THE DAILY CLARION.

BY POWER & BARKSDALE.

E. BARKSDALE, EDITOR.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND STATE.

JACKSON, MISS.

Sunday, - - - - - December 29, 1867

Contracts for 1868.

☞ We are now printing at this office the several blank forms of contracts with freedmen that are likely to be used the ensuing year. Single contracts, in duplicate, 25 cents; by the dozen, in duplicate, $1. Sent by mail, or express, on receipt of the price. All parties ordering will please state whether they propose giving wages or a portion of the crop.

BANKRUPTCY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The bankrupt business is becoming lively in this State. About one hundred and fifty petitions were filed before the different registers during December.

A WORD TO DELINQUENT SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to settle up the year's business, we would earnestly urge every subscriber to the Advertiser, who is in arrears to call at our office and settle their indebtedness between this and the first of January. We want to begin the new year with a fresh set of books, and intend as nearly as it is possible to adhere rigidly to the cash principle. So far as publishing a paper is concerned it is cash for everything that is used, and, in self-defence, proprietors of papers must adopt the same system. We would like to retain on our books every patron of the Advertiser, and hope we may be able to do so.—Montgomery Advertiser.

The above so well expresses what we proposed to say on this subject, that we adopt it, and commend it to the consideration of our patrons. On our Weekly subscription list alone, we have more than five hundred subscribers who are in arrears from one month to two years, and for whose edification we have toiled and expended what has been paid us by our other patrons. Were not the times so financially exacting, we might be disposed to continue this sort of business, but now we are absolutely compelled to stop it. We, therefore, make this last appeal to all in arrears, and assure them that by responding thereto, they will receive the benediction, "Blessed is the man who remembereth the printer." "Terms Cash," is the maxim being adopted in all branches of business for the new year, and newspaper publishers must govern themselves accordingly.

It is understood that the planters in the Southern States are not only organizing to regulate the rates of wages to be paid freedmen the coming year, but to prevent them from acquiring land. The members of the organizations in the different States pledge themselves not to sell lands to the blacks, and, if possible, to prevent such sales by others who may decline to join the organizations.—Cincinnati Commercial.

Such statements are "understood" only by those who are determined to misrepresent the people of the Southern States. So far as Mississippi is concerned, every freedman enjoys the right of purchasing, leasing or renting lands, and is encouraged in so doing. The trouble is, there are so few of them that exercise the necessary industry and economy to become landholders. As to the matter of wages, Gen. Gillem's order is the best evidence that there is no necessity for planters "organizaing" to determine rates for the ensuing year. The thing will regulate itself. The laborer or planter who makes a subsistence for the next twelve months, will do exceedingly well.

Matters and Things at Summit.

SUMMIT, MISS., Dec 24th, 1867.

Dear Clarion: Of hard times we have had enough. The good time will be a long time coming. The Sunday Times is a great institution. Christmas times is upon us, and next week we are to have the *Summit Times*. The press, type, etc., arrived Saturday night, and as I happened to be at the depot, and witnessed the men unloading the car; I am willing to testify that there are some clever fellows employed by the Jackson Railroad Company. How they learned that the boxes must not be turned over I don't know; but certain they were not. Conductor Holland, (though not a Holander,) Conductor Priestly, who is clever enough for a Priest, and our own agent of the company, lent helping hands; though some of the boxes were broken, the "Cooper" said nothing was damaged. Summit is a live town, noted for its liberality, pretty girls and handsome young men. The Times editor, being "Fleet" and knowing how to run the machinge, we may expect a daily before christmas comes again.

Saturday we meet the handsome agent of the Planters Insurance Company of Mississippi; we *Smyl(i)ed*, several times—and like it—come back, Capt., and smile again.

Business for the past week has been quite brisk. Cotton coming in freely. Negroes are very slow in making contracts for the next year, large numbers congregate daily about the depot on arrival of trains. The great show will be here to-morrow.

Yours, OCCASIONAL.

MR. AND MRS. DAVIS.—Among the passengers who sailed from Baltimore on Thursday last, on the steamship Cuba, for New Orleans, were Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Davis. The Sun thus describes the scene on the departure of the steamer:

A large concourse of persons assembled on Brown's wharf to witness the departure of the ship, many no doubt having been drawn thither by a desire to see Mr. Davis, although the fact of his intended departure by the steamer had been kept as quiet as possible. About a quarter of an hour previous to the time of departure, Mr. and Mrs. Davis drove on the wharf in the private carriage of a friend, and as they alighted there were some demonstrations and cheers by the crowd.

Mr. Davis, however, proceeded quietly on board, where a number of personal friends gathered to bid him adieu. As the ship gracefully moved from the dock, Mr. Davis stood on the quarter deck, with head uncovered, and acknowledged by bowing, the friendly personal manifestations with which he had met. Mr. Davis appeared to be in good health and elastic spirits. During the stay of himself and wife at Baltimore, they were the guests of Charles Howard, Esq., where they quietly sojourned in the enjoyment of social intercourse with personal friends.

Important Report from Gen. Gillem.

BUREAU REFUGEES, F. AND A. LANDS, OFFICE ASS'T COM'R OF MISS. Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 10, 1867.

Maj Gen. E. O. C. Ord, Commanding Fourth Military District.

GENERAL.—I feel it incumbent upon me as Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abannoned Lands for this State, to represent to you the present condition of the freedmen and planters, and their prospects for the future.

At the close of the war, cotton, heretofore the great staple of the South, commanded what was considered an enormous price, say from forty to sixty cents per pound, the result of which was to cause a large amount of capital from the North to be invested in the production of cotton. Labor, of course commanded a price comparatively beyond what had hitherto been known in the planting and farming districts, ranging from $15 to $20 per month, with rations, for first-class field hands. The short crop of 1866 dispelled the illusion entertained by many capitalists of rapidly accumulating a fortune, and in many cases, utterly ruined planters and adventurers, who had invested their all in a single crop. Yet there was a sufficient number who regarded their losses as the result of an exceptional season, added to the number of land holders who determined to risk the result of another year's planting to maintain the high rate of wages of the previous year, and the contracts, where wages was the consideration, ranged from $15 to $20 per month; and where the land was tilled on shares, the planters agreed to furnish the land, animals, utensil and, in many cases, forage, the freedmen furnishing the labor. In most of these cases, the laborer having no subsistence and no credit, the planter agreed to become responsible for the supplies necessary for the laborer and his family, the amount to be deducted from the share of the laborer when the crops were gathered.

In consequence of the dry weather and worms the crop of 1867 has not exceeded half of what was regarded as an average crop, and that has not commanded but one-half of the price of the previous year, thus reducing the proceeds to one fourth of what was anticipated by the planter and freeman as the proceeds of the year's labor.—The result is the financial ruin of the planter and capitalist and discontent to the laborer.

In cases where laborers worked for stated wages there is but little complaint or discontent on the part of the freedmen, remuneration having generally been received by the laborer either in money or supplies, or if not paid the claim can be easily established or adjudicated, and if the planter has the means the claim can be collected. Where the laborer has worked for a share of the crop endless litigation has been the consequence. The laborer being without means, has generally been furnished the necessary supplies by the planter or on his security. On gathering the crop, it has, in a majority of cases been ascertained that the share of the laborer does not pay his indebtedness for supplies advanced, and instead of receiving a dividend he is in debt. This causes great discontent and a conviction, perhaps well founded in some instances, of dishonesty and false accounts on the part of planters, but this cannot generally be the case. Instances have occurred where the planters have entirely abandoned the crop to the laborers, losing their time, the use of their animals and implements and the supplies advanced. Cases have been brought to my attention of planting where not only the entire crop has been turned over to the laborers to satisfy their claims, but also the mules and implements used in its production. The result of this condition of affairs is the almost universal determination of planters to abandon the culture of cotton, and even if they wished to prosecute it another year, it would, I apprehend, be impossible for them to procure further advance of the necessary supplies from any merchant, so prevalent is the conviction that cotton cannot be produced at the present prices

The next year the land in cultivation will be almost entirely devoted to corn, which requires but about one-fifth of the labor demanded for cotton: therefore four-fifths of the laborers required last year will be thrown out of employment, and of course there will be a corresponding decrease of wages. This the freedmen do not appreciate, considering it the result of a combination to defraud them of what they consider just wages. The consequence is they almost universally decline entering into contract for the year 1868 on the terms offered by planters.

The crop of 1867 having been gathered, the freedmen are now idle and without, in a great majority of instances, the means of support. The result is great complaints from every section of the State of depredations being committed on live stock, hogs, sheep and cattle. This is now the condition of affairs in the State of Mississippi.

Planters are without means, having little left them except their lands. Capitalists beyond the limits of the State refuse to make advances from the unsettled condition of affairs. The freedmen being to a great extent discontented, refuse to enter into contracts for the coming year. The remedy to be applied demands most thorough and immediate consideration for the military, either through the commander of troops or agents of the Bureau to reach all sections of the State, to see that all persons able to earn their support are compelled to do so, and that all those who labor receive compensation for the same, is simply impossible. The care of the poor and the duty of seeing that contracts are faithfully executed develves upon local magistrates and higher courts.

How far it is safe, under the peculiar condition of affairs existing in this State, to trust the civil authorities with this duty it is for you, to whom the act creating this District intrusts "the security of life and property," to judge. To empower the local magistrates to arrest as vagrants all persons without visible means of support, would no doubt lead to acts of injustice; but the civil authorities being recognized and intrusted with the execution of the civil law, collection of taxes and the care of the poor, it would seem to be a necessary consequence that, as a protection to the community, they shall have authority to compel all who are able to support themselves, and thus prevent them from becoming a burden upon the community. To deny the civil authorities the exercise of this right is to place the freedmen above the recognized government of the State.

It is a matter of very grave doubt whether in the present condition of affairs, the civil authorities, unaided by the military, will be able to maintain order and execute the law. Civil process can only be served in the ordinary manner, where offenders are the exception and the law is sustained by public opinion; but in the present ruined condition of labor in this State thousands are without labor, and must subsist; consequently, depredation is the rule, and honesty the exception, while, on the other hand, to treat as vagrants four-fifths of the community is simply impracticable.

But these are matters for your consideration and of the law-making power rather than for me, whose functions are entirely executive, and to you I submit the case merely with the surmise that it will be impossible to inaugurate any system for the relief of the blacks which is unanimously approved by the whites.

There is another subject worthy of attention in this connection. There seems to be a wide-spread belief, which is daily increasing among the freedmen, that the land in this State is to be divided and distributed among them, and in some sections of the State this illusion is assuming a practical form by the freedmen refusing to contract for the next year, or to leave the premises they have cultivated this year.

It is feared that this course, induced by evil disposed advisers, may lead to collisions, the extent and result of which it is difficult to surmise.

I receive almost daily petitions and memorials asserting the existence of organized companies of freedmen, and asking the presence and protection of troops, and although I am satisfied that these representations are generally the result of fear and exaggerated rumors, yet the existence of such organizations in some sections of the State is certain. Commanders of troops and agents of the Bureau have been instructed to urge upon the freedmen the absolute necessity of abstaining from armed demonstrations, that they will be protected in all their rights, but that they must not seek redress by force of violence.

In order to avoid as far as possible bringing the races in collision with each other, I have advised that whenever practicable the posse summoned to assist in an arrest shall be of the same race as the person arrested.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALVAN C. GILLEM,
Brevet Major General, Commissioner.

HORRIBLE DISASTER.

Over Fifty Persons Killed and a large number Wounded.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—An awful accident occurred yesterday afternoon, on the Lake Shore Road, twenty-one miles from here, near a place called Angola. The train from the west, due here at 1:30, to connect with the train going east, ran off the track. One car was thrown down a bank thirty feet.—The coach burnt up, and some thirty passengers were consumed by the fire. Another coach went down a ledge about twenty feet, and twelve or fourteen passengers were killed and a number wounded

As soon as information of the accident reached Buffalo, word was conveyed to a number of our physicians, and by 4 o'clock a number of them had reached the depot, and, in company of Wm. Williams, President, and R. N. Brown, Superindent, and other officials of the road, took a train. At five o'clock the scene of the accident was reached—the bridge crossing the Big Sister creek about a quarter of a mile east of the village of Angola.

The train to which the accident happened as before stated, was the Lake Shore road New York Express from Cleveland, and due in this city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon, but was two hours late, having been detained by a broken bridge on the Cleveland and Toledo road.

It was composed of three first-class coaches filled with passengers, a smoking car and two bagge cars, and was under the conductorship of Mr. Frank Sherman, of this city. Silver Creek was the last station stopped at prior to the accident, and Angola was passed about 3 o'clock, the train going, as it is stated, at a speed of about twenty miles an hour. From Angola to the bridge over the Big Sister creek, however, the road is a down grade, and it is possible that the train was going at a greater speed than that above when the casualty occurred. Be that as it may, everything was apparently all right when the bridge was reached, and when the train had crossed about half way over, a fearful jerk was experienced by those on board, and the next moment the rear coach was detached, and went plunging off the bridge and down the abyss to the ice, a distance of some thirty or forty feet.

The brakes were at once applied, but before the train could be stopped, the coupling of the second coach had become broken, and it too got off the track and rolled down the embankment, landing on its side at the bottom. So suddenly had all this happened that none of the inmates of either of the two coaches had time to escape, and without a moments warning, some forty or fifty persons were hurried into the presence of their Maker. The scene which was presented to the eyes of the inmates of ths other cars, when the train was stopped, was a fearful one. The car which went over the precipice took fire instantly, and before any person could get to it, the flames made rapid headway, and in a few moments it was all ablaze. The persons on the spot proceeded to render all the assistance they could, but only some four or five persons was saved from the burning car.

The remainder, some forty of fifty, men, women and children, were consumed with the car. While a portion of the passengers who had escaped injury gave their attention to the burning car, the balance attended to the other, which had also been on fire.—Fortunately, the flames in the other instance were extinguished before they made much headway, and as speedily as possible the injured, dead, and dying were taken from the car, and, with the few rescued from the burning coach, were conveyed to the residences near at hand. How many perished in the burning car it is impossible as yet to say, and probably will not be known for some time

The place where the first car struck after being precipitated off the bridge was difficult of access, and after rescuing the half dozen or so persons before the flames had made much headway, no attempt was made last night to disturb the remains of those who perished in the burning car. That will be attended to this morning.

No Southerners were among the killed and wounded so far as the casualties have been published.

Whereabouts of Ex-Confederates.

Major General J. G. Walker, of Walker's old division, is located at Versailles, Woodruff county, Kentucky. He has recently returned from England, and brought with him a full set of steam agricultural implements, with which he has engaged in plantation cultivation.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, a native of Winchester, Virginia, is in business in New Orleans, but spends a considerable portion of his time in the Northern States as the agent of a Mississippi River Company.

General Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, is President of the Commercial Insurance of New Orleans.

General Braxton Bragg is at the head of the City Water Works Company of New Orleans.

General Fagan, of the C. S. A., is practicing law at Little Rock, Arkansas.

General Hawthorn, C. S. A., is in the Brazilian army, with the rank of Colonel.

General Dick Taylor is making money with his canal contracts in Louisinna. His address is New Orleans.

Gen. Wirt Adams is at present in Jackson, Miss., and Gen. Dan Adams is practicing law in New York.

Generals Maury and Wheeler are in New Orleans.

General Shelby is in or near St. Louis.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Laura Read, who has been traveling in the cause of the Mississippi Orphan's Home, is at Georgetown, Ky., detained by feeble health.

Dickens very seldom writes. He dictates, walking around the room. The volumes which enchant the world are phonographically taken down by his secretary.

The oldest living Odd Fellow in the United States is Past Grand Brother Benjamin Downing, of Newport, Rhode Island.—He is eighty-three years of age, and joined the order at Harwich, England, in 1807.

The Major Generals of the U S. army, according to rank, are Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas and Hancock; the ten Brigadier Generals, according to rank, are McDowell, Cook, Pope, Hooker, Schofield, Howard, Terry, Ord, Canby, Rosseau.

A. H. Stephens lectures in Philadelphia shortly on the condition of affairs in the Southern States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has charged $150,000 as his fees for summoning witnesses before the Impeachment Committee.

VICKSBURG COTTON MARKET.—We quote from the Times of the 27th:

There has been more steadiness in prices to-day, but without any advance to report Most of the transactions for the past three days have been at the following quotations, vix:

Ordinary to good ordinary, (Internal Revenue paid.) 11½@12c.
Low middling to middling, 12½@13c
Good middling, 14 cents per pound.

MOBILE, Dec. 27.—Cotton closed firm; factors generally claiming full rates: middling 13¼@13½.

THE OLD FARM FIELD.

There it lies, as it lay in the olden air,
When my grandfather'a foot o'er it trod,
As he followed the track of the glittering share,
Or mowed with the scythe the green sod.

There it lies, as it lay in my grandfather's prime,
When he scattered the golden grain,
Or bound up the sheaves in the bright harvest time,
As he never shall bind them again.

There is many a rood of its generous soil,
And so oft I have traversed them all,
That my locks are all white with the time and toil,
And I'm ripe, like an ear in the fall.

And my son is at work in the old field now—
How the reaper makes music for Will's
Tis a new fashioned thing, that is drawn as a plow,
And has pulleys and wheels like a mill.

And the plows that he uses are curious things,
Scarce at all like the shovels of old—
They are much like a gig, with its high seats and springs,
Most convenient affairs, I am told.

William rides like a parson while sowing his wheat,
When he harvests and rakes up his hay—
Upon all sorts of tools there are footboard and seat,
And a tongue like the tongue of a chase.

He has bidden good-bye to the winnowing floor,
And he tells me a singular tale,
Of the threshing machine, with its clatter and roar,
That has taken the place of the flail.

For he says that it threshes the grain very fast—
That it winnows it ready to sow.
What a wonderful change since the days of the past,
When we trampled it with horses so slow!

Ah, me! things have altered since I was a boy!
Change has followed so fast upon change!
But that cherished old field is an object of joy
To my old heart so cold and so strange.

For it lies 'neath my window so like an old dream,
Not a change in the view has been made,
Save that two marble stones in the sun's latest gleam,
Show where two darling children are laid:

Where they sleep by the side of their dear mother's grave,
On the hill near the old linden tree.
O, ere long o'er another the branches shall wave,
And that field be as nothing to me.

The Absurdity of Drinking.

It has become a sort of popular—almost national—faith that it is not possible to be truly happy unless you drink Among certain classes—and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of everthing. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. Yet every man, who is not a downright drunkard, is well aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion and a snare. I put it to any one who has stood half the night at a bar, or sat half the night in a club room, drinking, smoking and badying reckless talk, if the enjoyment of such an evening has been anything like that of a few quite hours spent at home with a book or newspaper? The evil influence of tavern pleasure on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, and the illusory nature of the pleasures themselves would be undeniable also, if the persons who indulge in them did not deceive themselves and put the truth out of sight.

No one ever brought any good out of a drinking bout yet. It is a short, feverish spasm of animal enjoyment, which leaves nothing behind but moroseness, regret, bad temper, self-reproach and headache. I should like to ask you, sir, if you say your prayers when you come home in that state?—No, you don't. You are ashamed to say them. You postpone them until you have purged yourself, your mind and your lips by more sober and rational behaviour. Next night when you pass the hours pleasantly with a book or a friend, you feel that you have had real enjoyment, and that the time has passed pleasantly, and that you have learned something and that you have not ruined your health. You are not ashamed to say your prayers, and you get up next morning with a clear head, a good appetite, and an increased faculty for work and enjoyment.—All the Year Round.

COLLECTION OF DIRECT TAXES IN THE SOUTH.—Congress suspended, some time since, the law providing for the collection of direct taxes at the South until January, 1868, and the tax commissioners on duty there, were dismissed. During the past month many of these commissioners have applied to be reinstated on the 1st of next month, and others have presented their petitions to be appointed at that time. Secretary McCulloch, believing that the Southern people are not in a condition to pay their taxes, submitted the propriety of a further extension to the House Committee on Ways and Means. No action was taken on the subject, but the Secretary will not appoint any tax commissioners, or take any other steps towards the collection of the tax until the reassembling of Congress.

Daniel Webster was right when he remarked of the press: "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper; amply rewarded is its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a printed sheet without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price."

Hatred and Vengeance are very different sentiments; one is that of little minds, the other the effect of a law to which great souls are obedient. God avenges and does not hate. Hatred is the vice of narrow souls; they fed it with all their littleness, and make it the pretext of base tyrannies.

The Latest News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Cotton, sales 1800 bales; Middlings 15¼.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Bureau of Statistics reports the total authorized mileage of railroads in the United States at 54,000 miles completed, costing $1,654,000,000.

Gen. Gillem, who was detailed by Gen. Ord to proceed to Washington and represent the destitution existing in Mississippi, arrived here to-day, and has had interviews with the President and Gen. Grant. Gen. Gillem represents things as very gloomy, and thinks immediate aid is required from the Government or the charitable to prevent very great suffering.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—On Christmas morning a lad entered the office of the superintendent of police and left a parcel which he said had been given him to deliver by a gentleman at the Anson House. The parcel contained checks on the Bank of the State of New York for three million six hundred and eighty-three thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars—the amount stolen from the bank messenger recently in Wall street

MEMPHIS, Dec. 26.—Policeman Trenton, while attempting to arrest three drunken men on Main street, yesterday, was shot and mortally wounded During the melee a German lad named Jas. Scholler was killed by a stray shot. The assassins were all arrested, and are held for trial. A negro boy was shot in the head and instantly killed by another on Third street. Some twelve persons, mostly negroes, were accidentally shot during the day by the promiscuous firing of pistols.

MONTGOMERY, Dec. 26.—The Advertiser of to-morrow will contain a letter from ex-Senator Benj. Fitzpatrick, clearly and succinctly stating the evils to follow the ratification of the proposed constitution. He regards it as war with the civilization of the age, and believes it will produce disorder and a conflict of races. He advocates the defeat of the instrument which emanated from the late reconstruction convention, and the adoption of a constitution more in accordance with the genius of our institutions.

The negroes were out in force to-day, contrary to the municipal regulations and military orders, with guns, pistols, &c., and in full unitorm. No effort was made to quell the demonstration.

In the afternoon several thousand negroes were harangued in incendiary language by Brainard and other prominent Radicals.—Late in the afternoon, Barber and Brainard were arrested by the military authorities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Cotton drooping; selling at 15@15¼. Gold 34½.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—Cotton firmer, middling 14½. Sugar firm and tending upward, common 9@10½; prime to choice 13½@13¾. Gold 33.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The wholesale grocery firm of Corner, Wendover & Co., of this city, failed yesterday. Liabilities, half million dollars.

Flour, steady; corn, heavy at 87@90c; pork lower at 21; bacon, easier; shoulders, 10; clear sides, 13; lard, 12; whisky, $2 20.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Cotton stiff; middling 14¼@14¾; sales to-day 6,000 bales; sugar advanced ¼c; molasses active and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 27.—Flour, superfine $7 75; choice $12. Corn, shelled in bulk, 80; ear 75. Oats 65@66. Mess pork $21 Lard 12¾. Cotton 12¾@13. Bacon shoulders 10¼; clear sides 13¼; fancy hams 18. Whisky, bond, 28@30.

Hymenial.

On Thursday, the 12th of December, A. D. 1867, at Sunny Side, near Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, by the Rev. Father Becker, D. D., Franklin Smith Esq., of Canton, Mississippi, to Miss E. C. French, of the first named place.

On Tuesday, the 24th day of December, A. D., 1867, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. G. Andrews, Mr. J. W. Cameron, to Miss Hattie Dinkins, all of Canton.

At the residence of the bride's father, Fountain Barksdale, Esq., Thursday evening the 12th of December, by the Rev. Mr. Mounger, of the Methodist Church, MR. ROBERT E. CRAIG and MISS EMILIE J. BARKSDALE, all of Yazoo City.

On the 19th inst., at the Protestant Episcopal Church, Huntsville, Ala., by the Rev. J. M. Banister, Maj. James Stephens, of Brandon, Miss., and Miss Mattie Lee, daughter of the late Dr. Charles H. Patton.

"'Tis long years since Adam
To "woman's witchery" bowed the knee
'Tis long years his sons have feigned to struggle,
And from her fetters tried to flee.

And yet they would not in their *secret* wishes,
Gain their freedom if they could;
For while some mockingly try to shun,
They'd let "*some little Eve*" rule them if she would.

"How dismal you look!" said a bucket to his companion, as they were going to the well. "Ah!" replied the other, "I was reflecting on the uselessness of our being filled, for let us go away ever so full we always come back empty." "Dear me! how strange to look at it in that way," said the bucket. "Now, I enjoy the thought that, however empty we come, we always go away full. Only look at it in that light, and you'll be as cheerful as I am."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CARD.

INTENDING to be absent for a short time, GEO. L. POTTER, Esq., is my agent, and my residence is at Mrs. Murrel's in Jackson.
dec29d1w* W. L. SHARKEY.

For Sale or Rent.

THE well known residence of the late Col. Wm. Hardeman, 1 mile from Jackson, on the Canton railroad, Apply to Judge William Yerger, or
dec29d1w.w2t. JAMES P. SESSIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to the firm of M. S. Craft & Co., are requested to come forward at once and settle. By so doing they will save trouble and expense.
J. L. CARTER,
dec29d1w Trustee.

DENTAL.

VICKSBURG, MISS, Dec 23d, 1867.

EDITOR CLARION:—*Dear Sir:*—I beg leave to express through the columns of your paper, my high appreciation of the skill and ability of my late partner, DR. B. JONES, who has recently located among you for the purpose of practicing his profession. He is thoroughly skilled in all the various branches of his profession; and an evidence of this may be found in the fact that his work has always given perfect satisfaction. To this his many friends and patrons in this city will readily testify—and he merely removed from here because there was not sufficient work to justify him in remaining. I heartily advise all persons in your city who wish anything done in the line of Dentistry, to call on Dr. Jones, and my word for it, he will give entire satisfaction. Hoping sir, that he will receive that patronage from the citizens of Jackson and vicinity, which his skill and integrity so richly merit, I remain very respectfully,

Your obedient sv't.
JOHN D. MILES.

H. M. TAYLOR,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

SASH, DOOR AND BLIND FACTORY.

HAVING taken the shop of late W. W Hardy, I am prepared to do all kinds of jobbing. Sash, Doors and Blinds made to order, and as cheap as they can be had in Cincinnati or elsewhere. All work warranted to give satisfaction. feb16-d1y

MARTZ & CO.,

Opposite the State House,

ARE now receiving a general stock of FAMILY GROCERIES and WESTERN PRODUCE,

Consisting of
Crushed, Clarified and Brown Sugar,
Best Green and Black Teas,
Coffee, Molasses,
Shad, Mackerel,
Brown and Fancy Soaps,
Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
Cigars, Spices,
Pickles, Sardines,
Jellies, Raisins,
Currants, Almonds,
Pecans, Etc., Etc.
Bacon, Pork,
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