The Eastern Clarion.

BY CARTER & SHANNON. PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI, MARCH 28, 1862. VOLUME XXV. NO. 24.

The Eastern Clarion.

From causes apparent to every reader, we have been compelled to reduce temporarily the size of our paper, publishing a half sheet, and enroll the subscription list to a strictly cash basis. As our time we even thought of suspending for some until better times, but the desire of many of our friends that we should still persevere, and our reluctance to abandon our office for a short time, as every place is so careful to the country, have induced us to determine to carry on the regular publication.

Every pains will be taken to give our readers the latest news from the seat of war. Important events will transpire during the ensuing spring and summer, and we hope to be able to lay before our readers a summary of all that is interesting.—The whole energies of the country should be devoted to the great cause of our independence, but the people want information of what is going on. This we propose to give them through the Clarion, and we will guarantee that every dollar received for subscriptions or advertisements will be faithfully expended in improving and enlarging the paper.

We will be able to lay before our readers, weekly, an editorial correspondence from the army that we hope will prove interesting.

With the present press, it costs as much, or more, to publish this small sheet as it did our former large edition.—One after another the newspapers of the country have passed out of existence, and our exchanges, even from the cities, are mostly half sheets. In this great newspaper mortality we desire to make an exception of the Clarion, and to justify us, we appeal to the liberality of that people who have for more than a quarter of a century so liberally fostered and sustained it, until it has become almost an institution of the country.

Those who desire to continue the Clarion must remember that all our expenses are cash, and that the paper will hereafter be conducted strictly on the cash principle. The paper will not be suspended. If it should, and you have paid in advance, the money will be refunded.

☞ Those of our old subscribers who fail to receive the Clarion, must remember that the paper is sent now only to advance subscribers. If you want the Clarion send in a few subscriptions, and it will come. We have a large amount due the office, for which we will gladly take in payment Confederate notes, Treasury notes, bank bills, shinplasters, corn, meat, peas, apples, raw hides, potatoes, &c., &c., &c. We hope that our old patrons will occasionally surprise us by making a payment in some of the above articles.

GREAT INLAND THOROUGHFARE

CONTRACTORS TO TRAVELLERS.

[illegible]

☞ Tickets to the Eastern States, Northern Cities, Canada and the Europe [illegible] can be procured at any Ticket Office in the Southern States.

☞ We have a Large Stage [illegible] Newton Station and Meridian. Any person desiring it can be furnished with conveyance to any point in the surrounding country.

WILKINS & BUTLER, Proprietors.

Decatur, Oct. 17, 1861.

Summerville Institute.

A FIRST CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.

Summerville, (Choctaw P. O.) Kemper Co., Miss.

THE Eighth Annual term of this [illegible] School will begin on Monday [illegible] October next and close on the [illegible] following.

The SUMMERVILLE INSTITUTE has been [illegible] its patrons during the past session, though [illegible] Schools generally have been compelled to close. The charges for the next session will be the same as heretofore. Two thousand Dollars for the term, one-half in [illegible] and the other on the [illegible] day of February following. Where parents cannot pay the money in cash, they may pay any [illegible] equivalent money, at less than twenty-five dollars, and the other in hogs, [illegible] Confederate Notes, or in [illegible] under after said hearing [illegible] per cent. of the [illegible] 12 months after date, [illegible]

The Principal is making [illegible] and additions, and as the [illegible] every room is comfortable [illegible] during the coldest weather. Two boys occupy a room and [illegible] studying. No [illegible] in the school room.

For high recommendations, [illegible] and certificates of [illegible] stands unequalled by any Private School in our section.

☞ Catalogues of the present term furnished on application.

Parties desiring to engage a place for their School had better do so at once. We hold our [illegible]

THOS. E. WATTERSON, Principal and Proprietor.

☞ The quickest station to the point for [illegible] leave the Railroad. My buggies [illegible] to and from the cars.

Meridian, Miss. July 13, 1861.

Here's The Place To Get Your Money Back!

THE undersigned having formed a copartnership in the merchandise business at

LAKE STATION ON THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they will keep constantly on hand a well selected assortment of

DRY-GOODS AND GROCERIES,

and will attend promptly to the shipping of cotton, as directed. We will give the highest market prices for good dry hides, beeswax and tallow. We will offer every article in our line, as low as we can afford. We have on hand a good lot of country made shoes and boots. In exchange, the [illegible] will be conducted by the partners and cousins, Messrs. WILLIS & THOMAS, who will be ready at all times to wait upon customers. All we ask is to try us.

J. G. BLACKWELL, YOUNG BUTLER.

Lake, Miss. Oct. 24, 1861. 2-tf

Destitute Families.

AN ACT to provide a fund for the support of destitute families of Volunteers, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That a special tax of thirty per cent. upon the regular State taxes of the present fiscal year, and each succeeding year until otherwise ordered, be levied and collected as other taxes now are, for the support of destitute families, dependent wholly or in part upon the earnings of those who are or may hereafter be, mustered into the service of this State, or of the Confederate States, to be called the Military Relief Fund.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Boards of Police in the several counties in this State, to ascertain as soon as possible the names of all volunteers from said counties who have been mustered into the service of the State, or of the Confederate States, for at least six months, with the name of the company to which they belong; also the names of all volunteers who have enlisted as recruits, or attached themselves to companies formed outside of the limits of the State, or of their respective counties; and that it shall be the duty of the Clerks of said Boards of Police to record a roll of all such names and companies, and to furnish the Auditor of Public Accounts with a certified copy of the same, on or before the first day of March next.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That the proceeds of said tax be and the same is hereby annually appropriated for the support of said destitute families; and that it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts, in thirty days after settlement with the collectors in each county, to make a pro rata distribution of said sum among the several counties of this State, according to the number of volunteers furnished by each county, and certified to him according to the provisions of the second section of this act, and report the same to the Boards of Police of said counties, showing the amount of said fund to which each county may be entitled.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of procuring provisions, and such other indispensable articles as said families shall stand in need of, the Boards of Police are hereby authorized to issue warrants upon the county Treasuries of their respective counties, payable out of said fund, to an amount not exceeding the sum to which such county may be entitled under the provision of the third section of this act.

SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Boards of the several counties in this State shall receive the said military relief tax in the same manner, and under the same regulations and laws as now provided for the collection of other taxes, and before entering upon the same shall give additional bond, with two or more sureties, equal in amount to one-half of the State taxes of their respective counties, and in the same manner as now required by law in reference to the collection of other taxes, under the penalty of a forfeiture of office for failing so to do; and shall receive in payment of said military relief tax, gold and silver, current bank bills, and the warrants of their respective counties issued upon said fund, and Confederate Treasury notes, and Treasury notes of the State.

SEC. 6. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said several sheriffs to pay over into the county Treasury of their respective counties the sums to which such counties may be entitled under the third section of this act, and the receipt of the county Treasurer therefor, shall be a voucher to such sheriff in his settlement with the Auditor of Public Accounts for so much of said tax, and all excess that may be due or in the hands of said sheriffs after paying to any county the amount to which it may be entitled, shall be paid into the State Treasury at the same time, and in the same manner and under the same penalties as now required by law for the payment of other State taxes; and should the amount paid to any one county by such sheriff be less than the amount to which said county is entitled, the county Treasurer of such county may, upon the order of the Board of Police thereof, receive out of the State Treasury the balance due said county on account of said military relief fund; *Provided*, also, That before any county Treasurer shall receive into his hands any portion of said fund, he shall, under penalty of forfeiture of his office, enter into bond with two or more sureties, in the same manner as now required by law, and for an amount double that to which his county may be entitled.

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That should the amount of said fund to which any one county may be entitled, be greater than the amount actually necessary for the support of said indigent families intended to be provided for under the provisions of this act, such counties may, at the discretion of the Boards of Police, appropriate the overplus to the purchase of clothing and other indispensable or necessary articles for the volunteers furnished by said county or for the purpose of paying off their county warrants issued for military purposes.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That the Boards of Police in the several counties in this State, shall call a meeting as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, for the purpose of appointing one or more suitable and competent persons in each police district as commissioners, whose duty it shall be to ascertain and report to said Board of Police as soon as possible the names of all volunteers from said county who have been mustered into the service of the State or of the Confederate States, for at least six months, with the names of the companies to which they belong; also, the names of all volunteers who have enlisted as recruits, or attached themselves to companies formed without the limits of their counties or State, also to investigate and determine who are the proper beneficiaries of said fund, and to procure such needful supplies for the same as in their judgment may be indispensable, and to report the same from time to time to the Boards of Police of such counties; and all warrants issued by said Boards of Police upon said fund shall be upon the written order of said commissioners, accompanied with a written account of the articles furnished, payable to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, and in such manner as said commissioners may direct.

SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That where any county is entitled, which may have levied the tax under the act of August 24, 1861, the Boards of Police in said shall have power to remain the tax so levied, except such part of said tax as may have been anticipated by warrants issued, money advanced, or contracts made upon the faith of said tax.

SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the county Treasurer and Clerks of the Boards of Police in each county, to keep a full and complete record and account of all money received and disbursed on account of said military relief fund, with the names of all who may receive relief as beneficiaries under the provisions of this act; and that for the collection of said taxes no sheriff shall be allowed to receive more than one and one-half per cent. as commissions, and for receiving and disbursing the same no county Treasurer shall receive, or be entitled to any compensation.

SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved December 16, 1861.

Military Bill.

AN ACT to provide relief for the families of volunteers in the military service of this State.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Boards of Police in the several counties in this State, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-half of the State tax for the present year, upon all taxable property in their respective counties, which said tax shall be collected by the county collectors in the same manner as other taxes are collected, and be paid over to the county Treasurer, who shall keep a separate account of the same, and pay out the same only upon the order of the Board of Police, in the following manner and for the following purposes:

[illegible]

SEC. 12. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect and be in force from its passage.

Militia Law.

AN ACT [illegible]

[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, deceased, were granted to the undersigned at the last February term of the Probate Court of Jasper County, State of Mississippi, now all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased are hereby required to exhibit the same within the time prescribed by law, or the same will be barred, and those indebted to said deceased are requested to make immediate payment of their indebtedness.

A. J. SANDERS, Administrator, &c.

Feb. 21, 1862. 19-7t

For Sale.

A COOKING STOVE—Apply at this Office.

Should We Have Massive Paper Money?

It is now a matter of regret by every one who looks abroad to the cause of the south, that there was time among us when the prospective contingency of the war, its magnitude and its results, was not appreciated. We are paying back those penalties we will not fail to receive in the same proportion in the same particular of their consequences. Many of them, we know, are patriotic and zealous to do what they [illegible] the interests of the South [illegible] fully believed, and in [illegible] and not of railing, we [illegible] with them.

We are now engaged in a deadly strife, which [illegible] ruin will follow, [illegible] out of the country, [illegible] by the enemy, and we [illegible] the expenses of the war, [illegible] property will be appropriated [illegible] our enemies, and we will be [illegible] to a condition [illegible]

To meet all these calamities, we must not only maintain all our fighting men in the battle field, but we must sustain them in it. We must arm, equip, clothe, feed, and pay them. To do this, we must have large sums of money, and to get the money, the Government must tax its credit. This can be done only by issuing bonds and Treasury notes. If we succeed in securing our liberty and independence, these evidences of debt are of the most unquestionable character, for they bind the faith and the property of the whole people. One or two crops of cotton, tobacco and rice, will suffice to pay them off. If we fail, they will be worthless, but our landed and other property will stand on the same footing. We have risked everything on the success of the battle field, and if we lose, we lose everything. Confederate bonds and Treasury notes, therefore, are subject to the same hazards, and no greater, than lands, personalty, and gold and silver.

Money has been aptly called the "sinews of war." Without it war cannot be carried on to any length of time. Without it our armies must be dissolved, and we must be subjugated. The blockade has cut off our commercial intercourse with other nations, and the only money that we can have is paper money, which is the representative of the wealth of the country. If this money be discredited we are left without the means of maintaining the struggle. Whatever, therefore, tends to the injury of the Government disparages our name, and shows disgust of the Government itself.

The only way for every well-wisher of the cause to keep up the struggle is to extend to it every confidence in the currency of the country. Money has no intrinsic value—its worth arises from its [illegible] character, and the faith [illegible] exchange. The [illegible] of gold and silver is [illegible] Bits of steel or iron, be [illegible] can be converted to [illegible] than the former.—The value of gold and silver is purely conventional. Confidence will give the same value to paper. If all will agree to receive it, it will answer every purpose [illegible] Now is the time for [illegible] confidence.

[illegible] among us refuse to receive it, others will [illegible] follow their example, and general distrust will ensue. If one [illegible] refuses to receive it of us, we [illegible] decline to receive it from [illegible] and thus distrust will extend through the whole community. If our creditors will not accept it, we must delay [illegible] property which we had [illegible] our debt to him. When [illegible] or commissary comes [illegible] to buy a horse or wagon, or supplies for his army, we must refuse to sell to them because we cannot use the money to pay our debts. The consequences are plain. The army must disband or starve, and ruin to the country must soon follow.

We take it, that the man who discredits the money of the Confederacy, discredits the cause of his country. He throws his influence into the scale of the enemy, and paralyzes the arms of his countrymen.—No more fatal stab could be inflicted on our cause. If all who [illegible] the enemy should [illegible] or hamstring the [illegible] our gallant champions in the battle field, then cut the "sinews" which our armies are moved and sustained, [illegible]

And oh! will our generous creditor friends [illegible] Will their lands, and [illegible] be worth to them, after their ruin is [illegible]? We would not envy their feelings should that dark hour come—for their humiliation and suffering would be rendered doubly poignant, by the reflection that they were in part responsible for it.

Let us then, throw aside this ill-timed caution. Let us unite heart, and hand, and purse in the defence of our country. Let us extend a generous confidence to our Government, without thought of individual gain, and thus give our aid to our struggling country in this her hour of peril. And let Congress make Confederate money a legal tender.

The war has evidently commenced in earnest and on a scale of magnitude commensurate with its importance. We must expect reverses as well as victories, and our people must learn to look upon both with composure. He is not a brave man who sinks in adversity, and he is neither a wise man who shuts his ears to the truth or his eyes to the danger. Our darkest days are behind us, they may be yet to come, but the lessons we have learned from temporary adversity will teach us to bear both good fortune and bad with calmness, and to hear with patience those who would warn us faithfully of danger, or who tell us that we are playing this game of war against an adversary whose power is not to be despised, or his determination undervalued. Better and safer to overrate than to underrate his strength, and to put our whole force into the contest, whether we return victorious or weak, brave or cowardly.—*Richmond Whig.*

RECONSTRUCTION.—Gen. Lee has been appointed one member of the Confederate States Army. The President has not indicated any change in his Cabinet. He is said to be devoting every hour of his time to the military affairs of the South. His health is good, and his services are much taken by our late reverses.—*Memphis Avalanche.*