

The "Public Education" Scheme, So-called.

Our views of the injustice and the evil consequences that must inevitably flow from the enforcement of the pretended scheme of "Public Education" which has passed the military Convention, are strengthened and confirmed when we find them reproduced and endorsed by so able and conscientious a contemporary as THE METHODIST.

No intelligent and true friend of the negro, much less of the white race, can look upon the measure with any other feeling but that of loathing and disgust. In the intent of its authors to set the indestructible laws of God at defiance, and to subvert the usages of the white race in both sections of the Union, they have sown the seeds of irradicable enmity and discord between the two races. They cannot, will not intermingle on terms of social equality as contemplated by this odious scheme. It is contrary to nature, and her laws cannot be violated without entailing suffering and woe upon those who raise the standard of wicked rebellion against them.

It is as such a demonstration as any other principle which exhibits itself in the economy of nature. As well undertake to argue that the lion and the wolf, or the eagle and the owl mate as that the relations sought to be established between white and black by this monstrous scheme can exist.

Its authors betray their apprehension of its mischief and their sense of their guilt, when they plead that the Legislature when it puts the measure into operation, will, or can provide separate schools for the two races. But if they intended it to be so, why did they reject the amendment of Mr. Stovall, providing for it in the bill itself? That was the test question, and it was made so by the clamor of some of the negroes against it, who growled with all the savage that is in them when some of their white confederates proposed to unite with the conservatives in erecting this partition—though it was apparent that they did not seek to discriminate against the blacks, but simply to provide separate schools with like advantages in all respects, in order that the distinctions which the Creator himself has fixed—and which cannot be violated with impunity—might be observed.

We have not before alluded to another fact which occurred when the matter was under consideration. Mr. Field, (republican) of Lowndes, introduced an amendment designed to relieve from taxation to support these schools, persons who may not choose to patronize them. It is significant that this just and reasonable proposition was voted down, the meaning of which action was that the people shall support these schools—or rather these intended nurseries of God-defying amalgamation—whether they place their children within the range of their contaminating influence or not! The authors of the abomination had but to go another step, and compel the attendance of white children. Mark our prediction, that if the negro domination scheme of government shall ever become an accomplished fact, this further step will be ventured upon. It may not be pertinent here to describe its consequences. We repeat that the worst enemy of the negro is he, who in the guise of friendship, is encouraging him to attempt these deeds. They are leading him to his destruction.

A negro named F. S. Cardoza, is the Radical nominee for the Secretary of State of South Carolina.

Mr. Ashe accepts the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the white men of North Carolina.

The Georgia Democratic Central Committee has nominated Augustus Reese, of Morgan county, for Governor. Judge Reese was a Whig in the olden time.

Gen. McClernand, of Illinois, one of the bravest and most successful officers in the Federal army during the war, in a letter declining to become a candidate for Governor, gives expression to this sentiment:

"I beg to count myself out of the field of competition for political office. In doing this I have only to add, that I hope Democrats North and South, East and West, will eschew geographical and personal animosities; will unite as a band of brothers to stay the mad course of revolution, and to resist, force by force, if it should become necessary, to save the Constitution, the Union and public liberty."

The Rev. Dr. Bardwell will preach again to-night at the Presbyterian church.

Thaddeus Stevens, the great Radical leader, has published a letter in the Washington Chronicle in favor of universal suffrage, which, coupled with his recent course on the Alabama question, is a notification to the negro Conventions in the Southern States that suffrage proscriptions will not be tolerated.

Our community has again been thrown into mourning at the not unanticipated death of Ephraim H. Lombard, Esq., which sad event occurred at the residence of H. Kernaghan, Esq., on Saturday morning last, at a quarter after nine.—Brandon Republican.

The Savannah News says its advices from Florida and Georgia all concur in the statement that the preparations for planting, which are being made for this year, are comparatively very slim, and the well informed predict that not more than a third of a crop of cotton will be raised.

Henry Mayson, the negro barber of Jackson, is announced as the Radical candidate to represent Hinds county in the State Senate, under the new kangaroo Constitution. Henry is a No. 1 barber, boot-black, &c., and would do well to adhere to that calling, leaving the matter of legislation to others. Henry will have opposition, and that in the person of a white and a competent man, and suitable committees will be appointed in all parts of the county for the protection of the honest and well-meaning blacks, and to secure to them the right of voting against Henry if they wish to do so. The game of last fall can hardly be played over again.—Raymond Gazette.

RETURNED HOME.—The following, which we copy from the Vicksburg Times, is well worth the attention of our readers:

It affords us great pleasure to announce that our old and esteemed friends and fellow-citizens, Daniel Sweet, Esq., and his son, Mrs. Charles Sweet, have returned from Honduras, with a determination to remain here and "fight it out on this line," if it takes a week longer time than it took "Ulysses," the son of Jesse, to get into Richmond! Our friends had a severe attack of the "Honduras fever," and went to that very desirable country—a country of mosquitoes, mulattos, mongrels and free negroes—with a view of carving out a new home.—Having spent several months in that delightful region, the Messrs. Sweet have returned to Mississippi perfectly cured of the disease with which they were afflicted when they left, having had just as much of Honduras as they desire. Once more we bid the wanderers welcome home!

Letter from an Old Line Whig.

Editor Clarion:—I have always been a life-long uncompromising old line Whig. The word Democrat has no pleasant sound to my ear, but I will not forsake my country, friends and principles for the sake of a name I will fuse and work under any name and banner to defeat the black and tan negro government that is now being forced upon us. I heartily approve of what the Democratic Union State Convention has done, and shall do all in my power to promote and carry out its designs. It is the only thing that will save the South. It is full time for every man to lay aside his old prejudices and go to work. I want the white people of the State to organize in every county, town and precinct and go to work like Trojans. If this is done the black and tan will be defeated as certain as the sun rises in the East and sets in the West. If not the whites are a doomed people in the South. The South has a large party of friends in the North, who are doing all they can to help us and secure to us our constitutional rights, and are to fold our hands, and refuse to aid in our own salvation, because of a name? No, sir, let us away with such nonsense, and show our patriotism and good sense, by laying our hands to the plow until we have accomplished our rights under the Constitution. I advise every man or set of men who can, and will not assist in his own preservation and that of his wife and children. CLOD HOPPER.

The Latest News.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—SENATE.—Drake offered a new impeachment rule, that during the trial, the court shall be called "The Senate," and the court shall be addressed as "the Senate." Drake remarked that the President's counsel studiously addressed Chase as "Mr. Chief Justice," and alluded to the Senate as "the Court." He said they had a distinct purpose in this, which would be developed during the trial of Johnson.

The Senate went into executive session this evening.

House.—The 14th article was declared ratified.

There are now less greenbacks in the treasury than at any other time since the war. The amount of gold in the treasury is one hundred million.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day including Thomas.

The President nominated E. H. Smith for collector of revenue in the first district of South Carolina, and Wm. M. Daley, receiver of public money at New Orleans.

Gen. Hancock and Col. Mitchell have arrived.

In the Supreme Court the case of Georgia vs. Grant et al., on motion of Judge Black, process was ordered to issue. A motion for preliminary injunction was held under advisement.

Stanton has issued special orders relieving Gen. Danick from the governorship of the Soldiers' Home. This is not done on the President's order.

The Senate is still acting on the President's nominations. One was confirmed this evening.

House.—A resolution was adopted that during the session of impeachment court the House would attend in committee of the whole.

Mississippi State Convention.

SIXTY-THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, March 19, 1868.

Convention met at usual hour. The Finance Committee, to whom was referred the accounts of Deputy Sheriffs, who conducted the late elections, reported that they considered them payable by order of the General Commanding. The report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported favorably on wood-chopper's account for \$55. Agreed to.

The special committee (Mr. Gibbs, Chairman) to whom was referred the resolution providing for the appointment of a permanent committee, to remain at the capital during the adjournment of the Convention, reported favorably on the resolution.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses, reported favorably on wood-chopper's account for \$55. Agreed to.

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Sundry accounts of the deputy Sheriffs of Calhoun county, for services rendered in the late election held in this State, were received from Headquarters 4th Military District, and on recommendation of Mr. Parsons, Chairman of Finance Committee, were referred to the General Commanding. He further recommended that any other accounts of like character which may be received, be returned in accordance with the action of the committee had on yesterday in reference to the subject.

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Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Jackson, Greene, Perry, Marion, Davis, Covington, Jasper, Smith, Wayne, Clarke, Pike, Lawrence, Simpson, Rankin, Choctaw, Attala, Winston, Kemper, Neshoba, Scott, Newton, Landerdale, Holmes, Carroll, Amite, Tallahatchie, Yazoo, Neshoba, Scott, Newton, Landerdale, Holmes, Carroll, Amite, Tallahatchie, Yazoo.

The following described lands in the county of Lawrence, delinquent for non-payment of Taxes of the year 1867, will be subject to entry or purchase at the office of the Auditor of the State, on the 21st day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock, by any citizen of this State upon payment of amount for which said lands are delinquent, and all costs of the State, with damages and subsequent taxes accrued. See Revised Code of Mississippi, Chap. I, Sec. 9, Articles 45 and 46, page 22.

Division of Section See Town range

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 18 9 18 west

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 18 9 18 "

Lot no. 10 15 9 20 "

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 22 9 19 "

Also the following lands delinquent for the taxes of 1867:

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 22 8 19 east

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 27 8 20 west

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 28 7 20 "

Also the following lands delinquent for the taxes of 1867:

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 7 8 19 "

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 7 8 19 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 15 9 20 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 15 9 20 "

Also the following lands delinquent for the taxes of 1867:

n 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 24 8 8 "

s 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 10 5 9 "

s 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 23 6 10 "

s 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 23 6 10 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 13 5 11 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 13 5 11 "

Also the following lands delinquent for the taxes of 1867:

Lot 3 4 5 and 7 8 9 18 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 8 9 18 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 14 6 7 east

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 14 6 7 east

Also the following lands delinquent for the taxes of 1867:

Lot 3 4 5 and 7 8 9 18 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 8 9 18 "

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 14 6 7 east

w 1/2 s 1/2 w 1/2 14 6 7 east

TOO LATE I STAYED.

The reader will seldom meet such finished poetry in a love lyric as this from Thomas William Spencer:

Too late I stayed—forgive the crime! Unheeded fled the hours: How needless falls the foot of Time That only treats on flowers!

And who with clear account, remark, Theebings of his glass, When all its sands are diamond sparks, That dazzle as they pass?

Ah! who to sober measurement Time's happy swiftness brings, When birds of paradise have lent Their plumage to his wings?

Soliloquy of a Married Man.

"All alone—by myself, 'sure as you're born!' My wife is gone over to her mother's, to stay with her to-night, on account of her sad illness. The only servant we have, asked for a 'holiday,' and, sure enough, she got it. So I am alone; here at home by myself. Perhaps it may be considered blissful to enjoy complete solitude—to be isolated from the world—all alone. But look at it in its true light, and what is a 'lodge in some vast wilderness' compared to a home? I am now alone. Night is upon me, and I am at home—yet not at home. My wife is gone, and my little bright-eyed boy, our only child, is with her. All of my home is away from home. I don't see my bright-eyed little fellow chasing the kitten, or cutting up some caper that amuses him greatly. I haven't got hold of him—romping and playing with and tickling him. And his mother! She is not here now, to keep me company. Away on a mission of mercy to her mother, I am left the housekeeper. How awkward, indeed, is that avocation to me! Nothing seems to be right that I have touched. Confusion marks the course I have taken through the house. Everything is in a rough and tumble, helter skelter hubbub, and I am positively afraid to touch anything more, lest a perfect 'Babel' of confusion will be here upon my hands.

"Talk about a 'solitary' life indeed! What sort of 'order' would the hermit's 'shanty' be in—if, indeed, he happened to be so well fixed as to have a shanty? I'm not disposed to love a hermit's 'life' myself. Not I!

"I undertook to milk the cow; and what an everlasting job it was! Instead of going into the large tin cup, as it should do, the stream of milk would squirt away to one side, and down to 'mother earth' it would go! And then when I would take better 'aim' at the vessel, the milk would seem to be all above my hand, and back into the cow's udder it would go. Well, by squeezing and stripping, I at last got through. But oh, my hands! How they did ache! It appeared like cords had been pulled back and forth in my hands until they were so sore they half killed me. Whatever else about housekeeping I was made for, certainly milking was not the object of my creation.

"Now, what does this house look like? There sits the kitten, in a deep sleep, and no little rein in to pull its tail! Here are the books, and I have been reading—but reading to myself. The rats and mice make a bigger fuss to night than usual. Or, perhaps they try to make me believe the place is haunted. They don't lack much of complete success in that attempt! The fact is, I don't like to stay here by myself. Oh, he's perfectly contented. No doubt of it. He is with his mother, and I too could be contented there.

"Mothers are the best beings on this earth. My wife is assisting her bed-father. My mother is far away, in a distant land. I would love to be with my dear old mother now. Perhaps I would love to be a little boy again! But what would I do with my wife and my little boy? I wouldn't, were it possible, give them up, for the sake of being a child again myself.

"How is it possible for men—real living men—to set up in the world as bachelors? Some stick themselves off by themselves, and they pretend to keep house, and get along very well. I wonder if such vermin ever keep cats about them. And if so, does a cat ever make a spring for a mouse, and make fuss enough to cause old 'back' to jump to his feet, with a kind of 'boop' feeling running all over him?

"There is nothing like home; but it must be all of home to be a real home. Now this is the place where I stay; but the charm of my home is away. I wouldn't be a bachelor for half the United States. I wouldn't keep house by myself for all the gold of California. I can't see how a man can content himself to squat down in the world by himself. It may, however, suit some men's tastes, but it wouldn't suit mine.

"Well, I 'guess' I had better go to bed. A father's blessing to thee, my little bright-eyed, absent boy. A cheerful, hopeful time to thee, my dear wife. Adieu!"

A farmer and his wife who live just out of Lee, Miss., have some queer notions about life. They occupy separate divisions of the house; 'keep house' on their own hook; purchase farm or dairy products from each other as from strangers, and exact the highest market prices.

Backwards and Forwards.

"Now mind, Noel," said I to a young friend, as we set out on a morning walk, "the way to make the most of our prospects is to look backwards and forwards, whether it respects a walk in the country, or our walk through the world."

Though Noel did not understand the full extent of my remark, he kept smiling, well knowing that by-and-by, in our way or another, it would be explained to him; for I am not the man to leave any one long in doubt.

It was not very long before we came to a potato cottage on a hill. There was no tenant in it; the windows were broken, the thatch out of repair, and the garden all overgrown with weeds.

"What a wretched place this is," said Noel; "there is nothing pleasant to look at; I should soon grow quite 'sick here.'"

"That is," replied I, "because you are not looking backwards and forwards."

Saying this, I turned round to point out the delightful prospect to be met. The shining sun and the clear sky, the broad valley, the windmill, and the farm houses, made a beautiful picture. I then turned to the west, telling Noel to regard the cottages, the winding river, and the distant mountains. Hardly could Noel tell which was the lovelier landscape of the two, and he saw at once the advantage of looking backwards and forwards.

After we had descended the hill and walked about a mile, we came to a rough pathway by the side of a ditch. In the hedge grew seven tall elm trees, unsightly and black, with their tops and branches lopped off. The dark trunk of the trees, and the ditch, and hedge, formed altogether a dismal scene. Noel looked about him, but finding no prospect, he asked me, "there was any good to be got there, by looking backwards and forwards?"

"To be sure there is," replied I, "as you shall soon perceive. If I look backwards only to last year, I remember that this ditch was quite a garden of plants and wild flowers; the hedge was festooned with honeysuckles and dogroses, and nothing could be more elegant than the tall elm trees stretching out the branches, covered with the freshest verdure. And if I look forwards, I know that they will again present the same appearance; the ditch will once more be like a garden; the tall elm trees will adorn the hedge, and the tall elm trees in their new branches and foliage will be lovely to look upon." Noel listened to my remarks, and again saw the advantage of looking backwards and forwards.

On returning home we met old Jonas Hands in a narrow lane. He was very feeble; his eyes were dim, and the hair of his head was gray. I spoke a few kind words to him as he passed.

"How very sad to be so old and so