THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & JONES.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND STATE.

JACKSON, MISS.

State Central Reconstruction Club.

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THOMAS PALMER, JAMES R YERGER.

Saturday : : : : : August 24, 1867.

Says the Philadelphia Age:

"It is the intention of the Radical "party to force negro suffrage upon "the people of Pennsylvania, and all "the Northern States by Congressional "action none will doubt, after an ex-"amination of the evidence upon that "subject."

Well, is not that fair? If "negro suffrage" is good for the South, why should not the Radical doctors prescribe the same dose for their own States?

Registration.

Newton county—whites 1,021; blacks 589.

Adams county—whites 713; blacks 3,170.

It is claimed even by the papers opposed to reconstruction, that in Virginia and Georgia the whites will have a majority of registered voters in both those States. In Virginia, in forty-five counties, they already have a clear majority of upwards of eighteen thousand.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives it as his opinion, evidently with much satisfaction, and probably the wish is father to the thought, that the people of Mississippi will decide not to Reconstruct in the pending elections—and adds:

As this opposition by the Southern people to the will of Congress has never failed to produce new schemes of reconstruction from that body, it is presumable that at its next meeting farther and advanced steps will be taken under Thad Stevens and Ben Butler, *and the confiscation so long threatened will be enforced.*

There is thus no hope for the South until united under Grant's banner, the extremists of both sides are consigned to the oblivion whence some years since they emerged to curse the country with their presence.

A party in Alabama claiming to be "conservative," and proposing to hold a State Convention in Montgomery, with no premeditated line of policy on the subject of Reconstruction, appointed at a primary meeting Col. Charles T. Pollard as one of the delegates. Suspecting a cat in the meal tub from the peculiar antecedents of the authors of the movement, and believing that every man who is in favor of Reconstruction, should take his position boldly and squarely, Col. Pollard declines the appointment—saying:

I was not present at the meeting held, on the 10th inst., which gave authority to a Committee to appoint these Delegates, being then out of the State, but as I believe that I differ with those who composed the meeting, as to the proper course for the South to pursue, it would not be doing justice, either to them or to myself, to hold the position. I was in favor, at the time when it was offered, of the acceptance by the State of the Constitutional Amendment, and I am now in favor of the acceptance of the terms offered by Congress; not that I fully approve of them, but because I believe, if we reject them, harder terms will be imposed. For these reasons you will withdraw my name from the list. I am, respectfully,

CHARLES T. POLLARD.

Reported Reply of Grant to Pope.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Gen. Grant, it is understood, will reply to Gen. Pope's letter, wherein complanit is made, that ex-rebel Senator Hill, of Georgia, is making speeches against the reconstruction act, advising his arrest(?) and all others who may be, in the opinion of the district commander, obstructing the working of the reconstruction act. Gen. Grant, some time since, advised the arrest of Gov. Jenkins(?) on precisely similar grounds.

We give them as a rumor without crediting it ourselves. A correct version of the remarkable letter of Gen. Pope, will appear in an early number of this paper.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.—The Queen has signed the English reform bill, and it is now one of the statutes of the realm. This bill increases in a large degree the number of persons who can have a voice at the ballot-box in England, and will consequently make a change at the next election for members of Parliament. That event will therefore be looked forward to with intense interest, and party lines assume new forms and means of courting public favor. Ministers were wise in accepting the bill as it stands at present, and the Reformers gained much by accepting this concession, instead of contending for a still nearer approach to full and entire "manhood suffrage." The passage of this bill makes an epoch in English history.

NEW PROSPECT, WINSTON CO., MISS., August 14th, 1867.

EDITOR CLARION—*Dear Sir:*—Will you be kind enough to answer the following question in the Clarion, for the information of myself and others, who wish to vote right:

How can any man who believes the Military Reconstruction Bills unconstitutional, vote for a Convention without being guilty of perjury? In his amnesty oath and in his registry oath he swears to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; and not only this, but swears to use his endeavors to induce others to do the same.

Believing that the Congress has no right under the Constitution to order such Convention, but that it is a plain and palpable violation of that fundamental law how can any one vote to carry out this measure without being guilty of perjury?

Yours, very respectfully,
THOS. P. MILLER.

ANSWER.

We are very much gratified to have the opportunity to answer the interrogations propounded by our respected correspondent. We are involved in questions of the most important character, and they claim our serious and deliberate consideration. The decision which will be rendered will affect not only ourselves, but the generations which are to come after us. Let us then be sure that we lose no means of weighing the facts and arguments and conclusions on either side, that we may, in the language of our correspondent, "vote right."

The question is asked, "How can any man who believes the Military Reconstruction Bills unconstitutional vote for a Convention without being guilty of perjury?"

We will answer the question with the same frankness in which it has been asked. To our mind, it presents no difficulty whatever; and we believe our conclusions will be satisfactory to our correspondent, and all others who will consider them, as we know he will do, dispassionately.

What questions are we to vote on? Not the acts of Congress declaring illegal the State governments organized by order of the President of the United States, and continuing military rule over them, for they were passed by Congress, without our consent or agency, and we are not responsible for them. They had the power in virtue of conquest, and whether it was justly or unjustly acquired, or generously our ungenerously exercised, it is not for us now to discuss. The fact exists and with it we are dealing. *We are to vote on the question of holding a Convention.* Surely it will not be asserted that to vote to hold a Convention in order to alter the State Constitution, is to commit "perjury." It is a right which has been repeatedly exercised in our State, and we have never before heard that such objection was raised.

But is it claimed that the object of the Convention is *objectionable?* This is a mere matter of opinion. It is within the province of the people to change their rules of suffrage, or to make any addition to their laws not conflicting with the Constitution of the United States, which they may believe the exigencies of their condition in require.

If it be assumed that to vote under the operation of the Congressional laws is to commit "perjury," then it follows that it is as much a crime to vote one way as another—to vote against a Convention as for a Convention. And by the same reasoning, it follows that all who have *registered* have been guilty of that crime, because they have acted under an unconstitutional law. To register is the first proceeding under the act. It is the foundation-stone of the whole fabric. This conclusion is irresistible, but it proves too much for the opposers of reconstruction.

It is a mere question of belief whether the Congressional acts are unconstitutional or not. When similar objections were urged against the measures of reconstruction inaugurated by President Johnson, in 1865, Judge Sharkey, whose fame as a jurist is well established, whatever may be thought of his wisdom as a statesman, declared to the people in a public address, that "whether it be constitutional or not, "is a question which the people have "no right to determine. The determi-"nation of that question rests with the "supreme judicial department of the "government. *Legislative bodies often "pass unconstitutional acts, but they must "be observed as law, until the proper de-"partment declares them void.*" In the absence of such declaration by the "proper department," our duty as laid down by this jurist, is plain. The laws must be "regarded as valid, and observed."

It is a novel idea that persons will refuse to obey, execute or acquiesce in, laws of the government, because they do not believe them to be constitutional. President Johnson himself has presented the ablest argument yet offered to establish the unconstitutionality of these measures, and yet he is executing them with the utmost rigor notwithstanding his oath to support the Constitution of the United States

The people are now paying a tax on cotton which they believe to be unconstitutional, but yet they yield obedience rather than take the consequences of a refusal to do so. Under the former government of the United States, the Missouri Restriction was believed to be unconstitutional by the great body of the Southern people, and yet they acquiesced in it. And so it may be said with reference to the high tariff laws which were passed, not to raise revenue, but to aggrandize favored classes at the expense of the great mass of the people.

This by way of illustration.

It is clear that to vote for a Convention to remodle our State Constitution does not violate any oath we have taken. If it is perjury simply to act under what we may believe to be an unconstitutional law of the Government, then it is committed when we register, and it is committed when we vote on the subject of a Convention at all, whether for or against. We trust that no such absurd stumbling-block will be permitted to stand in the way of any citizen of the State. The real question to be considered is, How shall we act in order to regain at least some measure of the political rights we have lost by the war? Of the alternatives presented by the government of reorganizing under the existing laws, or of deferring it until Congress meets in November, and enforces another plan, which will we choose? And this presents a subject for discussion to which we are not invited by our correspondent. It is for him, and all who like him, desire to "vote right," in the interest of their country to determine after the most serious and deliberate reflection. In this, as in all other matters in the future, as in the past, we are content to abide their decision, and to accept its consequences.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.

Gov. Brown Reviews B. H. Hill's Notes.

NUMBER III.

Mr. Hill in No. 7, in discussing the "laws of peace" between the Northern and Southern States, lays down the claims of both at the commencement of the war. He says, the Southern States insisted, 1st, "That the Federal Constitution was a compact to which the States were parties as separate and independent States, and therefore, were parties with the right by virtue of their separate sovereignty of withdrawal from the compact, when in the judgment of the State withdrawing her interest or safety required withdrawal."

2d. "That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on a principal of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the Southern States, and recognized by the Constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States, and therefore justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw." This is laid down as the whole claim made by the Southern States. He then says in a note: "The reader will observe that I do not claim the doctrines and purposes of the Confederate States as consulting any of the terms of peace. These were all defeated in the *fight* and *abandoned* by the surrender.

We then, Mr. Hill being the judge, "abandoned by the surrender" as one of the "terms of peace' the right of withdrawal on account of the *common Government* being administered by a *sectional party*, "organized on principles of *avowed hostility* to a *right of property* held by citizens of the Southern States and *recognized* by the *Constitution*."

After having admitted that these are the "terms of peace," all that Mr. Hill says about the Constitution, and its guarantees, and our equality in the Union, and about our rights, for which we are to *fight* and *die*, is simply empty school boy declamation.

If a sectional party—organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by us, and recognized by the Constitution—claimed the right to administer the common Government, and we yielded that right by the surrender, as part of the "terms of peace," and absolutely and unconditionally gave up and abandoned that very right of property, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars in value, and consented to meet in convention at the dictation of the conqueror, and incorporate into our State Constitution a clause abandoning and destroying the very property, in "avowed hostility" to which, the sectional party was organized; which property was recognized and protected by the Constitution, and it at the like dictation of the conqueror we consented to, and ratified an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, forever denying to the States, or the Congress, the power to restore this property to us, what is the value of the remaining rights of persons or property left us by the "terms of peace," if we attempt to hold them in defiance of the will of the conqueror? If we were unable to sustain our cause in the field, and were compelled to abandon and give up, without compensation, thousands of millions of dollars werth of property "recognized by the Constitution," for the sake of peace, with what possible hope of success can we now, impoverished and disarmed re-enter the field, to fight for Mr. Hill's right to hold office!

If there were no dishonor in the acts by which the Southern States incorporated into their Constitutions clauses abolishing slavery, and thereby destroying thousands of millions of dollars worth of property, and we consented to its incorporation into the Constitution of the United States, at the dictation of the conqueror, what dishonor is there in incorporating into the same Constitution a like provision enfranchi ing the freedmen, and disfranchising officers who engaged in the war against the United States? If the first did not violate the Constitution, and it was not, "by legislation," the adoption of measures "outside of the Constitution," how does the last violate it? If he who voted for the Convention, called at the dictation of the conqueror, to do the first, did not violate the oath to support the Constitution, how does he who votes for the Convention in the second case, at the like dictation, become a *perjured traitor?*

Mr. Hill's statement in reference to the abolition of slavery presents a strange medley of confused jargon; as will be seen by the following extracts. He says: "Mr. Lincoln's proclamation abolishing slavery was declared to be a war measure only." "There was an agreement on our part to emancipate." "Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness be counted as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace." "But the States had not ratified it (the constitutional amendment.) It was, therefore, only a proposition undetermined at the time of the surrender." "Neither he (Mr. Lincoln) nor Gen Grant, nor any other power, alluded to this (emancipation) as part of the terms during the negotiations for, nor at the time of the acceptance of the surrender."

"I have shown, from the official records of each and all, that the only conditions demanded of the Southern people, in laying down their arms, were the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, with the single change of the abolition of slavery, which single change was very doubtfully and imperfectly demanded, but was very promptly and cheerfully yielded."

Why, certainly, it was very doubtful whether the conqueror demanded the abolition of slavery as part of the terms of peace! But the slaveholders of Georgia, to remove all doubt on that subject, very promptly, O yes, and most cheerfully, yielded it: and gave up three hundred millions of dollars as evidence of the cordiality with which they accepted the terms, and adopted the Constitutional Amendment, which was simply a "proposition undetermined at the time of the surrender."

The present propositions made by Congress are also undetermined since the surrender, and if Mr. Hill and all others in his condition will accept them and surrender their right to hold office, as promptly and cheerfully as he says the slaveholders of Georgia surrendered their property, our difficulties will soon be settled, and we shall have peace and returning prosperity. We shall see capital come in and develop the country. We shall have peace and plenty for the farmer, business for the merchants, employment for the mechanic, and bread for the poor. We shall then begin to receive part of the benefits of the common government as well as its burdens. We shall have representation with a voice in the legislature and share in the appropriations made out of the fund to which we, in common with the people of the North are contributors.

But who can tell from the above quotations from "Mr. Hill's Notes." whether the abolition of slavery was one of the "terms of peace?" I quote a little further. He says, while discussing the terms of peace:

"I repeat, the only demand made by the United States in the beginning was that the people of the Confederate States should lay down their arms, and return to their homes and obey the laws." Again, "The question is did the United States during the war and before the surrender, make any other demands, or avow additional purposes and make them known to the Confederates?"

"I have been unable to find any other, and believe no other man is able to find any other legitimate or official demand or declared purposes."

After all this, Mr. Hill says: "Of all the delusions of the revolution, the greatest was that of supposing that either party to the late conflict was fighting to preserve the Union under the Constitution." And again: "The result is the preservation of a territorial Union, but the utter destruction of the constitutional Union. Consent was the beauty of the old Union—force is the power of the new."

From all these contradictory statements, who can gather from Mr. Hill's notes what are the issues settled by the war, and what the law of peace? In one breath the war was waged by the United States to preserve the Union under the Constitution, and in the next the greatest delusion of the revolution was that of supposing that either party was fighting to preserve the Union under the Constitution. In one number the Constitution is destroyed and a union of force substituted for the Constitutional Union; and in another we are told to stand by the Constitution as our only hope; and that we are still in the Union and "always were" in it.

It seems, however, from all Mr Hill says on the subject, that he does not insist that the abolition of slavery was part of the terms of the surrender, nor was it part of the law or terms of peace. Yet Mr. Hill most cheerfully yielded it, and in violation of the Constitution, if his present position be correct, favored a Convention to make the sacrifice of this vast amount of property which was protected by the Constitution, all to be done by legislation "outside of the Constitution." But there was no perjury in that, for while the legislation destroyed the people's property, it did not interfere with the right of ambitious men to hold office.

Mr. Hill pretends to quote from a writer on the law of nations to show that no terms of peace can be enforced by the conqueror that are not made known to the conquered before they lay down their arms. He is careful not to give the section, page or edition to the work from which he quotes on this or other points. But what if the conqueror should impose other terms? What is the penalty for so doing? Mr. Hill says it makes him infamous, and a just cause of war. How does this help us? Mr. Hill tells us again and again that the government of our conquerors is now infamous; that they who control it are perjured traitors, wicked traitors, libellous, etc. Then the penalty of becoming infamous, according to Mr Hill, has no terrors for them, and will not relieve us. But it is just cause of war if they impose new terms. This may be but how does this relieve us? What do we gain by another declaration of war? We are disarmed, with no means of supporting the war.

The Government has its vast armies, and navies, and boundless armaments, and resources at command. Why, then, advise us of our right to declare war again? Is Mr. Hill not yet satisfied with the shedding of blood? It is simply worse than madness, as any man of sense well knows, to attempt further redress of our grievances by war. If our means are exhausted, and we have no further ability to maintain war, what is left to us but submission? This disposes without further notice of all Mr Hill's subtle argument to prove that we are not a conquered people, subject to the will of the conquerors. If we have laid down our arms and surrendered at discretion, and have no further ability to resist, why are we not subject to the will of the conqueror? Neither subtle ingenuity, nor human reason, can change this plain, undeniable fact. However much we may deplore it, candor compels us to admit that it is a stern reality. We are a conquered people, unable to make further successful resistance, and are subject to the will of our conquerors.

WESTERN EMIGRANTS COMING SOUTH.—A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, says: "A great many people in this region have a desire to go South to plant Cotton. Governor Stone, of Iowa, has just returned from Alabama, and says there never was a greater opening for capitalists than is now presented at the South, and advises his friends to invest there."

Thus we begin to see the first ripples of the tide which, now that free labor is honored in the South, is to flow over and to fill up our vacant and half cultivated lands, to redeem our waste places, to add new growth to our cities, and to give new vigor to all our industrial enterprises. Place the State back in the Union, give her discreet and honest law makers, enforce with rigor and impartiality the laws when made, cease political agitation, or make it subservient to some practical good, and we should soon have such a flood of the best population pouring in upon us as would redeem the South from the ravages of war, and recuperate it from the devastations of war and bad cultivation.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) Sentinel says: One day last week a white woman, barefooted, passed our office, carrying a bag of meal on her shoulder. She was leading a beautiful calf about a year old, on whose back was saddled another bag of meal. The calf seemed as tractable as a pointer dog, following, its leader without tightning the string. The woman's face wore an expression which said, resolutely and cheerfully, "I accept the situation." Here is a picture for you—drones and loafers of the masculine gender! That woman will be "reconstructed" now, long before some of you!

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—Sickles telegraphs Grant, asking the revocation or suspension of executive instructions suspending his Order No. 10, in its application to Federal Court processes, until Sickles can argue the matter.

In compliance with Gen Sickles' request, the executive order regarding Order No. 10 has been suspended by Gen. Grant, until Gen. Sickles can give his views on the subject.

In accordance with Sheridan's request, the Chief Surgeon at New Orleans is authorized to employ a requisite number of competent nurses. Sheridan says, in his dispatch, that soldiers do not make good nurses for yellow fever.

Revenue receipts, $522,000.

So far, both the President and Grant refuse publication of the correspondence relative to Sheridan's removal. It is well understood that Gen. Grant remonstrated warmly.

Col. Moore, the President's secretary, telegraphed to the Baltimore Schutzenfest, that public business required the President at his post to-day.

Sheridan telegraphs to headquarters that yellow fever has assumed an epidemic form in New Orleans. Several of his officers are sick with it.

The suspension from the War Department of orders relative to Sickles' order No. 10, were issued, it is said on the 17th.

The Governor of Washington Territory telegraphs the discovery of inexhaustible coal mines.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22—Yellow fever of a virulent type prevails at Corpus Christi.

Sheridan has not complied with the request of the City Council to remove certain officials declared by the Council ineligible under the reconstruction acts.

Special order No. 122 annuls certain contracts awarded by the late Council, and declares the same null and void, and the City of New Orleans released from any obligations resulting therefrom.

Yellow fever in this city from the 19th to 6 o'olock this morning, as reported to the Board of Health, 37.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—The Herald says universal amnesty is now the President's trump card, and urges him to play it. On the other hand, the Tribune says not till the last dime is paid, the last mourner consoled, can the plotters of rebellion and their abettors be forgotten or forgiven.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22—Flour 10@15c lower; wheat dull; corn slightly better; cotton dull, at 28, sales 1,390 bales. Sugar in fair demand; other groceries dull. Stocks active and fluctuating. Money continues plenty. Gold closed at 40¾, the lowest figure of to-day.

LOUISVILLE, August 21.—Major General George H. Thomas and Staff left this afternoon for New Orleans, to assume command of the Fifth Military District, vice Sheridan transferred.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 22.—Rains in the lower part of the State are materially damaging crops. Cotton opening rapidly, but the rain prevents picking. The reports about worms are exaggerated. Raining to-day Cotton quiet and steady; middling 26c.; receipts, 51 exports, 1094; stock, 9,860.

The train from Macon this morning met with a serious accident at a culvert between stations twelve and 13. It was badly wrecked. The engine passed over safe, but the tender fell through throwing the train from the embankment. The cars were crowded with passengers, but none were hurt, except the express messenger who is badly injured.

The freight, express and smoking cars are a complete wreck.

AUGUSTA, Aug 22.—The first new bale of cotton sold at 30c.

The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, August 22.—Sale of 400 bales cotton, low middling 26½; receipts 61; exports 1033. Flour quiet; common $6 50; triple extra $11 85. Corn in good demand, and holders claim 10c. advance; sales of white mixed at $1 20; mixed yellow and white in lots $1 12½@1 25. Oats in fair demand at 70c Bacon, light supply; holders ask 13¾@14 for shoulders; 18 for clear sides. Lard, choice keg 14¾. Gold 40; sterling 53@55; New York sight ½ prem.

ST. LOUIS, August 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at $1 05@1 12½ for white, and $1 75@1 10 for mixed and yellow.

PATENTS.—Messrs. Boyd & Co., solicitors of patents, No. 208 Pine street, St. Louis, Mo., officially report to the Times the following list of patents granted Southern inventors for the week ending August 6th, 1867:

W. A. McReynolds, Elkton, Ky., table fan; J. M. Myers, Louisville, Ky., breast collar and spreader for double harness; J. L. Burch, Franklin, Tenn., splint; W. C. Banks, Como Depot, Miss., cotton seed planter; Sarah F. Browne, assignor to C. W. Brunner, Savannah, Ga., sewing machine maker; E. H. Olinstead, Savannah, Ga., railway car seat; W. P. Rockwell, Savannah, Ga., design for pillar; R. M. Livington, Mobile, Ala., composition or paste for articles of food.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—An agent for the sale of the SINGER CELEBRATED NEW STYLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. To a thorough business man, who will give it his entire attention, a liberal discount will be allowed. Address with reference,

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G. J. BECK.

P. S. Just received, a large assortment of Mew fall goods consisting of delaine Poplins, merino, Jeans, Cassimeres, Sheeting, Stripes, etc., etc.; which will be sold low for cash.

aug23d3t G. J. BECK.

AUCTION SALE.

WILL be sold on Saturday, the 24th, inst., at Longley's corner: Bedsteads, Matrasses Chairs, Tables, one Cooking-stove in good order and nearly new, one Walnut Extension-table, one Feather-bed and other articles of household and kitchen furniture; Flour, crackers and other groceries and provisions.

aug23-d2 J. H. BOYD, Auctioneer.

DULL RAZORS sharpened and *warranted* as good as when new, by SELVY & MAYSON, at their Barber-shop, South-east corner of State and Tombigbee sts. aug22tf.

REMOVED.

THE Office of Deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Hinds County, 2nd District of Mississippi, has been removed from the State House, at Jackson, Miss., to the Nelson House, R. R. Junction, West Jackson.

M. J. O'MALLEY,
aug21-d3t Deputy Collector U. S. Int. Rev.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED.—A situation, either in a private family or public school by a lady who teaches the English branches, Mathematics and French. Address box 82 Jackson, Miss.

aug17 d&wtf

SUNDRIES.

288 SACKS CORN.
25 bbls. Choice New Flour.
3 Tierces "Stagg's" Sugar Cured Hams.
25 bbls. Corn Meal. Just Received.
aug16tf A. VIRDEN.

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WE will give goods in exchange for washed wool—when packed ready for shipment.

aug1d31m. ROBINSON, STEVENS & CO.

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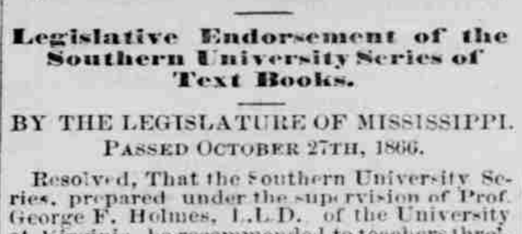

Legislative Endorsement of the Southern University Series of Text Books.

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI.

PASSED OCTOBER 27TH, 1866.

Resolved, That the Southern University Series, prepared under the supervision of Prof. George F. Holmes, L.L.D. of the University of Virginia, be recommended to teachers throughout the State, for adoption in all Schools and Academies.

BY THE SENATE.

Resolved, That the Series of School Books, published by Richardson & Co., be recommended to the favorable consideration of the teachers of this State, and that the Public Schools be requested to adopt such books as soon as they can be procured.

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

PASSED DECEMBER 17TH, 1866.

Whereas this General Assembly has noticed with satisfaction the issual, under the auspices of the University of Virginia, and from the pens of such men of learning as Capt. M. F Maury, Gilmore Simms, Hon. Chas. Gayarre, Judge B. F. Porter, Professors Le Comte, Holmes, Venable, Schele de Vere, and others, of a Series of School Books combining the great requisites of uniformity, sound scholarship, and correct sentiment, which series has already received the formal approbation of the Legislature of the State Mississippi; therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that said "Southern University Series" be and is hereby recommended for use in the Common Schools of this State, and to all Teachers of other Schools and Academies throughout the same.

(Signed)
CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor.

BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA

PASSED 21ST FEBRUARY, 1867.

Joint Resolution approving the "Southern University Series."

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in General Assembly convened, That this General Assembly approves the effort making by the University of Virginia to furnish the youth of the country with standard text books, and recommends the same to the favorable consideration of teachers and school-officers throughout the State.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, February 12, 1867.

I do approve of the Southern University Series of Text-Books, which is now in course of publication in New York, by the house of Richardson & Co., and have no hesitation in cordially endorsing them. I am personally acquainted with some of the authors, and know them all by reputation. No where could gentlemen more competent be found to undertake the editorial supervision and compilation of text-books for the Southern schools and seminaries of learning, than those whose names appear on the list of Richardson & Co. I hope to see the day very soon when these excellent books shall be found in every institution in our section of the country.

Very respectfully,
JOHN N. WADDEL, Chancellor.

SENATOBIA, MISS., January 23, 1867.

GENTLEMEN—I send you the proceedings of the Convention of Teachers of the State of Mississippi, held on the 17th inst., at Jackson.—You will discover, from one of these resolutions, that we are determined to use text-books prepared by Southern men. Now, if we only carry out our resolution, and the teachers of other Southern States will do likewise, depend upon it the "Southern University Series," by Richardson & Co., of New York, will supersede all other school books in these States * *

It is a matter of both principle and interest for me to encourage your books above all others. As soon as possible, I will introduce them in my own school, and urge their introduction everywhere.

Very respectfully, yours,
WM. J. BARBEE.

LEXINGTON, VA., April 24, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR:—I send you a copy of a letter from Gen. Washington to his adopted son, G. W. P. Custis, when he was a student at John's College, Annapolis, which is replete with good advice, which I have thought might be advantageous to the youth of the present day. Also some extracts from the letters of my father, General H Lee, to my eldest brother, Chas. Carter Lee, while a student at Harvard University, Cambridge, impressing upon him the beauty of virtue and truthfulness, the importance of eloquence and self-command.—If you think they are suitable for Professor Holmes' New Reader, they are at his service, and are sent in accordance with the request in your last letter.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
july16d2m. R. E. LEE.

FARMS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

SUBDIVISION OF PLANTATIONS.

CHANCES FOR ALL!

The Southern Asylum Land Company, in addition to their grand scheme of City Residences and Lots, in which Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence in Memphis, constitutes the Capital Prize, at Five Dollars per Ticket, now offers Chances in a scheme that embraces,

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There is not in the scheme an acre of Swamp or wild land; each farm is part, or the whole of a cultivated Plantation—each tract is on or within a few miles of a Railway, either on the

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON,
MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL,
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The several tracts are disposed of at the lowest cash valuation, in subdivisions of 40, 80 and 160 acres. Each subdivision constitutes a Prize, and each

TICKET COSTS ONE DOLLAR.

For a description of the Property refer to the new Pamphlet issued by the Company.—Titles are perfect or the money will be paid to the winner of the Prize.

ALL LAND IN THIS SCHEME IS IN THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. THE CAPITAL PRIZE WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF MEMPHIS, ON THE MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

The lands are adapted to the growth of grain, cotton, grapes, etc., are cheaper than Government lands, in cold latitudes, at one dollar and a quarter per acre. The average cost of these lands is from $7 to $20 per acre.

Tickets may be obtained through Memphis Agency or of local Agents. Deduction of [illegible] per cent. in favor of clubs of ten or more.

W. Q. LOWD, Agent.
Jackson, Miss

GRAND DISTRIBUTION.

2350 PREMIUMS AMOUNTING TO 253,950 DOLLARS IN 9000 CERTIFICATES IN

THREE PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS, AND ONE GRAND SCHEME

MISSISSIPPI AGRICULTURAL, EDUCATIONAL and MANUFACTURING AID SOCIETY,

AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

Chartered by an act of the Legislature of Mississippi, passed Feb. 16th, 1867.

The following receipt from the State Treasurer exhibits the fact that THE SOCIETY HAS PAID INTO THE STATE TREASURY THE SUM OF $5,000 for the benefit of the STATE UNIVERSITY.

COPY OF RECEIPT.

No. 127. State of Mississippi, $5,000 State Treasury, Jackson:

Received of W. D. Lyles, Pres't, &c., per B. White, the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS in full of Auditors Receipt Warrant No 127, dated July 18th, A. D. 1867, in his favor on account of University of Mississippi, under 8th section of acts of Feb. 16, 1867, entitled an act incorporating the Mississippi Agricultural, Educational and Manufacturing Aid Society.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 18th July, A. D. 1867. JOHN H. ECHOLS, State Treasurer.

In the three Preliminary Distributions and Grand Scheme, there will be distributed 2350 **Premiums, amounting to $253,950** in 9000 **Certificates.**

Premiums from $30 to $30,000

First Preliminary Distribution

SEPTEMBER 18th, 1867.

1 Premium of	....	$4,000
1 " "	....	$2,000
1 " "	....	$1,000
2 " "	....	500
5 " "	....	100
10 " "	....	70
380 " "	....	30

400 Premiums amounting to [illegible]

Second Preliminary Distribution

OCTOBER 16th, 1867.

1 Premium of	....	$6000
1 " "	....	[illegible]
1 " "	....	[illegible]
2 " "	....	[illegible]
5 " "	....	[illegible]
10 " "	....	[illegible]
430 " "	....	[illegible]

450 Premiums amounting to [illegible]

Third Preliminary Distribution

NONEMBER 13th, 1867.

1 Premium of	....	$8000
1 " "	....	[illegible]
1 " "	....	[illegible]
2 " "	....	[illegible]
5 " "	....	[illegible]
10 " "	....	[illegible]
480 " "	....	[illegible]

500 Premiums, amounting to [illegible]

GRAND SCHEME.

DECEEBER 11th, 1867.

1 Premium of	....	$30,000
1 " "	....	15,000
1 " "	....	10,000
1 " "	....	4,000
1 " "	....	2,000
10 " "	....	1,000
15 " "	....	500
25 " "	....	250
100 " "	....	100
845 " "	....	70

1000 Premiums amounting to [illegible]

Whole Certificates, $22; 1st Instalm't, [illegible]
Halves, $26; " [illegible]
Quarters, $13; " [illegible]

TAKE NOTICE, that certificates are paid for in instalments of 25 Per Cent of the whole sum, for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Preliminary Distributions, and Grand Scheme.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT MAY BE PAID AT ONCE if preferred. By this plan it will be seen that the saving of a fraction over 10 cents per day during the month, will purchase a Quarter Certificate, and keep the same interest throughout the whole series, if not drawn in 1st, 2nd or 3d preliminaries.

PREMIUMS PAID WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Certificates may be purchased from or ordered through any of the Society's Agents, or ordered direct from this office.

All orders and communications by mail or express will receive prompt attention.

W D LYLES, Pres't.
ALBERT SANDEL, Sec'y.

Certificates, and any information furnished by JOHN K. YERGER, Vice President, at the Company's office in Jackson, next to T. Newcomer's, Cheapside.

aug8-d&w-tolldec.

TURNIP and CABBAGE SEEDS for fall and winter planting, direct from D. Landreth & Son, to arrive Those wanting reliable seed will do well to wait and get them.

ASH & LEMLYS

"New Wheat Flour."

Just Received. A. VIRDEN.
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