Eastern Clarion.

J. S. Carter, J. J. Shannon, J. G. Barkham
EDITORS.

PAULDING, MISS.

Friday, March 15, 1861.

Two Dollars in Advance—Three if not paid in Advance.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.—This body met Monday, pursuant to call of President Crawford, at the City of Savannah, instead of at the State capital.

☞ The resignation of Col. Preston, of Kentucky, Minister of the United States to Madrid, has been received at the State Department.

Ex-Secretary Floyd is now in Washington, ready to take his trial about the alleged complicity in the abstraction of the Indian Trust Bonds.

MR. RUSSELL DURRANT.—The New Orleans *Delta* of the 5th, states authoritatively that Mr. Slidell has declined the mission to Europe tendered to him by President Davis. No reason is given.

ARKANSAS CONVENTION.—It is telegraphed from Memphis that Lincoln's Inaugural has a good effect on the Arkansas Convention just assembled at Little Rock, and stiff issues the speedy secession of that State.

☞ Sir Richard Hoult, the Governor General of Canada, has returned by the Africa on her last trip. His return is supposed to have been hastened by the critical condition of politics in the United States.

INGENIOUS SELF-TORTURE BY A SENSATION REVERER.—Sycophancy sometimes comes out with a great thing: "Brothers," said Lord Mr. Gog, and referred the Queen to a committee on foreign affairs, "it's my opinion it wouldn't have been built yet."

☞ Ex-President Buchanan left for Wheatland on the afternoon of the 5th. He was escorted to the railroad depot by the military. As the train was about leaving he was cheered by an immense crowd.

☞ Among the secession dispatches to the Cincinnati papers is one in which it is stated that Jeff. Davis has had an amicable interview with Major Anderson, and another that Gen. Twiggs has been shot in an altercation with an Aid to Gen. Houston!. Both false, of course.

INCREASED DUTIES ON COTTON.—The French Emperor in his message to the Legislative Bodies, states that since the reduction of the tariff, which admits raw cotton free of duty, the demand for our staple has increased thirty per centum in France.

THE SUPPOSED WHITE HOUSE.—The Montgomery *Advertiser* says the beautiful residence of Mr. Davidson, leased for the use of the President of the Confederate States, is almost ready for occupancy, and Mrs. Davis is expected to preside in the new "White House" in a few days.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE CONVENTION.—The election returns from sixty-two counties have already been heard from. Sixty-five Unionists and thirty-three Secessionists are elected.

The Convention question requires the official canvass to decide it.

THE TAKING OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—The State troops in and near Charleston number 2,522, consisting of one regiment of artillery, one regiment and one battalion of riflemen, one regiment of infantry and one mounted company. Whole number of companies 31; average strength 71 men. Four of the companies are Irish, three German and one Scotch.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—The Alexandria, Va., papers note the arrival of cotton from Memphis, Tennessee, to be shipped to New York. The Secret of Tuesday says a portion of it had been seen on the road, and it was stated that contracts had been made for the transportation of twenty thousand bales from Alexandria and Georgetown.

INTERESTING ARCHÆOLOGY.—We learn from the New Orleans *Delta* that Gen. Beauregard, of the army of Louisiana, has been appointed Brigadier General of the army of the Confederate States, and has been ordered to proceed to Pensacola and take command of all the troops of the Republic there assembled, and conduct the operations against Fort Pickens.

MISSOURI.—The temper of the Missouri Convention, now in session at St. Louis, still one leaps Unionist, though emphatic against coercion. Missouri is geographically in a peculiar situation, and unsupported by Kentucky and Tennessee and with Arkansas uncertain, we do not wonder that she hesitates at secession. The slightest encouragement from the two first named States would determine her at once.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE CAMPBELL.—The *Mobile Register* learns through a private source, that Justice CAMPBELL has resigned his seat on the Supreme Bench, but remains temporarily at Washington on private business, after which he will resume the practice of the law in the city of New Orleans. Judge Campbell, while opposing secession, pledged himself publicly, if we mistake not, to retire from the Supreme Bench whenever his State (Alabama) recede, and we have no doubt he intends redeeming his pledge. There are few abler or purer men in the country.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.—The election returns from Texas are nearly complete. The majority in favor of sustaining the ordinance of secession is unparalleled in the history of popular elections. Only one county, Fayette, has given a small majority against secession. The general tenor of the returns, however, may be gathered from a few samples taken at random: Liberty county, 386 to 8; Brazoria, 535 to 2; Washington, 667 to 2; Colmen 505, and not a single vote against secession.

ARKANSAS CONVENTION.—The Arkansas State Convention met at Little Rock on the 4th inst. A despatch to the N. O. *Picayune* states that "Union" officers were elected by 5 majority. It would probably be more correct to say "conditional secessionists," for as the election involved the question of holding a Convention at all, it is equally possible that the Union party may have triumphed. According to the notions of Mobile intelligence, neither the Union nor Secession party have a majority, they being held by the conditional secessionists.

☞ The secret report about make Senator Critten ten, is to publish has been offered a seat on the Supreme Bench by Lincoln, and is only deterred from accepting it by the fear that the Black Republican Senate will defeat his confirmation on account of his conditional course. It is to be hoped that the report is not true, for notwithstanding Mr. Crittenden has generally acted in opposition to the popular sentiment of the South, his high attainments, great purity of character and strength honesty have always commanded the respect of the Southern people. It would be to say that he would base his acceptance of office at the hands of an Abolition Government.

☞ The following paragraph continues to see the minds of the Northern journals:

Hon. John Slidell has telegraphed his family to remain in Washington City. He is expected to go to Paris as Minister from the Southern Confederacy.

We are informed, says the *N. O. Picayune*, that Mr. Slidell sent no such telegraph, but is on the contrary at his house in this city, expecting hourly the arrival of his family, to resume their permanent residence here. We are told that the house which Mr. Slidell occupied at Washington is to be occupied by Secretary Cameron.

Mr. Slidell never anticipated going abroad. The appointment offered to above as we learn, was offered to him by President Davis, but was not accepted. The reason given to the caucus has since been confirmed on Judge Rost, at this State, is stated by telegraph.

Mississippi Asking Charity of Abolitionists.

A Mr. HAWKINS, of Smith county, we believe, commissioned by his neighbors to go to the West and buy corn for them, to supply their wants occasioned by the failure of last year's crop, has, as we see by the papers, acquitted himself admirably of his mission. He went to Illinois, and to Springfield in that State, the home of Lincoln, and the very den of Abolitionism, representing the people of East Mississippi in a starving condition, and beseeching alms for their relief. A public meeting was held, and contributions of corn and money made by these Abolitionists for the suffering Mississippians.—Think of the proud and gallant people of Mississippi begging bread from their bitterest enemies, and giving those enemies the opportunity of turning the fact to political account. We do not believe there is a man in Mississippi who would not rather starve than see himself and his State placed in this pitiable and degrading attitude.—If there be, he ought to go and live among the Abolitionists—their ideas of delicacy, independence, and sense of honor would suit him better than those which prevail at the South.

As regards the doings of this doubtless honest, though simple minded old gentleman, Mr. Hawkins, it can be best explained by a letter written to the *Mississippian*, from St. Louis, by Mr. W. T. ELLIS, late of Jackson Miss.:

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1861.

MR. EDITOR:—The subjoined articles are taken out of the News of this city. It has been circulated extensively by Black Republican papers, much to the mortification of Mississippians who are traveling through the West and North.—Now I propose to give some facts in regard to this matter. I saw Mr. B. Hawkins while he was in this city, and learned from him the following particulars:—He came up here in January to purchase some corn for himself and neighbors.—He proposed to buy corn in Illinois and pay for it. As he was on his way home he heard the statement that Crescent City, he was in company with a man who informed from Mr. H. that "the people of Mississippi were suffering much for corn."—He proposed to Mr. H. to furnish him and his neighbors corn on seven or eight months time. Mr. H. was pleased at so liberal a proposition. So he asked the gentleman his address, he gave it to him as Dr. J. G. Russell, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. H. went home much delighted at the prospect. He had a card inserted in the Brandon Republican in regard to the purchase of corn from said Dr. Mr. H. received many orders to buy corn on said terms, and he started on his second mission. He came direct here to see Dr. R. But he did not succeed. He remained several days and still heard nothing of the great deliverer. He was at last convinced that the Dr. was no Dr. and a humbug.—Maj. R. Hawkins then taken his carpet bag and goes to Springfield, where he now is receiving money, and corn also for 'starving Mississippians'. Maj. R. is an old man and a gentleman. But he is not acquainted with business. Nor does he now know that they are making fun of him and the "green beach nut," eating people in ridicule. I know the people of Smith, Rankin, and Scott too well to believe they will accept donations from such people and in such a way. Mr. H. did not tell me as much as he did the people of Illinois. Yet he represented Illinois bad enough. It is no doubt true that the people are suffering for want of corn, do, in consequence of short crops. So are people suffering and starving in Kansas for the same reason. Application should be made at home. (Where they would get help if needed.) We say again they will not accept their aid, when they know and appreciate the manner in which it is given. At the meeting in Springfield on the 14th inst., some resolutions were adopted, expressing their sympathy for "starving and destitute Mississippians." The resolutions were conceived in the spirit in which all of them should be taken (I tried to get a copy to send you but have failed.)—I will give the substance of the last resolution.

Resolved, That we request the people of Mississippi, not to impose any duties on corn," &c.

The meeting was composed of men who are now "praying for Lincoln" (as his request.) Praying that he may be inaugurated without trouble, and to protect them in his "coercion policy." Mr. H. we believe was successful in getting some corn and money.

The foregoing was written to place your readers in a proper manner of the focus of this most humiliating proceeding. They have been extensively published by Black Republican sheets, and are much commented upon. As a Mississippian they have caused me no little mortification.

W. T. ELLIS.

The following are the articles from the St. Louis Republican [illegible]

[*From the St. Louis News.*

Suffering in Mississippi—Dissatisfaction Among the People.

We learn by reliable advices, received from citizens of Mississippi now in St. Louis, that there is extreme dissatisfaction among the people of that State, at the violent secession of Mississippi into the vortex of Secession by the arbitrary leaders of the movement, and, particularly, at the refusal of the Convention to submit the question of Secession to a popular vote.

It will be remembered that a very respectable minority of the delegates were elected as "Co-operationists" and opponents of immediate Secession. Nevertheless, when the Convention met, these "Co-operationists" were so intimidated or broken down into an abandonment of their views and the desire of their constituents, and forced, against their own better judgment, by the outside pressure brought to bear on the Convention, to vote for the ordinance of Secession. In the "Co-operation" counties, the disaffection of the people is greatest, though its public and concerted expression is repressed by the terrorism still maintained by the Secessionists.

The people were not prepared for the severe trials which Secession imposes on them. Their crops last year were short, and in the counties bordering on the Alabama line, the utmost destitution exists. Instances are mentioned of people fifty to seventy-five bales of cotton, made last year only ten to twenty; and even this coast crop cannot be sent to market on account of the disturbance of trade. The people, therefore, are likely to suffer the long term want of the commonest necessaries of life. It is not surprising, then, that they should be discontented at the movement that not only deprived them of a country and a flag, but which subjects them to the severest privations and hardships, with nothing but the dreary swamp lights of an expensive Southern Confederacy to cheer them.

[*From the St. Louis News.*

Destitution in Mississippi.

The following from the Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* confirms the account of destitution in Mississippi we gave in the *Evening News*, last Monday:

Major Hawkins, of Scott county, Mississippi, who visited this city, last month, in pursuit of corn for the people of his region, has returned on a second mission for the same purpose. A large number of the citizens of Scott, Rankin, Smith and Jones counties have commissioned him to negotiate for the purchase of corn to supply their present necessities, for which they propose to pay as soon as they can make a crop. The Brandon (Miss.) Republican, a copy of which we have before us, says: "The people are out of corn and nearly all other kinds of provisions, and unless some means are adopted to supply them with the necessaries of life, many of them are bound to perish." It has "heard of families subsisting for weeks on turnip alone—others have been gathering beechnuts and acorns, one of which they make both bread and coffee."

Mr. Hawkins says: "Four years ago the black tongue broke out and killed all the dog and a great many sheep, cows, oxen, etc. Then the rust struck our oats two years in succession, and we did not make our seed. November 24th, 1858, we had a freeze, that killed all kinds of vegetation. In the spring of 1860, we had the finest prospect of a crop I ever saw, until the first of May, but a drought set in, and our crops proved almost an entire failure. Those who planted for fifty bales of cotton made five or six, and scarcely any body made more than five bushels of corn to the acre, while many did not make an ear."

There was a meeting of citizens at Springfield on the 14th, at which a committee was appointed to solicit contributions by money, corn and provisions to be forwarded to the destitute in Mississippi. These contributions are to be placed in charge of Mr. Hawkins and distributed according to his directions. This is a more efficient mode of "restoring fraternal relations" with the South than all the visible acts of Congress that could be passed.

Any one, here at home, can see how greatly the facts of the case are misrepresented, and understand what a humiliating position it places the people of Mississippi in. The abolitionists are jubilant over it, and the poor old man who has made an ass of himself, and disgraced the people he assumes to represent, ought to be sent for and taken care of by his friends.

The cotton States have always relied upon the grain growing and provision raising States of the West for their supplies of these articles, and we have been their best customers, allowing them to make millions out of us annually by selling to them as fast as we have raised

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ourselves. It could, therefore, be considered no great stretch of charity on their part to sell our people corn on a short credit, at a time like the present, when, by failure of crops and the derangement of monetary affairs, they are unable to pay down the cash. There could have been no impropriety under these circumstances, in our people asking credit from the corn merchants of the West—it would have been no degradation to us to ask it, and no particular virtue on their part to grant it. But we beg to assure them that Mr. Hawkins acted on his own responsibility in accepting donations from abolitionists for the people of Mississippi. Nobody commissioned him for such a purpose, and so long as it is known that there are weak minded men in every community, a whole people should not be held responsible for the impertinence and folly of a single individual.

NORTHERN CAPITAL COMING SOUTH.—Two among the largest importing and jobbing houses in New York, have issued circulars announcing to their customers that as soon as they can make the necessary arrangements, they will remove their establishments to the South. These are Messrs. Henry's Smith & Townsend, one of the best known Dry Good houses in New York, and Messrs. Bruff, Brother and Seaver, the well known Hardware firm, with which Southern merchants have so long had extensive dealings. Messrs. Bruff, Bro. & Seaver, will at once establish a branch of their firm in New Orleans, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Seaver, while Messrs. Henrys Smith & Townsend, have not as yet we believe, determined in which of the Southern cities they will locate.

This is but a foreshadowing of what will take place in the future. The establishment of the Southern Confederacy and asserting our political independence, will, in the very nature of things, be followed by the achievement of our commercial independence. No longer fettered by a commercial system intended to benefit the North, which concentrated the capital of the country there and enabled them to control the trade of the late Union, the idea will be exploded that the South is unable to conduct her own commerce from the want of capital or business capacity amongst her people. It has been shown a thousand times, by irrefragible facts and arguments, that it was the iniquitous operations of the Federal Government which rendered us tributary to the North. Relieved of these, and the North being deprived of the advantages afforded her by the United States laws and placed as regards the South upon an equal footing with other foreign nations, a very different state of things will soon be made to appear. An abundance of Northern capital, together with a fair proportion of that from Europe, now exclusively employed at the North, will flow into the South, seeking the profits of her rich trade and commerce, to be conducted with all the world through her own ports. If not plunged by the fanaticism and folly of Lincoln and his advisers into a calamitous war, which would set both sections back a quarter of a century, the South will at once spring forward into a career of prosperity, wealth and power, such as no other nation has ever experienced. If war is forced upon us, why, then, we have the consolation of knowing that we can endure it about as long as our enemies.

MILITARY.—Under the present mail arrangements we hear once in a while from Jackson, and other points West of us. We understand, though it may be old news to some of our readers, that Adjutant General Sykes in consequence of the numerous inquiries made at his office, in relation to arms, states for the information of those concerned, that there are eight thousand muskets on hand, and that the Military Board have ordered that no arms are to be issued to any company desirous of enlisting in the "Army of Mississippi," under an "Ordinance to regulate the military system of the State of Mississippi, until said company have tendered their services to the Governor, and been mustered regularly in the army."

Companies organizing as "Home Guards," or in accordance with an act "to regulate the Militia and Volunteer system," approved [illegible] 1860, are not to be enrolled with the "Army of Mississippi" until the "Army of Mississippi" has been provided with arms. &c.

We see it stated, also, that some fourteen companies have offered their services and been regularly enrolled in the army of Mississippi. The Military Board have made the following appointments:

Wm. Barksdale, Quarter-Master General with rank of Colonel.

Beverly Matthews, Adjutant and Inspector General, with rank of Colonel.

P. F. Liddell, 1st assistant Adjutant General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

H. H. Miller, 2d assistant with rank of Major.

I. N. Davis, 3d assistant with the rank of Major.

John McGuirk, 4th assistant with the rank of Major.

Melancthon Smith, 5th assistant with the rank of Major.

Capt. French of Washington county, chief of Ordnance department, with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

PROSPECT OF TROUBLE IN TEXAS.—Despatches from Galveston, state that Capt. HILL, in command of Fort Brown, has refused to evacuate or surrender his post as required by the terms of the capitulation of General Twiggs. It is further stated that Capt. Hill has ordered reinforcements from Ringgold Barracks to re-take the Government property at Brazos Island and that a collision between the Government and State troops is imminent.

It is further stated, also, that Maj. ANDERSON, the commander of Fort Sumter, has been appointed General in place of Gen. Twiggs, and will be assigned to the command of the division which includes Texas. The renowned Colonel would no doubt meet a hearty reception from the people of Texas, who have just decided by a vote of 65,000, out of 75,000 entitled to suffrage, that they will join the Southern Confederacy. If he gets into Texas, he must slip in there as he did into Fort Sumter, and shut himself up in some safe place. But it seems incredible that the administrators of the Federal Government can be so perfectly besotted and foolish as to be sending their officers and troops to Texas, where public sentiment is so unanimously in favor of dissolving all connection with the old Government, and where there is no stronghold in which they can shelter themselves from an attack by the people of the State.

In contrariety to this report of Maj. ANDERSON's having been appointed to succeed Gen. Twiggs, the telegraph also informs us that he is lying dangerously ill at Fort Sumter, and is being attended by Charleston physicians, and that he and his principal officers were to have resigned their commissions on the fourth of March. The whole comes by the telegraph, which seems to have so much improved upon its lying propensities since the Union was dissolved, that we cannot tell whether any of its reports be true or false.

☞ Both houses of the Louisiana Legislature have unanimously passed joint resolutions complimentary to Gen. TWIGGS. That gentleman arrived in New Orleans on Tuesday of last week, and had a most brilliant and enthusiastic reception by the citizens. The act of Mr. BUCHANAN, or rather of his Secretary, Mr. HOYE, in striking the name of Gen. Twiggs from the army roll, and stigmatizing him as a coward and traitor because he surrendered the Forts in Texas on the demand of that State, is a very harmless dart, aimed at a veteran who has perilled his life an hundred times in defence of his country, and shed lustre upon its arms, while they were safe at home, meditating schemes of personal aggrandisement, and seeking the rewards of political trickery and demagogism. Gen. Twiggs can afford to smile at their malice. He and Mr. Hoyt are from the same section, and the people among whom they live will be at little trouble in deciding which is the traitor.—As concerns Mr. Buchanan, it was an ungracious act, and one that will go far to destroy the feeling of respect for him in the South, which might have survived his retirement from an office in which he gained so little credit and received a great deal of unmerited abuse.

Mr. Lincoln introduced himself and lady the other day to a crowd at Washington as the "long and the short of the Presidency." The New York *Herald's* correspondent, in relating this incident, suggests that it is time Mr. Lincoln were "shaking the backwoodsman, and putting on the statesman."

A Mother's Appeal to Young Men and Boys.

Young friends, I am a stranger to most of you, and we may never meet, but I am old enough to be your mother, and consequently, have seen more of life. So feeling a deep interest in your welfare, I am inclined to give you a little kindly counsel, do not take it amiss, but please be polite enough to read and profit by it. Now just imagine yourselves addressed by name, every one of you, no matter what is your position, whether you have had great advantages or not, real politeness is inherent, and consists in a proper regard for the feelings of others, like the uncut diamond, the precious jewel is often found beneath a rough surface. I was once placed in an embarrassing situation, which was observed by a rough looking Irish stranger, and never received more genuine courtesy from a polished friend. The Savior's golden rule is the most perfect summary of politeness that was ever written. What you will read here is instilled into the minds of my own little sons at home, and if you have parents who give you good advice, love, honor and respect them, brothers and sisters, show them tender cordial affection, home kindness is very lovely in young sons. You are to manage the affairs of this new Southern Confederacy when we are gone, you are to keep the springs of the moral world in motion, you are to fill our pulpits, those radiating points of light. Did you ever consider the high dignity of the ministerial office? to be an embassador of the King of Kings, no earthly honor can compare with it. True, it has been desecrated, but I want our future ministers to be an improvement on those that have gone before. You are to be our lawgivers, our civil and military officers of every sort, and some one of you will be president; but not only so, you are to be the husbands of our fair Southern girls, certainly but few of them will be willing to have northern husbands literature, [illegible] business is just to go to work, every one [illegible] and fit yourselves for any position you may be called to fill. Suppose you say: 'But if I fail.' My answer will be given in the words of one well skilled in the matter: "*Fail, fail*, in the bright vocabulary of youth which late reserves for a glorious manhood, there is no such word as fail," and I will try to convince you that you need not fail. If you want to be a great man, a good and useful man, listless inactivity will never make you one. Even if you occupy an humble position in life, or have had few advantages, never mind, go to work, be the architect of your own destiny, it will only shine the brighter. Recollect,

"Honor and fame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

Because you are one of you have not had a collegiate education, or scarce any education at all, do not despair, or sit down in idleness. Wake up! arise! seize all the means in your power, and nobly dare to be a man in spite of every obstacle. I do not intend by this to undervalue learning. By no means; no one values it more highly, but I do believe that there are very many of our young men almost destitute of early culture, who may by an indomitable will and untiring energy, compete successfully with the most favored collegian. They have not tested their own powers, and my object is to try and induce them to do so. They are "nature's noblemen" under a shadow, and I wish them to come into the sunlight. Shun the haunts of vice in every form, "he that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things." Seek the company of moral, intelligent people, that of right-minded, sensible women will be a great advantage to you, devote much of your leisure to study, read history, biography, etc., store your minds with something solid, look upward, not high aims before you, and resolve to reach the goal of preferment at all hazards. Never, never allow anything sordid or grovelling to enter into your calculations. Your Heavenly Father speaks, listen to him: "Why stand ye here idle? go into my vineyard and work. I have given you light, and you have hid it, talents, and you have burried them," now do so no longer, but act so as to hear the cheering words, "well done," and to feel the proud consciousness of having assisted to make the world better. We have many illustrious examples of men having arisen from humble life [illegible] encouraging them, I will give you a little history of one of them, which is fully sustained by facts. Some of them came under my own observation, having a slight acquaintance with him at the time of his meridian greatness, others were related by those who knew them well, and did I not know that he rather gloried in his origin, his name should not be used, how I know it you shall present-ly learn. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, is now an old man, but has been a very distinguished one, he was United States Senator a long time, and a member of General Harrison's Cabinet, Secretary of the Treasury, I think. When a boy, his older sister taught him to read, and after that, his father sent him to school, perhaps six months, which was all he had to give him. He hired himself as an ostler for some time, and saved the wages to pay his tuition, and then went to school again. At that time the manufacture of salt in Western Virginia, was attracting much attention. The Salines are a chain of villages extending fourteen miles through the Kanawha valley, directly on the margin of the river. Salt springs abound, and coal is now brought in great abundance from the adjacent mountains by means of miniature railroads. The young Thomas found his way there before the railroads were made, and when the labor was much harder than it is now. By this time he was so studious and energetic that he was nearly ready to enter college, and for several years worked six months in the year making salt, and paid his tuition fees at Princeton College the other six with his own earnings. Having a large circle of relatives in that region, I was once visiting at the house of a cousin in the town of Charleston, the county site of Kanawha, when Mr. Ewing (then at his zenith,) paid a visit to the scene of his early labors. My cousin (himself a public man,) invited him to his house, and most of the prominent men around to meet him. While there, an old negro came and said "he wanted to see Mass Tom, the old salt boiler," and Mass Tom was very glad to see him, and they talked over old times when they used to boil salt together. So you see how he arose to eminence, and others may do so too. I have always greatly admired him, because he is a self-made man.

I cannot conclude without another thought. The Divine Being who made you, takes care of you, and gives you all your pleasures, thus kindly addresses you: "My son, give me thy heart, and let mine eyes observe thy ways," and is is not only your duty, but would be your highest wisdom and crowning honor to respond—"My Father, thou art the guide of my youth." Study the Bible, king David said it was "a lamp to his feet and a light to his path," it will make your way bright before you, lead you into pleasant paths, and make your way happy forever. The proverbs of Solomon, the wisest man that ever lived, contain comments to young men, "like apples of gold, in pictures of silver." Read them, reflect on them, let them influence your life, and you shall arrive at all the dignity which man is capable of attaining.

VIRGINIA.

SHANNONDALE, MISS.

NO CONNEXION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.—Harper's Weekly contains a cutting caricature upon Beecher. There is a picture of the sanctuary, the brethren at prayer, Beecher at the table with cup in hand to administer the sacrament. Washington is kneeling and reaches out his hand for the cup, while Beecher turns from him and bids him begone, and old John Brown stands behind with lance in hand, pointing to a motto, "the higher law—no communion with slaveholders." The brethren and sisters hang their heads with shame as Washington, upon his knees at the altar, with one hand upon his heart and the other reaching forth to the cup, is denied the privilege of touching his lips to the cup which even the negro is not refused if he be a Christian.

Mr. Beecher was in Dowey's News Room last evening, and his attention was called to this picture. He looked at it for some time—long enough to comprehend its full purpose and meaning, and then laid it down, saying, "that is hard."—*Rochester Union.*

Mr. Lincoln introduced himself and lady the other day to a crowd at Washington as the "long and the short of the Presidency." The New York *Herald's* correspondent, in relating this incident, suggests that it is time Mr. Lincoln were "shaking the backwoodsman, and putting on the statesman."

Decatur High School.

Mr. J. J. PERRY, Principal of Male Department.
Miss E. JARVIS, Principal of Female Department.
Miss MARY C. WILSON Teacher in Musical Department.

Rates of Tuition per Session of Five Months.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.
Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Mental Arithmetic ... $12.00

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.
Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History and Familiar Science ... $15.00

HIGHER ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy and Chemistry, Latin and Greek, or either of the Modern Languages ... $20.00
Music ... $25.00
Drawing ... $20.00
Incidental charge ... $1.50
Time charged from day of entrance, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness.
A sufficient number of competent teachers will be in attendance of southern birth, education and moral worth.
Tuition due at the close of each session.
Board can be had at ten and twelve dollars per month.
For further particulars, address M. Carleton, F. Southis, A. McAlpin, or Rev. J. F. N. Hudspeth.
Dec. 2, 1860. 8-tf

C. M. SHAW. DR. R. A. MELTON.

NEW DRUG STORE:

SHAW & MELTON,

DRUGGISTS.

AT THE OLD POST OFFICE STAND,

ENTERPRISE, MISS.

DRUGS,

Dye Stuffs, Chemicals, Window Glass, Paints, Oils, Putty, &c. &c.

Paint Brushes of all Kinds.

Fine Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Horse Brushes, Fine Puff Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Stationery of all kinds, Nail Brushes, Tooth Powder, Shoe Brushes &c. Powder Puffs, Family Soaps, Blank Books.

Fine Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Lamps of Kerosine Lamps, Lamp Shades.
Garden Seeds of the best selection.
Fine Chewing and smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c.
Coal Oil Grease for Machinery, or Buggies and Wagons.

Kerosine Lamps and Oil.

Decatur Feb. 23, 1861. 19-1y

FEMALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE.
MONTROSE, JASPER CO., MISS.

This classical school, situated in the extreme south-eastern portion of the Southern Republic, is now in operation for the benefit of the Republic of Mississippi, and which is offered on the terms and conditions following:

The state consists in part of a large and extensive plantation, with Dwelling, Store and Nursery, Mules, Drays, Stable Horses, Under Shelter, Tools and Culture, Rations, Fringes, Tape, Dress Trimmings, &c. &c.

Bonnets.

MISSES and CHILDRENS HATS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, COMBRAINES, MARINO, PLAIDS, GINGHAMS, OIL CLOTHS, CAMBRIC, FLANNELS, TOWELLINGS, TABLE CLOTHS, FURNITURE PAINTS, HOOPSKIRT HOOP SKIRTS, &c. &c.
A fine assortment of LADIES and MISSES BIRDS and HATTERS.

Ready Made Clothing

(For Summer and Winter wear) UMBRELLAS, SADDLES, SHINGLES, HALTERS, STIRRUP IRONS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, CARDS.
And anything in the Saddlery line that can be made.

Black Smith's Tools.

Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Hammers, Vices, Screw Plates, Screw Dies, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, Augers, Chisels, Planes, Hammers, Saws, Bread and Cheese Knives, and everything in the line.

Hardware.

Nails, Trunks, Spades, Hoes, Plow Points, Axes, Cutlery.

A fine assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

The Book of Contents of Plow Hoes is as follows:

An excellent assortment.
A fine lot of Wall Paper in 1 Wide line Shades, Book and Stationery, Silver and Plated Ware. A fine lot of Tobacco.

Also

A full lot of Choice Groceries—BACON, LARD SUGAR COFFEE, &c. &c.
Enterprise Sept. 12 1860. 40 1y

AYER'S

Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the human family than a safe and sure cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease. Every effect to the contrary has proved, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the most certain remedy ever discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. The great superiority of this remedy over all other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effect whatever upon the constitution. These are given by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blind-ness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Hemiplegia, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. The "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from intermittents if they will avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their immediate properties are to search, cleanse and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitality. As a consequence of the properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable or dangerous disorders. The agents below are prepared to furnish gratis any American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disorder of the Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Sick Stomach, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alternative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over other medicines of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate when antidote is needed for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior preparations flitted upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, confirmed those in the affected they have never forgot, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale by E. E. Castell, Paulding Miss. And druggists generally.
Wholesale by Rochard, Clark & George, New Orleans. Price, Agent & Co., New Orleans.
Nov. 16, 1860. 1-1y

PEARLWOOD NURSERY.

State Line, Wayne County, Mississippi

THE subscriber, thankful for the patronage bestowed upon his Nursery during the past year, would inform his patrons and the planting community, FIFTY VARIETIES OF GREEK PEACH TREES, adapted to every soil and climate, one and two years old.
FIFTY VARIETIES OF APPLE TREES, one and two years old.
FIFTY VARIETIES OF PEAR, PLUM, APRICOT, NECTARINE, QUINCE, CHERRY, &c. &c. Also a large stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubbery.
TEN VARIETIES OF NORTHERN and ORNAMENTAL GRAPE VINES.
TEN VARIETIES OF PLUMS.
HIGHER ENGLISH DEPARTMENT.
Algebra, Geometry, Philosophy and Chemistry, Latin and Greek, or either of the Modern Languages ... $25.00
Music ... $25.00
Drawing ... $20.00
Incidental charge ... $1.50
Time charged from day of entrance, and no deduction made except for protracted sickness.
A sufficient number of competent teachers will be in attendance of southern birth, education and moral worth.
Tuition due at the close of each session.
Board can be had at ten and twelve dollars per month.
For further particulars, address M. Carleton, F. Southis, A. McAlpin, or Rev. J. F. N. Hudspeth.
Dec. 2, 1860. 8-tf

Dissolution and New Firm.

THE partnership heretofore existing between H. L. Hunter and the undersigned, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business will be continued by the undersigned,