representation to pay, in part, for those schools; while the same poor white man's little ones have neither school, nor teacher, nor bureau, to take care of them. The aversion is natural. The wrong is patent and cries to Heaven. And because God reigns and will right all our just grievances or compensate us for their meek and patient endurance, we ought to waive these passionate sentiments, and address ourselves to the wise discharge of obvious duties, leaving the eventualities of the performance to the Great Ruler of the world. One thing is certain, the blacks will be put to school. School houses will be built, and teachers will be sent to instruct the rudiments. The elements of an English education, at least, will be offered to them.

The North swarms with those who will gladly accept the position of teachers among them, and they will bring with them, if employed, (with some worthy exceptions) the most embittered feelings of hate and aversion for every thing of their own color. And to avenge themselves upon the hard decree of heaven, which did not make them black, will incite in the heart of the freedman's child, if possible, the profoundest loathing for you. Such conduct has hitherto made local breeches between the two races, and will widen them every week, and every year, to the bitter end

Our own Commonwealth abounds with men and women who need employment; they understand the colored man's nature and capacities; they can render both races a lasting service; and they ought to be invited to take charge of the schools, or go at once, with true purpose of usefulness, and organize schools for themselves.

When the freedmen are able to do it, they will pay for the tuition of their children. Gen. Wood's order, above referred to, proposes and offers assistance in payment of rents, and besides, funds are now offered in Europe and America by those who are ready and willing to bestow them to facilitate the undertaking and to accomplish the work. For one, and I am not in a lean minority, I am willing to receive such aid, and promote the objects aimed at with hearty good will.

I regard the present field of colored school toil as I did a battle field, where I met the benevolent Union man with wine and water for the wounded soldier, irrespective of the color of his uniform; no one caring to ask whether the sufferer belonged to Jericho on the North, or Jerusalem in the South. Sorrow inspires catholicity of sympathy. So the necessities of the freedman appeal to humanity and the catholic sympathy of exalted manhood.

The present condition of the colored people is not in any degree a matter of their own procuring. They were faithful to the "Lost Cause." Exceptions are mere bagatelles. The whites were not more true. As an entirety their conduct during the past five years especially, deserves the highest consideration, and demonstrates the solid improvement they have made in the great elements of true civilization, in the fostering institution of the past. At present we are bankrupt in money. If the rich abroad will bestow funds to assist the colored child to go to school, most assuredly we ought to be ready to co-operate with them in seeing them honestly and faithfully appropriated. When fortune smiled on us in other years, we shared our comforts with the slaves. They are with us still, and will be, for weal or woe, for ages to come. I think we ought for many reasons to make it our business to care for, protect, add, as far as practicable, encourage education among them.

In addition to these considerations, it will be found that schools will attract labor, and help to make the laborer happy and contented. Every planter will at once appreciate these suggestions I know of instances now, where young women of the highest type of refinement and culture, bestow a portion of their time daily in teaching the children of the field-hands. This is no new thing. It is an old custom. But prejudice has not destroyed it, and the colored parents will cling to the plantations, and sympathize with the employers, who thus manifest a regard for their offspring.

So, if even the most selfish reasons alone may impel some to the discharge of their duties, multitudes on the other hand will steadily pursue a path alike approved of by their own judgment as proper, becoming, and well pleasing to God.

Now, need any right minded person pause a moment to consult the theory of the dignity of this work? In the condescending mission of the Son of God, he embraced every child of this benighted race. Apostles were their instructors. The nobly good have ever been their friends. Innumerable examples are everywhere found in the South of true sympathy with, and labor for their improvement, among whom are many of the most eminent dignitaries of the church, statesmen of most exalted worth, and women of imperishable fame. I have known the confederate soldier whose back was never seen by his battle-foe on many bloody fields, with true manliness accept the post of teacher of a juvenile African school. And why not? Why should any person seeking employment hesitate, if justly compensated, to perform the work? Are not the first class merchants always gratified to wait on them at their counters, and bankers to receive their deposites? The most skillful physicians do not hesitate to administer to them in their sickness. The legal profession accept their fees and manage their business, and the clergy of all churches minister to their spiritual necessities. I again repeat it: the work will be done if we do it well; if not, let us forever hold our censures in silence, and allow those who will, to toil untrammelled. While I deplore the coming South of an indiscriminate mass of foreign teachers, it may not be amiss to remind some, whose prejudices are still in the ascendant, that many hundreds of the best teachers in the South, for fifty years past, were of Northern birth and education—and none were truer, in the late crisis, to the interests of the South. True, some who have been South engaged in colored schools recently, have greatly damaged themselves and the cause; yet it would be well to remember the truth, hidden in the adage that "one swallow cannot make a summer." "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The past is your best guarantee for the future attention to the welfare of the young African the motives of religion will require you to bestow. Hundreds of thousands of them have been taught in the Sabbath Schools, and hereafter that form of instruction, as well as the inculcation of religious principles in the hearts of the young in day schools, and elsewhere, will still remain a christian obligation.

We have expended unknown treasures in gold, as well as the incalculable toils of many weary years in bringing the people up from the gloom and guilt of the Fetich forest idolatry, serpent worship, and the Obeah superstition of their native lands, to their present elementary attainments in the religion of Christ, and the adoration of the true God. There is now great danger of their relapsing into those heathenish barbarisms.

But if christian people will address themselves to the task of teaching the children, the evil may be arrested.

In the southwest is said to be found a stratum of soft, and seemingly worthless substance, which may be quarried with a knife, and carved and shaped to forms of grace and beauty with its slender blade, but after exposure to the sun and air it becomes as firm as marble, and mocks the edge of the instrument to which it owes its shape and attractiveness.

So the hearts of this sad and peculiar race, taken while yet unpetrified by vice and sin, and formed upon a model of elevated character, may become the firm, well established christian disciples of riper years.

Thus has it ever been found by our godly fathers who died in the good work of their christianization, and left behind them the clear proofs that, as Christ died for them, so are they capable of honoring him with their affections and their faith. This work demands the utmost patience and forbearance. But it has its great rewards. As time advances and the freedmen have an opportunity to manifest their gratitude, and their usefulness to society as cheerful laborers, new impulse will be given to the work, and aid will not be wanting for its performance. The whole experiment may prove a failure. The race may be extinguished. But let it never be thought for a moment that we caused it to fail, or pushed the negro, in angry haste, out of the land of his birth

The means at command by General Wood, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, etc., enable him to offer the payment of a portion of the rent of school rooms, as set forth in the order above referred to, which will be of great importance in many cases, and, in addition, the transportation of teachers will be paid from their homes to the place of teaching. Agencies for the supply of teachers, where they might record their names, could easily be established in our chief cities to facilitate the enterprise. Applications for teachers now lay on my desk, from old and worthy citizens of our State, which I am unably to supply.

The suggestions of the gentleman referred to above are so appropriate, that I quote them here. He says:

"It is not only right that the laborers should bear the expense of educating their children, but to do so would exercise an elevating and improving influence on them. Planters could make the necessary arrangements therefor, such as employing teachers, providing school houses, etc.; and, by an agreement with their laborers, deduct the expense from their wages, whatever the form of contract used. It is respectfully suggested that where the number of children on a plantation warrants the employment of a teacher, a plantation school be established; and when the number of children on a single plantation is not sufficient to justify this arrangement, several neighboring planters unite to establish and maintain a school for the instruction of their colored laborers."

I beg leave further to suggest that the highest interests of all concerned will justify, nay require, that all "school commissioners," "boards of trustees," and "managers of public schools" should take charge of the colored schools, superintend their management, and see to it that the money paid into the school fund from taxes paid by the freedmen, and such other funds as the friends abroad may contribute, are faithfully appropriated for the tuition of their children.

Such boards of supervision constitute the proper agents to receive and appropriate the funds the United States Government may, from time to time, set apart for the support of colored schools.

The instincts of the colored people cannot long be hoodwinked, and perverted, and if their old and true friends stand by them with kindness, words of prudent counsel, and give them proper support in all their own laudable efforts at self-improvement, old friendly relations will be kept alive, and mutual good will flow out in good offices, and general usefulness be the result. Let us do all our duty; and though impoverished, let us still do and hope. Our beginnings may be feeble, and our success small, but in due season we shall reap if we faint not.

With great respect,
Your ob't servant,
C. K. MARSHALL.

VICKSBURG, Nov. 26, 1866.

JACKSON.

Groceries and Provisions.

THE Undersigned have now in store, and are daily receiving GROCERIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES, which they will dispose of at the Lowest Market Rates.

We will make Liberal Advances on all Cotton consigned to New Orleans through us.

R. B. BATTE & CO.,
oc2-d3m State Street, Jackson.

JACKSON STOVE DEPOT.
(At Col. R. A. Smith's late Stand.)
WISHART & STRAUSS,
Manufacturer of
Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

ROOFING and guttering done at shortest notice, on the most approved stye, and on reasonable terms.

Always on hand—TIN WARE, JAPAN WARE, Household Family Goods, at wholesale and retail, which we propose to sell at New Orleans and St. Louis prices.

Our arrangements with first-class Southern and Western houses, are now complete. We can furnish any thing in our line as low as any other establishment in our trade.

We keep constantly a full supply of TINNER'S MATERIAL, which we offer to the trade at regular wholesale prices.

Our STOVES are of the best pattern, and made expressly for the Southern market; and our whole stock has been carefully selected and laid in since the decline in prices, and we are determined to give our customers the benefit thereof.

We are also fully prepared to manufacture Smoke-stacks, Escape Steam Pipes, and all and any work in our line, connected with Steam Mills.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to. je10d1y.

JACKSON FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP.

THE Proprietor of this old and well-known establishment, is again at his post, ready and willing to furnish everybody with castings or machinery, for greenbacks. He is prepared to do as good work as can be done any where, and at as low rates. Feeling very thankful for all past favors, I hope my old friends will remember me in future.

In order to increase the business, and carry it on more successfully, I offer one-half interest to any one having capital, and wishing to engage in the business. It is almost useless for me to say that it is the best paying investment that can possibly be made in this country. Any one wishing to invest, will please call on me at the works, or Gen. Joe Bell, at his office.

J. O. STEVENS.
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 11, 1866. dtf.

Machine Factory, Jackson, Miss.

W. W. HARDY has now in operation new and Splendid Machinery—Most Complete ever put up in this City.

SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS,

And all other work manufactured at the shortest notice with neatness and dispatch.

Dressing, Tongued and Grooved Flooring, Ceiling, Weatherboarding, Shelving, &c.

Burwell's Metal Casket, Black Walnut and all other kinds of wood coffins.

He is now prepared to do any description of work in the shortest time and on the most reasonable terms. 5-1y

Dickson House,
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

THIS well known House having been thoroughly repaired, and its capacity very greatly enlarged, the manager is now enabled to furnish superior accommodations to the travelling community, and to families and permanent boarders the most delightful rooms in the city. Every attention will be paid to guests, and the table will be excelled by none.

AN OMNIBUS,

belonging to the house, will convey guests FREE OF CHARGE, to and from the Railroad Depots upon the arrival and departure of the trains. oct 19 dtf

N. Kaderli. S. Weyer.
KADERLI & WEYER,
Cheapside, Jackson, Mississippi.

ARE now opening a large and the most desirable stock of

Boots and Shoes

ever brought to this market, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. The Boot-and-Shoe wearing public are invited to call if they wish a good fit and a good article at low prices. All kinds of

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND
GENTLEMEN

will be received every week from the best manufacturers. They are also prepared to

Manufacture Boots and Shoes to Order

and will guarantee satisfaction in all our work. KADERLI & WEYER.
Nov16, 1866-d1m.

STOVES

E. MURRELL,
Manufacturer of
TIN, SHEET IRON & COPPER WARE
And Dealer in
STOVES AND CASTINGS
Of every Description.

Guttering, Piping and Roofing, done at short notice.
Constantly on hand a supply of Hardware and Wooden ware Feb 21dtf

MORTGAGE BLANKS, printed and for sale at this office.

JACKSON.

G. D. SIDWAY,

MANUFACAURER OF SADDLES, HARNESS AND PLANTATION GEAR, AND DEALER IN LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS.

Texas Saddles, of most approved patterns; English, Shafter, Pad Saddles, and Misses Saddles; Horse Boats, Bitting, Harness Covers, Steel, Port, Snaffle and Chifney Bits, and every description of Horse Furniture. Harness, Sole, Patent and Enamelled Leather, Kip, French and Domestic Calf Skin, Roans and Linings; Carriage, Buggy and Trotting Harness; Chains, Hames and Collars. sep8dly

ASH & LEMLY,
Druggists and Apothecaries,
Main street, opposite the Capitol, Jackson.
Drugs and Medicines Warranted Pure

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours of the day and night. jan-tf

E. V. SEUTTER,
STATE STEET, Opposite "Cheapside,"
Jackson, Miss,
Dealer in

AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Particular attention paid to repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. oct 17, d 3m

FOR GOOD PICTURES
AND
FINE ALBUMS
Go to the
Washington Photograph Gallery
In this City.
aug1-tf W. Q. LOWD, Proprietor

ANGELLO'S
Billiard Saloon and Bar-Room!
Next door south of the First National Bank,
JACKSON, MISS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having fitted up, at heavy expense, a first-class

BAR ROOM AND BILLIARD SALOON,

respectfully invites his old friends and the public generally to give him a call.

The Bar Room will always be furnished with the very best liquors, both foreign and domestic, and will be served by accomplished "gentlemen of the bar" in any style desired.

CHOICE WINES AND BRANDIES,
LEMONS AND ICE,

will be furnished at all times for medicinal purposes.

THE BILLIARD SALOON

Is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the South, the room being eighty by fifty-three feet, and fourteen high, well ventilated, and in every respect arranged for the convenience and comfort of patrons, who will find five of the

CELEBRATED DECKER TABLES,

upon which to exercise their skill in "the delightful game of billiards."
my2-tf A. MIAZZA.

S. DONNEL,
RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND General Commission Merchant, and Dealer in GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
Marble Yard Building, State st., Jackson, Miss.
Cotton Stored, Weighed and Shipped.
Ample Facilities for storing all kinds of freight.
All kinds of Goods solicited on Consignmen my5-1y

BUCK, BALEY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DRUGGISTS, corner State and Pear streets, JACKSON, MISS.
Have a general assortment of all articles in their line, which they will sell cheap for cash. apl1dtf

JOHN MARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Confectioner,
State street, (Cheapside,) - - - Jackson, Miss
KEEPS constantly on hand, and will promptly fill all orders for CANDIES, CAKES TOYS, FRUITS, and everything usually kept in a firstclass Confectionery feb8-1y

SHAW & DOHERTY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
State Street, Jackson, Mississippi.

WOULD inform their old friends and the public that they have just opened the best selected stock of goods ever brought to this market, consisting of Black and Fancy French Cloths, Black Doeskin, French and English Fancy Cassimeres of every shade; Melton Cloths of superior quality and finish, White and Black, Fringed and Fancy Silk and Velvet Vesting. All of which we are prepared to make up to order, in the best and latest style.
Terms Cash. je20d6m.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

J. H. BOYD & CO. have now opened an Auction and Commission House in the City of Jackson, in the house lately occupied by J. W. Robinson, on Pearl street.

They solicit consignments of goods, wares and merchandise of all kinds, and promise to dispose of all consignments, either at auction or private sale, on the best terms possible.

REFERENCES:—All of the local merchants of this city, and all other acquaintances here and elsewhere.
oct 19 dtf J. H. BOYD & CO.

WILLIAM YERGER, JR.,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, Jackson, Miss., will practice in the various Courts in the counties of Hinds, Rankin, Madison, Issaquena, Washington, Bolivar, and in the United States District at Jackson.

All business entrusted to him, will receive prompt attention.

Special attention given to the collection of claims septl2dtf.

DR. J. L. CARTER,

TENDERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Jackson and vicinity.
Residence opposite Campbellite Church, House formerly occupied by Mrs. Guion.
Office at M. S. Craft & Co.'s drug store.
Fed. 21dtf

KNAPP & HUFFMAN,

DENTAL SURGEONS, JACKSON, MISS. DR. KNAPP having associated DR. JOHN W. HUFFMAN with him in the practice of Dentistry, would recommend him to his friends and patrons, as a gentleman of skill and experience in his profession, and every way worthy of patronage. Dr. H. will occupy my office during my absence, and attend to those in the country who may desire his services.
Jackson June 20, 1866. dtf.

CARPENTERING.

H. M. TAYLOR, Carpenter and Builder informs his friends, and the public, that his new shop, on President street, adjoining Massie's new livery stable, is now in successful operation. He is prepared to do all kind of Jobbing and House Building. feb24-1y

NEW ORLEANS.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."

MARTHA WASHINGTON
HAIR RESTORER
Is a perfect success—The best in Market.
A *HAIR DRESSER AND HAIR RESTORER*
—BOTH—
COMBINED IN ONE.

10,000 Living Witnesses are testifying to their Neighbors, from day to day, of its Wonderful Effects.

1. It is not a dye.
2. It will not color the skin.
3. It will restore the Hair from a grey to a Beautiful Black, Brown, or Auburn, or Whatever might have been its original color, and cause it to assume its former color.
4. It will cure all Humors and Diseases of the Scalp; keep the head cool and nice; remove the Dandruff and Scurf from the Head; keep the Hair moist and silk-like in appearance as

IN YOUTHFUL DAYS.

5. It will promote a Healthy Growth; prevent it from falling off, and

Cause it to Grow on Bald Heads.

Where there is Life and Vitality at the Roots. But, where these are gone there is

No Hope of Success.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON HAIR RESTORER is as much ahead of anything of the kind, now in the market, as the sun outshines the moon

In Brightness and Glory,

THE BEST TESTIMONY THAT CAN BE given will be found inside of each bottle.

Warranted to do
All we Claim for it
—OR—
The Money Refunded,
After using two Bottles.

Try It,
AND BE CONVINCED.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

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We welcome to our columns again our old friend Dr Humphreys and his specific Homœopathic Remedies. We have known the Doctor for many years, and know him as a conscientious Christian gentleman, and an accomplished physician. We have used his specific ourselves and they are used extensively among our friends, and are free to say that they are all that they claim to be—invaluable Family Medicines. All who have the pleasure of Dr H.'s acquaintance know that he would offer nothing to the public unless it was fully up to the standard of recommendation.