THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & JONES.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND STATE.

JACKSON, MISS.

Sunday, : : : : : : : : : June 7, 1867

Bankruptcy.—Having received from Washington the stereotype plates of the Rules and Forms in Bankruptcy, as promulgated by the Supreme Court, we shall commence printing the same on Monday next, and can fill orders by the middle of the week. The price of the pamphlet will be $1,25 by mail, postpaid. The separate blanks will vary in price, but will be as cheap as we can afford them.

PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY.—The Rules, Orders and Forms, can be had on application at this office. The pamphlet is 132 pages in extent, or 48 pages more than any other edition. Being printed from the stereotype plates received from the Government Printing office at Washington, it is therefore *official and correct*. For the convenience of parties ordering this work from a distance, we have concluded to reduce the price to one dollar per copy.

The blanks for Petition of Debtor we can furnish by 10th inst.; and by the 15th all the other blanks used in the several stages in Bankruptcy. tf

FROM COVINGTON COUNTY.—The following extract is from a private letter to this office, dated July 2nd.

"Six weeks ago I thought the prospects of a Convention candidate were gloomy, from the fact that nearly every man I met was opposed to such a policy. Since that time there has been a considerable change in public sentiment, and I am confident the county will go for a Convention."

In our columns to-day, will be found an announcement of the death of one of the most honored and respected citizens of Mississippi, Hon. JAMES E. MATTHEWS, formerly member of the Legislature, Auditor of Public Accounts, &c. He died at the age of sixty-eight, leaving a name around which clusters the memory of virtue, talents, holiness, and a life well spent in the service of his people. In the contemplation of such a life, and its termination, the expressive language of inspiration is reverentially recalled: "May I die the death of the righteous, and may my last end be like his."

JASPER COUNTY.—Mr F. E. Adams, who has had opportunity by means of his position on the Board of Registration and his extensive acquaintance, to inform himself of the state of public sentiment in Jasper county, writes to the Meridian Gazette as follows:

The vote of Jasper, as well as I am informed, will be for a Convention.—A doubt is expressed by some in respect to the white vote going in favor of a Convention, but I believe there is no ground for such a doubt. I have made some inquiry into this matter as the duties of my office would permit.

It will be seen by the following official reply to Gen. Sickles' request to be relieved, and for a Court of Inquiry to inquire into his conduct, that notwithstanding his imputed assumptions of authority under the Reconstruction Acts, the President prefers to retain him in office:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21, '67.

Major General Sickles, Charleston:

Your telegram asking to be relieved from the command of the Second Military District and demanding a Court of Inquiry, was submitted by the Secretary of War yesterday to the President of the United States, who directs you to retain your command, and he declines to order the Court of Inquiry demanded by you.

By order of the President of the United States.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND.

Registration Returns.

RANKIN COUNTY.—Three additional precincts in Rankin county give the following result. Whites, 154, blacks, 122.

WAYNE COUNTY.—A correspondent of the Enterprise Star, says: At four precincts, Registration stands; whites, 206, colored, 339.

JASPER COUNTY.—Mr. Francis E. Adams register, writes: Four precincts, whites, 239, blacks, 268.

COPIAH COUNTY.—The Hazlehurst Weekly News gives eleven precincts; whites, 605, blacks, 659.

COVINGTON COUNTY.—Three precincts, whites, 87, blacks, 100.

TISHOMINGO COUNTY.—Seven precincts had been registered with this result: whites, 1245, blacks, 264.

OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.—Seven precincts, according to the New Era, sum up as follows: whites 310, blacks, 334.

Our disfranchised citizens look to those still permitted to vote for relief. They expect them to go forward, every man, and become qualified to vote when the proper time comes. The best interests of the country, and the interests of the leaders of the war who are proscribed on account of the influence they wielded in behalf of the Southern cause, appeal to us for assistance. This can only be given by putting yourself in a condition to say who shall be elected, and what character of a Constitution we are to have in the future.—Meridian Gazette.

YAZOO COUNTY.—Nine precincts. Whites 466, blacks 914.

YALOBUSHA COUNTY.—Twelve hundred voters registered. Blacks about 250 majority.

A correspondent of the Hinds County Gazette writes earnestly that he would greatly prefer remaining under the military government of Gen. Ord than to hold a Convention and adjust our State Constitution to the requirements of the Military Bill. There would be some reason in this position, if it were not established by the Military laws that negro suffrage (which seems to be the objectionable feature of the Reconstruction Plan) shall continue so long as the Provisional governments last; and not only negro suffrage, but the right of the negro to sit on juries and hold office if the Commanding General should choose to enforce it.

But be this as it may, our able cotemporary of the Gazette shows very clearly that military rule, be it good or bad, is a mere temporary arrangement which will pass away during the approaching regular session of Congress when another plan will be enforced by the Government if the one now pending is not accepted. There is no escaping the facts which are stated so pointedly by the Gazette as follows:

We quite concur with our correspondent as to the advantages of a military government; and we are free to say, that to-day we would infinitely prefer a permanent and strong military, (if in intelligent, honest and christian hands,) to any other sort of a government with which we are acquainted. We should certainly prefer a military despotism, (if at all respectable,) to the nondescript government now drawled out by the United States Congress, controlled as its action is by thieves and robbers and wild fanatics; a government which is a disgrace to civilization. A government whose whole object and aim it is to degrade and bankrupt 8,000,000 of its white people—which delights only in oppression—which plunders all classes to enrich the New England Bankers and Manufacturers—which disfranchises tens of thousands of its intelligent and substantial citizens, while it arms with the ballot millions of ignorant negroes just emancipated from slavery, and all the rest of the world—is the worst government that we know of or ever read of—it is a broad burlesque upon the reputed civilization of the nineteenth century. We are glad that we have no part or lot in such a government. We are no voter under it, nor do we crave that honor. But, the very excellent military government under which Mississippi now exists, cannot last much longer—will expire as provided for in the reconstruction acts, at no distant period. Its days, then, are numbered. What then? Our correspondent leaves the impression, certainly, that we might retain Gen. Ord and his government. Congress, however, does not allow that. The whites and the negroes of Mississippi must construct a new State government. If the whites vote "no convention," and refuse thus to affiliate, then a new government will be erected by the negroes alone, (backed by all the powers of congress and a federal army,) though not more than ten in the State may be found willing to participate in the movement. The inquirer must remember, that in all this reconstruction business, reconstruction is not left optional with the white people of the South. Should every white voter in the State vote "no convention," in September, the only effect would be in a brief postponement, and the delegation of all political power in the hands of the negroes, and a confiscation law, in December. By reconstructing now, we can do so on the mixed basis. If we refuse thus to reconstruct, the consequences as we have stated them are as sure to follow as night follows day, or that there is malice and hatred in the Northern heart.

We do not propose, in these remarks, to reply to our correspondent. Not at all. We offer them merely to assist our readers in making up their judgment how to vote, that they may secure the greatest good, when the day of election arrives.

That if the proposed Convention is voted down, it will merely postpone the holding of such a body. Congress will meet in December. In two weeks thereafter another Reconstruction Bill will be passed authorizing the "Loyalists" exclusively, that is to say the negroes and the adventurers, to vote. Senator Sherman and the other moderate Republicans who co-operated with him in substituting the scheme now before the South for the Stevens-Sumner programme, deliberately declared that if the excluded States reject it they "shall be organized if but ten negro voters can be found to base organization upon."

From the Ripley Advertiser.

Reconstruction.

No sane or intelligent man can for a moment doubt that the question of negro suffrage has ceased to be an open one. In the election of the Fortieth Congress that question was submitted to the northern people, who alone control the politics of the new nation created by the war, and was by an overwhelming majority, determined in favor of the negro. It was imposed upon us as a punishment for rejecting with scorn the Constitutional Amendment, and Congress will enforce the verdict. Neither is the question of reconstruction an open one. The time has come when the Republican party must reconstruct the Southern States in some form. It is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the country, and the only question is what proportion of the so-called rebel element shall be allowed to participate.

The Radicals and the Southern loyalists say all must be disfranchised who in any way aided the "rebellion" as they call it. While the Republicans say that it is only necessary to disfranchise those mentioned in the Beconstruction acts. Those who vote to reject the plan proposed by those acts, vote directly for the plan proposed by the Radicals and are indeed aiding Sumner and Stevens to impose more cruel restrictions. Men may mince the matter as they please, but "to this complexion must it come at last." In Tennessee, Etheridge and Brownlow alike advocate negro suffrage, and the only question is as to whether the white suffrage shall be extended or not; and in Mississippi the same issue is virtually presented, if indeed Congress when it meets next Monday does not settle it for us with another and more restrictive Supplemental act.

HOW TO ESCAPE DISFRANCHISEMENT. If you want to escape the fate of Tennessee, vote for a Convention. Because, if the State of Mississippi fails to reorganize under the military bill, Congress, next December, will pass another bill which will disfranchise nineteen-twentieths of the whites in the State, and organize with the negro vote and what few whites can swallow a regular iron-clad oath.—Kosciusko Chronicle.

The Clinton Schools.

Editor Clarion:—It may be that some of the readers of your paper better appreciate it if filled with news items, essays on political economy, reports of the money and cotton market, the price of breadstuffs and the prospects of crops, but as some of the thousands who read your interesting paper are parents and guardians, with wards and daughters to educate as well as newsmongers and politicians, money dealers and cotton speculators, it seems but natural that they should likewise be deeply interested in the educational prosperity of our country.

Therefore, sir, I beg leave to trespass on your generosity and the patience of your readers, with a short account of the schools in Clinton, in Hind's county.

The Central Female College, under the supervision of the Baptist denomination passed triumphantly through the terrible ordeal of the late war without the loss of a single day; and such was the superior management of the worthy President, the Rev. W. Hillman, that when the country was devastated and the Confederate currency so depreciated that supplies could no longer be purchased with it, his boarders found always an abundance on his table, and the College became a place of safety, a sanctum sanctorum, where the invading enemy dared not intrude.

The examination of the pupils of this college has just closed, and while we most heartily congratulate Mr. Hillman and his most worthy faculty upon the satisfactory evidences of their success and their fitness for the high and responsible positions they occupy, we also congratulate our people upon this indisputable proof of the returning prosperity of our country, and heartily thank the young ladies—pupils—for their success, and the earnest which they give us of future usefulness in life.

At the same time the eleventh session of Mt. Hermon Female Institute held its examination and commencement exercises, which, as usual, were most interesting and satisfactory to all who did themselves the honor to be present. The examination was an entire success and was the highest compliment and honor to teachers and pupils.

This Institution is situated just one mile from Clinton, and is truly a beautiful place for a school. Elegant and commodious buildings, in the midst of a forest of oaks, variegated with evergreens and flowers, the indisputable evidences of cultivated taste and refinement, it seems an oasis—the most delightful resort for the patron dieties of education. This Institution is founded upon the individual enterprise of its President, Mr. T. G. Rice, who has surrounded himself with a faculty of teachers unsurpassed in any school, and as his success is the prosperity of the country we bid him God's speed.

In addition to the Central Female College and Mt. Hermon Institute, Clinton has two other institutions of learning, of which our people can proudly boast. The Male College, which has not yet recovered from the effects of the war—(having sent the last man and alas! too many of the boys) to battle for the invaded rights of the South—promises to be soon again in a flourishing condition. Its President, Mr. Urner, has never for a moment, amidst all its backsets and troubles, thought of abandoning it, but with a firm faith in the ability of our people to rise out of our present difficulties and the return of prosperity to our country, he adheres to the conviction that Mississippi College will yet be an institution of learning of which our State will be justly proud.

The Rev. C. Parish has a private school for young men and advanced boys, scarcely equaled in any country. His thorough and profound education, venerable dignity and high moral character eminently qualify him for the educational and moral training of our young men and the rising generation, upon whose shoulders are soon to rest the weight and responsibility of our social and political fabric. What village or town, and I may ask, what city in the State surpasses Clinton? Pre-eminently possessing every hygienic advantage; accessible by means of the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad from all portions of the country; with schools superior—male and female—to any in the State or in the South, we ask a visit from and an investigation of the claims of our schools, by all who have an immediate interest in the education of the children of the country. E.

A Snuff-Lover's Will.

Dame Margaret Thompson's last will and testament was something unique. It set forth that as it was usual to put flowers into the coffins of departed friends, and she had never found any flowers so fragraut and refreshing as the precious powder, her trusty servant Sarah was to take care that her body was covered with the best quality of Scotch snuff. Six men, the greatest snuff takers in the parish, were to carry her to the grave; and the half-dozen old maids selected to act as pall bearers, were to be supplied with boxes of snuff wherewith to refresh themselves on the road.—The officiating clergyman was to be paid four guineas upon condition that he walked in the procession, and "took a certain quantity, not exceeding one pound," of the same. Sarah's legacy depended upon her carrying out the wishes of the testratrix—strewing the threshold of the house on Boyle street with two bushels of snuff, and walking before the corpse for the purpose of distributing "every twenty yards a large handful of Scotch snuff to the mourners and upon the ground."—Lastly, to every legacy bequeathed by Dame Thompson was attached a gift of one pound of the "grand cordial of nature." The sex "added a foil to every obvious grace" down to the days of the Regency; Queen Charlotte herself was a dear lover of a pinch, and kept her bag well filled with best Spanish or violet Strasburg mixed with green tea; and, of course, as long as the first lady in the land set such an example, fashion saw nothing unladylike in femenine snuffing.—Chambers Journal.

The first new wheat of the season was sold on 'Change, at St. Louis, on Wednesday. It came from New Madrid. It was of an inferior quality and sold for $2 50 per bushel.

Rev. Dr. Nathan L. Rice, now of New York, has been elected President of Oakland College, Mississippi.

The Water Valley Manufacturing Company are making brick for a large cotton factory.

SUNDAY READING.

AN OLD FASHIONED SUNDAY.

Sabbath Day in the Country.

From "Homespun; or, Five-and-twenty Years Ago," we take the following admirable picture of a Sunday in the country.

In the summer time, when the sun gets up and looks in at the east windows, not far from 4½ o'clock of a Sunday morning, the good farmer-folk bestir themselves right early. In place of setting the pitcher in the dingy area for the milk-and-waterman, they turn out to fill their own frothy pails as soon, certainly, as sunrise, and send of the dewy-coated cows to pastures again. The children are all brought up to the kitchen sink, and scrubbed and rubbed till they take on a shine like new furniture. Pretty soon old aunts slip out into the garden and snap off a spike or two of lilac blossoms from the bush close by the gate, which they stick into broken-nosed pitchers, about the mantles and hearth. The farmers themselves, in snowy shirt-sleeves, are everywhere about the barns, greasing up their waggon-wheels, tinkering at the harness, and indulging in a general fuss of preparation for the hour of meeting.

Breakfast being done and the children having taken off their long tires, a tedious spell—to them—intervenes till church time. Where the family is a pious and well ordered one, the restless young folks are seated around the room in a silent circle, generally with a Testament in their hands, and there they keep them fast, sitting stiffly, primly and uncomfortably, until *the* hour comes laggingly around. No matter if a golden ringed humblebee does fly in at the open window; or a lady butterfly shakes the yellow dust from the velvet of her gorgeous cloak, just over the window sill; or a bird comes and sings on a low bough hard by, to let the boys feels how unspeakably joyous outdoor liberty must be of a Sunday morning; there must they all sit in a row, with faces as rigid as the copies of Miles Standish's, and the spirits crowded back into the pit of youthful despair, till the old clock in the corner rings out ten, and perhaps a little while after.

After the country wagons begin to stir the dust in the roads, they do not stop to let it settle again. One family party close behind another; a white horse pulling up behind a red one, and a lean beast chasing after a pot-bellied one; a loitering line of sturdy young fellows, honest and lusty, whose necks and hands have been tanning all the week in the hot corn-fields; now two maidenly young women in bonnets to match their years, now a hobbling old man who is not able to keep a horse, turning about all the while to let the wagons pass him; girls crowded on the back seats at the cost of much of the starch in their Sunday attire; these are the sights that give a new face, on that day, to the landscape. You see nothing like it near the cities; you would hardly think that such a picture could be sketched from life anywhere.

Almost every country meeting-house has a plat of green grass before and around it, and, occasionally, a few trees, old elms, or vigorous growing maples. Commonly, too, a sign post, the magnet for knots of men before services open within, whereon they attentively study the probate, town and society's proclamation.

It is painfully clear that nobody feels at his ease in his Sunday clothes; the efforts to appear so only makes the fact more apparent. This one is in a sorry state of doubt about the best place for his hands, and you guess he wishes he could have left them at home. That first one and then the other, as if they were in conspiracy to play him false and let him down. A third betrays a slight personal acquaintance with the hat he wears that day, continually tipping it back and pulling it forward upon his head. Still another goes around offering his hand to everybody, as if he thought there must be some magic in the town's palms. The uneasiest and the unhappiest one of all laughs when he catches anybody else laughing, though he can give no sort of reason why he should. If one of the other sex chances to pass him on her way in, he begins by throwing a glance at her sneakishly, and ends with a square and courageous turn-about, studying the motions of her shoes till they take her up the steps and out of his sight.

PRAYER.—What act that any man can perform is greater than this—to commune with God? We may think it is a great thing to lead armies on to victory, to combine the forces of nature so as to produce important results which have not been known before; to read the massive hieroglyics written in the stone, and draw from earth its story out of the dark abyss of time; a great thing to search beyond this earth into the mysteries of the universe, and make it yield up its stars and planets to our gaze from the infinity of space. And greater still it may seem to be to touch the hearts of multitudes by the living voice; to think and express the thoughts in glowing words upon the printed page, or through the painted canvass, or the sculptured stone. But to do these is not the noblest prerogatives of manhood. Greater than to lead armies to victory; greater than the pursuit of the inventor, than the astronomer, or the geologist; greater even than the works of the sculptor, the poet, the philosopher, or the orator; greater than all these is to pray. These all are communion with dull matter, or with the finite; this communion with the infinite.—Samuel Abbot Smith.

RULES FOR MINISTERS.—Never make an apology in the pulpit, you will lessen yourself by so doing. Don't make long introductions to your sermons; a portico should never be as large as the house. Do not not make a repeater of yourself, by repeating the same thought in your firstly, secondly, thirdly, lastly and in conclusion. Never defend yourself in the pulpit against any evil thing said of you. You are set for the defence of the gospel, and not for your own reputation. Keep your account with God, and not with men, and he will defend you. Don't preach long sermons; they do no good but often do harm. Every moment you detain your hearers after they become weary, you damage them and yourself also. But the length of the sermon is not always measured by the time taken in its delivery. A sermon that has neither height, depth, or bredth, must necessarily be a long one. As long as you can hold the fixed attention of your hearers, it will be safe to go on; but when you can neither gain nor retain such attention, close as soon as possible. Give your hearers as many thoughts in as few words as you possibly can. Never shun to declare all the counsel of God, for you may safely preach a whole gospel everywhere.

Proceedings of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen.

At a regular meeting of the Board held at the City Hall, July 5, 1867.

Present—Hon. D. N. Barrows, Mayor; Aldermen, Thomas Green, J. H. Boyd, A. Virden, James Tapley, M. McLaughlin, John Nelson.

The Board was called to order by the Mayor, and on motion the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

The Mayor laid before the Board a communication from the President of the Jackson Gas-Light Company, which was received and read, and on motion of Alderman Tapley, certain preamble and resolutions were adopted and the whole subject referred to a committee of three.

The Mayor appointed Aldermen Tapley, Nelson and McLaughlin said committee.

Alderman Boyd moved to reconsider the vote on the above proceedings which was lost.

Alderman McLaughlin offered the following ordinance, which was adopted. Mr. Green moved to reconsider the vote on the same, which was lost.

An Ordinance to prevent Hogs from running at large in the streets of Jackson.

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Jackson, That the City Marshal or any police officer for him, is hereby authorized and directed to take up all hogs running at large in any of the streets of the city, and impound the same, and if they are not claimed by their owner or owners within three days thereafter, then they shall be slaughtered and sold by the City Marshal's directions, and the proceeds paid to the City Treasurer for the support of paupers.

Be it further enacted, That this act take effect from and after five days after its publication. M. McLAUGHLIN,

Approved D. N. BARROWS, Mayor.

Attest GEO. A. SMYTHE, City Clerk.

July 6, 1867.

The Collector's report was presented and ordered to be spread on the minutes, and which will be published next week.

The Treasurer was allowed furthet time to make his report, and on motion of Alderman Virden, a committee was appointed to settle with the Treasurer and destroy city warrants up to the first inst.

The Mayor appointed Alderman Virden and the City Clerk on said committee.

Petition of Robert Isler for a license to retail vinous and spirituous liquors was received and referred to the Standing Committee.

Alderman Boyd offered the following resolution which was adopted:

WHEREAS, In consequence of the great depreciation in city warrants and the importance at this time of using every means of economy; therefore,

Resolved, That all the city police be dispensed with from the expiration of their present month, and that all workmen on the streets and graveyard be dismissed from and after the 13th inst., until the first of October next, and until further ordered.

On motion of Alderman Boyd,

Resolved, That hereafter the City Sexton be allowed $10 for burying paupers which is to include all expenses, and to be the same for children as adults.

On motion the Board adjourned.

Approved D. N. BARROWS. Mayor.

Attest GEO. A. SMYTHE, City Clerk.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest From Mexico---Great Mourning in Europe for Maximilian—Congressional, Commercial, etc., etc.

VERA CRUZ, June 21.—The city is about ready to capitulate.

Santa Anna is a prisoner at Campeachy. Important documents were found on his person.

Serious disturbances are reported at Porto Rico. A number of rioters were shot.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 5.—The frigate Susquehana, Admiral Porter in command, sailed yesterday under sealed orders. It is now known that she will proceed to Mexico direct.

LONDON, July 5.—The grand review at Hyde Park has been postponed on account of Maximilian's execution. Great indignation is felt here and on the continent.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Imperial Court is in mourning for Maximilian.

PARIS, July 5.—Napoleon has ordered the Court in mourning for Maximilian.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Judge Wayne died to-day.

A resolution was submitted that legislation be confined to reconstruction, and bills relating to it only be acted on. A long debate ensued, during which it transpired that thirteen Senators in caucus voted in favor of universal suffrage. A resolution restricting legislation was finally past. Ayes 19, nays 9, namely: Buckalew, Drake, Fowler, Howe, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade and Wilson.

It was stated in the course of the debate that Staunton wanted no legislation regarding the Indians, but to receive money to support reconstruction.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House the Speaker presented a memorial from Green M. Adams against the admission of Beck from Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on elections.

Paine moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of introducing a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Sheridan for the able and faithful performance of his duty.

The rules were suspended by a vote of one hundred and ten against eighteen, and the resolution passed.

Additional papers regarding the Kentucky delegation and a protest from the members whose seats were not contested was referred to the committee on elections.

A joint resolution of thanks was voted Sickles, Pope and Schofield.

Schenck offered a resolution of thanks to Petroleum V. Nasby, and attacking Stanberry for maintaining the President's policy.

Pending the question the House adjourned until Monday.

The Cabinet is in session to-day.

In the Senate it was urged that rewards should be offered by the Government for Indian scalps.

In the House the Speaker announced the committee on Reconstruction provided by resolution last Wednesday as follows: Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubburd of N. Y., Beaman, Payne, Pike and Brooks.

NEW ORLEANS July 5.—The Red River Levee in front of Alexandria, La. gave way on the the night of the 28th June, flooding the lower portion of the town; but the break was promptly repaired by the citizens. On that night it again broke. A dispatch says the only chance of the town to escape the overflow is by fall of the river.

The Herald's special from this city, June 26th, states that ex-Gov. Wells was about to issue a proclamation declaring Flanders an usurper, and forbid civil officers to obey his orders, and declaring his acts null and void.

The Tribune's special of the same date says that there are five milions of city notes in circulation, and depreciating rapidly. These dispatches are published in the city papers, as New Orleans news via New York.

The City Treasurer's report, of June 20th, states the amount of city currency in circulation at $3,743,000.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Sales of cotton, 200 bales. Dull. Low middling 23@23½. Receipts 2,150 bales against 2,208. Exports for the week 7854. Fair La. sugar, 13¼c; prime to choice 14½. No molasses in the market. Flour improved; superfine $10 75.—Corn firm; mixed yellow, $1@1 10.—White 20@25c. Oats scarce 82@85. Pork $23 75@24. Firm. Bacon.—Shoulders 10½; mess 11¾@12, clear 15½. Lard dull 12¼@12½; keg 13¼.—Gold 1 39. Sterling 49½@53. York sight ½c. premium.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton declining; sales 1,000 bales at 26. Stocks slightly easier. Gold 38⅞. Bonds 11⅝.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

State Warrants for Sale.

Several thousand dollars in Auditor's State Warrants can be purchased at a discount by early application at this office. Partiee having taxes to pay, would do well to call.

MISSISSIPPI SPRINGS

THIS beautiful summer resort before the war, and very popular place, has undergone extensive repairs and is now open for the reception of Boarders. With the assistance of the well known clerk, JOHN TOWNSEND and wife, ANNE TOWNSEND, housekeeper, I shall try to make all comers comfortable and satisfied.

The well known medical properties of the mineral water here, I need not reiterate.—Thousands suffering of liver complaint affection of the kidneys, fluor albus, and general debility, have been cured by the mere use of them.

On the place is an excellent school for girls and boys, drug store, grocery, dry goods, &c., &c. Conveyances at all hours from Jackson, Clinton, Raymond and all points on the Railroad.

HENRY GOLDMAN, Proprietor.

July 3-d&w1m

THE ORIGINAL HOWE SEWING MACHINES

ESTABLISHED 1848. IMPROVED 1860, '62, '64, '66

THIS long-established and popular Machine has recently been remodeled, enlarged, improved in many respects, and as at present constructed has no superior as a first class instrument for family sewing or general manufacturing, either in cloth or leather, and is now offered to the public on terms more liberal than heretofore.

It has been the inventor's aim to produce a single machine so simple in its mechanism as to come within the comprehension of every one, and at the same time being so delicate in its operation as to perform perfectly on the lightest fabrics; still having strength sufficient for making any or every garment worn by male or female, and that he has succeeded to the fullest extent is amply testified to in the rapidly increasing sales and popularity of the Machine wherever introduced. It uses a short straight and shank needle, with direct perpendicular action—has a large shuttle, holding abundant thread—makes the Elastic Lock-Stitch, alike on both sides—uses a strong tension and draws up a tight seam without breaking threads—has an adjustable head to prevent the missing of stitches—has a needle guard to prevent the breaking of needles—has the four motion drop feed, or the wheel feed, at the option of the purchaser—runs rapid, light and smooth—in fact it possesses every requisite for a first class Machine, and purchasers can be assured of its giving entire satisfaction in every department of application.

Agents wanted throughout the United States, and to whom unusually liberal inducements will be offered. All agents can be supplied direct from this office. Send for Circular and address. A. B. ROWE,

437 Broadway, N. Y.

Sole Proprietor of the Howe Sewing Machine.

July 5, '67w1lmd4t

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27 Broadway, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men, it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

THE STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our Guests.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietor

May 31-d6m

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!
Read this and Profit by It!

"The first approach of the epidemic influence, in places about to become the seat of Cholera, is usually felt in the more or less general prevalence of moderate disorders of the stomach and bowels; there is only a slight derangement of digestion, or a simple diarrhoea, or mild dysentery, which often yields readily to proper treatment, but it is very apt, upon exposure to any exciting cause, if neglected, to be aggravated into Cholera.—"Wood's Practice." Therefore, call AT ONCE and get a bottle of Cholera Mixture and keep it near you.—Delay may be death. To be had at the Drug Store of

jul3 ASH & LEMLY.

J. M. ANDERSON, OF MISS., WITH
BALDWIN, STARR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING,
83 AND 85 DUANE STREET,
First Stores East of Broadway,
CHAS. P. BALDWIN,
CHAS. J. STARR,
WALTER S. STARR,
ANDREW T. ANDERSON,
JAMES A. ANDERSON,
NEW YORK.
july3d3m.

OTIS'
Patent Lightning Rods.
OF IRON, GALVANIZED IRON OR COPPER,
Manufactured and Sold by
THE OTIS LIGHTNING ROD COMPANY,
J. D. WEST & CO., AGENTS,
40 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

AGENTS given exclusive rights in Territory, and can always secure the best jobs, because they have the best Rods.

THE OTIS PATENT INSULATION

Will commend itself to every scientific mind, there being NO metalic connection with the building, nor contact of the Rod with the glass. Thus Electricity will never shatter, nor can the sleets or frosts of winter effect it. It is ornamental and as permanent as the building itself; while the

INSULATED POINTS

On each Insulator are very useful to scatter the bolt and prevent damage.

july3deod2mw3m

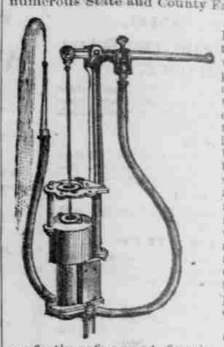
NEW YORK.
WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.

SOLD BY
J. D. WEST & CO.,
40 Courtlandt St., (late 179 Broadway)
NEW YORK.

Double-Acting, Anti-Freezing, Lifting, and Forcing Pump.

The reputation of this Pump is established as the simplest and most powerful in use. It is bought and used by the best Engineers and Mechanics of this city and neighborhood, and gives universal satisfaction. It is recommended as THE BEST, by such Engineers as Captain Ericsson, J. O. Morse & Gillis, H. R. Worthington, R. Hoe & Co., T. R. Stillman, Wm. A. Lighthall, &c., &c., whose reputation extends throughout the world.

These Pumps took the first premium at the United States Agricultural Fair at Richmond, at the National Fair at St. Louis; at the Fairs of the Boston Mechanics' Association; three times at the American Institute Fairs, and at numerous State and County Fairs since.



Our Hydrant Pump is made to discharge upwards, by applying the hand above or beneath, or against but one side of than any other housefeeder, because the water cylinder is surrounded by a reservoir and the upper air chamber is ventilated by a nozzle—and in all cases it is easier to work than any other pump of equal capacity.

Our Well and Cistern Pump is perfectly safe against freezing when placed in a well in the yard, with the vent hole at the elbow on the side of the cylinder left open, and, altogether, is a "perfect little fire engine." We have them of the large size fitted for an extra discharge pipe, which can be attached under the ground to convey water to a distant tank, barn or other place where wanted.

Deck Pumps—Large Size.

This Cut shows a Deck Pump as adapted for Factories, Steamboats, Ships, Mines, Railroads, &c., &c., &c., for HANDS or POWER, of any size required. We refer to the best users of hydraulic machinery in the city to support our statement with regard to the Pump, and will give their names to any one who may wish for them. But read what some of the users think of them.

WHEN APPLIED TO DEEP WELLS they have received the highest commendation. Having no stuffing-box, and a very small piston, they work easier and are less liable to get out of order than all others, and at the same time are more simple to repair.

They are very easy to put in the well, the thing hanging suspended perpendicularly from the platform on top, and the bracing, when put in, answers for a guide for working rods as well as for a ladder to descend on to the platform.

The following are a few of the names of those who have them in deep wells:

Wm. Winslow, Sing Sing, Prest. N. Mechanics Insurance Co., N. Y.
Jay L. Adams, Bloomfield, N. J.
H. Bailey, Yonkers, N. Y.
T. W. Albertson, Mineola, L. I.
M. M. Freeman, Staten Island, N. Y.
N. Halleck, and others, Queens, L. I.

LAGRANGE, TEXAS, Feb. 8.

J. D. WEST & CO.,—GENTS: I have your pump in operation and am highly pleased with it. I have no trouble in getting it to work in my well. I can throw the water 40 feet and into my house, affording the necessary facility for putting out fire should occasion require. I have attached my wind-mill to it and it works like a clock. I shall recommend them everywhere. D. G. GREGG.

Solon Robinson to the Farmers' Club, July 1st:

"No Farmer who owns a well or cistern can possibly afford to be without an iron pump. It should be of once a suction and force—a perfect little fire-engine—such as West's Improved Pump.' I speak of this pump because I happen to know it is very simple, durable, powerful and cheap. IT DON'T FREEZE UP, nor get out of order in a year. I know this, and think I am doing the farmers good by speaking of it. My boy ten years old can work it, and a continuous inch and a quarter stream can be made to work in deep wells or shallow ones.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Aug. 23.

Please buy and send me as early as possible, another West's Improved Pump like the one I bought last winter. It proves a good pump, and I have greatly spread its fame. Also send forty feet hose like the one I bought, with connections, and a pipe for the garden. S. K. MALLORY, Ex-Sec'y of the Navy.

From the New York Tribune.

PUMPS.—An inquiry has reached us for reference to a pump which may be used on farms, and can be worked by a small power made to force water from the spring to the house. One engineer also wants a Cistern Pump which will not freeze in the winter nor get out of order in the summer.

Six years ago we placed one of West's pumps, all iron, with iron pipe down to water, in a well in Westchester Co., N. Y., has been in use every day since, without a cent of expense for repairs, and with no fear of having been stopped in its operation, and it has never had any protection. To pull out a little pin plug in autumn, drains the platform which lets the water run out of the spout that leads the water to the spring.

Upon this spout we fasten a garden hose and pipe, and throw water wherever we choose to lead it, and the pump may be driven by a windmill and carry water to the top of the farm. Indeed, one of our acquaintances, Mr. J. L. Adams, butter merchant, Newark, has just such a pump operated by a windmill at Bloomfield, N. J., which raises the water ninety feet, working to his entire satisfaction nearly four years, after having failed with several others. He thinks it the best, most perfect pump in the world.

W. H. Lyons, near Bedford, Westchester Co., raises water with one of West's pumps from a 200 feet elevation. It is driven with a small wheel which he built himself out of an old cart wheel. It is worth to him ten times its cost.

We have no doubt that one of these pumps, with its lower "air chamber," would raise water from a well 30 feet deep, and then force it 300 or 400 feet horizontally.

Now about the cistern. Ours is filled from the kitchen. The pump stands in the door in a cold place, but it has never failed to operate a single day in six years.

We do not know but there may be some forty other patterns and patents which are good as well. We do know, and speak whereof we know only, that the West pump is the best pump a man ever requires, being economical, durable and efficient.

SANCHO PANZA WIND MILL
SELF ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE—
AND IMPROVED MACHINE.
J. D. WEST & CO., COURTLANDT ST.

The most Simple, Strong, Controllable and Cheapest Wind Mill in Use.

WIND POWER is the cheapest of all power if it can be made available. Heretofore good self-regulating mills have been too expensive, and all others nearly worthless.

The SANCHO PANZA MILL is better than the best, and at a price within the reach of all.

Buy it to elevate water for your cattle.
Buy it to raise water for your farm.
Buy it to irrigate or to drain your land.
It will work night and day. It requires no engineer, fuel, or feed.

The SANCHO PANZA MILL is perfectly self-regulating. It can be controlled and stopped from the ground, so as to be immovable under perfect control in the heaviest wind.

It has self-oiling and self-adjusting boxes, and requires but little attention, compared with others.

It is so simple that any ordinary mechanic can erect, or repair it if necessary.

Duplicate pieces can always be obtained of the manufacturers. See Scientific American for April, 1867. july3deod2mw3m