JACKSON, - - - - February 14, 1860.

☞ The Legislature adjourned on Saturday last after a laborious service of sixty-six days. We have recorded its proceedings down to the moment of adjournment.

THANKS.—Our thanks are due W. B. Cavanaugh, door-keeper in the Senate, for a list of the members of the late Legislature, with their postoffices, &c., &c.

Taxes.

In answer to many inquirers, we would state, that all taxes, State, County and Levee, can be paid at the Auditor's Office, until the first of March, in each year. The advantage of paying taxes at the Auditor's Office is, that a record of each payment is preserved in said office, and in the event of the loss of a receipt, a duplicate can be obtained from the Auditor at any time.

PERFECTLY SATISFIED.—The New York Tribune is fully satisfied with the triumph of the Republicans in the election of Pennington. It styles Mr. P. a "well-tried Republican," and says his election "is just as perfect and complete a triumph for the Republicans as the election of any of their number could have been."

☞ The New York Herald is urging the nomination of Mr. Buchanan by Union of the Charleston Convention. It declares that Mr. Douglas and his friends must vote for Mr. Buchanan as the only safe, sound and conservative thing and that the only enemies of Mr. Buchanan are the disappointed office seekers.

Later from Brownsville.

The New Orleans Picayune learns by a private dispatch that the U. S. mail steamship Arizona, Capt. Smith, from Brazos Santiago the 9th crossed the Bar at an early hour this morning, and is on her way up to the city.

She brings intelligence of another engagement between the Rangers and Mexican guerrillas, under Cortina, in which the latter were again defeated. The engagement took place on the 4th, on the Mexican side of the river, but our dispatch furnishes no other particulars.

The river steamer Ranchero has also been attacked on her way down from Rio Grande City, but the guerrillas were finally repulsed and the steamer reached Brownsville in safety.

ALABAMA MANUFACTORY OF FIREARMS.—A bill is before the Alabama Legislature giving a bonus of $20,000 to any person who, within eighteen months, shall manufacture 1,000 rifles, equal to the army rifle, within the State; the individual giving bond in $40,000, to continue the manufacture for *five years*.

☞ The Maryland House of Delegates have adopted resolutions censuring Henry Winter Davis for voting for Pennington, the Black Republican candidate for Speaker.

☞ In the debate in the Senate on the President's veto of an appropriation for the improvement of navigation on the St. Clair flats, our Chief Magistrate was defended by Messrs. Davis, of Mississippi, Toombs, of Ga., Wigfall, of Texas, and Clay of Alabama; and was assailed by Doolittle and other Senators of the Black Republican stripe.

STEPHENS FOUND GUILTY.—The trial of Stephens one of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, was concluded at Charlestown Va., last Saturday, by a verdict of "guilty," on all the counts of the indictment. At the close of the evidence, the Attorney for the Commonwealth, Mr. Hunter, proposed to submit the case to the jury without argument, but Mr. Sennott, the counsel for the prisoner, objected. The prisoner received the verdict with a smile. Hazlett, the last of the list, is now on trial.

Late from Northern Mexico.

The Brownsville (Rio Grande) Flag of the 26th ult., has the following:

On Tuesday we received information, by private letters from Monterey, which we consider quite reliable, to the effect that the Liberal forces met the Reactionists under Gen. Miramon, and were overwhelmingly defeated. Their entire artillery, numbering fifteen pieces, and six hundred prisoners were taken by Miramon.

The authorities of Monterey, headed by the Governor, have exiled Gen. Arromberri, Gen. Blanco, and a lawyer by the name of Simon Garza Melo. The object is unquestionably to reinstate Ex-Governor Vidaurri; that, having been ascertained that Arromberri had received a majority vote for Governor, it became necessary to exile him and his friends before publicly announcing the fact. The next news will be the return and reinstatement in office of Mr. Vidaurri.

We have been informed that Don Rafael Quintero, a leading citizen of Matamoras, has been sent a prisoner to Tampico by the authorities of the former place, on account, it is said, of his Reactionist proclivities.

We take the following from the Flag, of the 2d inst.:

Jose Maria Diaz Ordaz has taken charge of the Government of Oajaca.

It is said at Tula that the troops which now garrison San Luis are about to move in the direction of Guadalajara.

From the Rifle we learn that Caravajal's Brigade remains in Victoria, prepared to march to the assistance of Tuls, in case the enemy should advance on that place.

The report that the malcontents of the Sierra had taken possession of the city of Maiz is now contradicted, and it is affirmed that that point is occupied by the Liberal forces under command of Col. Bernabe Labarra—amounting to the number of 800 men.

Congressional.

In the Senate, on the 8th, the session was principally consumed in the consideration of the Post Office Deficiency Bill. The amendment abolishing the franking privilege was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Benjamin, Bigler, Bragg, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, of Tenn., Kennedy, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Howell, Semmes, Sebastian, Sidell, Toombs, and Wigfall—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bingham, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Dugkee, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Hann, Harlin, Hemphill, King, Nicholson, Rice, Summons, TenEyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilson and Wilkinson—26.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial (Black Republican) says that "Pennington was an ardent supporter of Fremont in the campaign of 1860."

☞ A Military Corps called the "Jacinto Rifles," B. B. Boone Captain—has been organized in Tishomingo County.

MAINE DELEGATES TO THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—At the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District, R. Lyman and Augustus Haines were chosen delegates to Charleston. One is a Douglas and the other an Administration man. Douglas resolutions were voted down.

☞ A correspondence between Henry Willard and Daniel Rice, Esq., proprietor of the "Big Show," is published in the Philadelphia papers. Mr. Willard desires to know if Mr. Rice would like to produce the "Octoroon." Dan replies, with characteristic patriotism, that if it is a sectional sensation drama, in any way reflecting upon southern institutions, he would not give it room in his stable, much less upon the stage.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer put its columns in mourning for the "latest national calamity," the election of Mr. Pennington, and proclaims that now "active and decided resistance to wrong can furnish the only safeguard against the violence of revolution, the only palladium of the Constitution and the Union."

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.—The contractor will commence putting down iron on the Mississippi & Tennessee Railroad, on Monday next, and the road will be opened to Oakland in a few weeks. This will leave but fifteen or sixteen miles of staging to make the connection with the Mississippi Central Road, at Coffeeville, which last mentioned road is now opened through to New Orleans.—Think of that, will you. Only fifteen miles of mud road travel between our town of Panola and New Orleans.—*Panola Star.*

The Commissioner to Virginia---Gen. Peter B. Starke.

By resolution of the Mississippi Legislature, the Governor of the State, has been authorized to appoint a Commissioner to proceed to Virginia, and in the name of Mississippi, communicate to her, through her organized authorities, the sympathy of Mississippi with Virginia, in the recent invasion of her soil by the armed agents of the Black Republican party—to assure her of the readiness of Mississippi to aid her in case of future invasion—and to solicit her co-operation in the measures now pending for a Conference of Southern States, in June next, at Atlanta, Georgia.

To perform the delicate and responsible duties of this mission, the Governor has appointed GEN. PETER B. STARKE, of Bolivar.

It is needless to say to those who have read our records of the proceedings of the Legislature, whose deliberations have just been brought to a close, and the warm testimonials which have appeared in these columns, of the able and patriotic manner in which Gen. Starke has discharged the obligations which have rested upon him as a member of that body, that his appointment, in our humble opinion, was one eminently "fit to be made."

Gen. Starke, though yet in the strength of a vigorous and matured manhood, has long been in the public service, and a leading and influential citizen of the State. For a series of years, he has been an active member of the Legislature, and has made his mark upon the journals of that body, as a useful, public-spirited and enlightened law-maker.

Always intimately identified with the party opposed to the Democratic organization, under its various names and phases, at one time as an old line Whig, again as a Union man of 1851, and again as an American; he has received every mark of its confidence, and been the favored recipient of its highest honors.

It is not to be supposed, therefore, that his appointment as Commissioner to the venerated Commonwealth of Virginia, whose counsels and sympathy are so much desired by her younger sisters in this dreadful hour of their common sufferings and trials, is a recompense for partizan service. It looks far beyond such a consideration. It looks to his thorough apprehension of the dangers by which his State is threatened—his sense of her wrongs—his knowledge of her rights—his ardent Southern impulses—his thorough identification with the great movement which has for its object the preservation of her sovereignty—and his capacity properly to represent the views and feelings of Mississippi, to the State to which his mission leads him.

The Resolutions of the Mississippi Legislature.

Below we have published the resolutions which were adopted by the Mississippi Legislature, and approved by her Chief Magistrate, declaratory of the right of the citizens of the Southern States to protection of their property in the common territories—affirming the duty of the Southern States, to take such decided action as will protect them from the consequences of the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency, by the sectional party whose sole aim is the destruction of Southern institutions, upon the overthrow of the national compact, under the forms of law—accepting the invitation of South Carolina for a Convention of the menaced States—and appointing a Commissioner to the ancient Commonwealth of Virginia, for the objects therein set forth.

The resolutions were adopted with great unanimity. They were opposed in the Senate by but a single member, Mr. Buck, of Vicksburg, and in the House by not exceeding three or four Representatives. Differences of opinion existed among the majority who passed them; but these differences were merely in reference to the proper form of expressing ideas and a plan of action, which were entertained in common.

A more remarkable instance of unanimity upon grave issues, involving consequences the most momentous, we will venture to affirm, is not to be found in the legislative records of any other State or nation. And a fact not to be overlooked in this connection, is the important one that the resolutions faithfully reflect the popular sentiment of the State. They are the concentrated voice of a patriotic and chivalrous people, which has come up from the hills and the valleys of the State, and finds utterance in the solemn and deliberate action of their Senators and Representatives, and the concurrence of their Executive.

And to show that these resolutions are not the language of mere idle boast, or meaningless menace, it is well to mention that with no less unanimity, the same body which adopted them, also passed a bill re-organizing the militia of the State, and appropriating $150,000 to the purchase of arms, so as to place her in readiness for whatever consequences may flow from the excesses of the dominant sectional party of the North, and for whatever measures of protection may be advised by the Convention of aggrieved States, and concurred in by the people when summoned to act in their sovereign capacity.

Conscious of the purity of motive, as we are of the wisdom, from which these resolutions have sprung, and sincerely desirous that the South may be united in the bonds of brotherhood, for the maintenance of a common cause, to meet the dangers by which she is threatened, we commend them to the impartial judgment and cheering approval of our brethren of the Southern press, and to the whole people, and the constituted authorities of the Southern States.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved, by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That the Constitution of the United States recognizes property in slaves, and the Government created by it cannot, nor can any tribunal acting under its authority, whether it be Executive, Legislative or Judicial, within its appropriate sphere, justly withhold from the owners of slaves that adequate protection for their slave property, to which the owners of property of other kinds are entitled, or which from its nature they may further require to secure them in possession and enjoyment of.

2. That the election of President of the United States, by the votes of one section of the Union only, on the ground that there exists an irreconcilable conflict between the two sections, in reference to their respective systems of labor, and with an avowed purpose of hostility to the institution of slavery as it prevails in the Southern States, and as recognized by the compact of Union, would so threaten a destruction of the ends for which the Constitution was formed, as to justify the slave-holding States in taking counsel together for their separate protection and safety.

3. That in order to be prepared for such a contingency, Mississippi accepts the invitation of South Carolina, to her sister slave-holding States, to meet in Convention, and proposes the first Monday in June next, and Atlanta, Georgia, as a suitable time and place to meet to counsel together, and recommend the action they should take in such an event, which shall be reported to the Governor, who shall convene the Legislature, if in his judgment it may be required; and that this Legislature at its present session, proceed to elect seven delegates to attend the said Convention at Atlanta.

4. That a Commissioner be appointed by the Governor to proceed to the Capital of Virginia, and express to the people of that Commonwealth, through her Executive, the indignation that Mississippi feels at the outrage committed in the recent invasion of her soil, and the readiness and determination of Mississippi to unite with her or any other slave-holding State, in repelling any assailment of their people or their rights—and that said Commissioner also present to her Executive, a copy of these resolutions, and invite her co-operation in the proposed Convention.

5. That the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governor of each of the slave holding States of this Union, to be laid before their Legislatures and invite their co-operation.

J. A. P. CAMPBELL,
Speaker of the House of Rep.
JAMES DRANE,
President of the Senate.
Approved February 10th, 1860.
JOHN J. PETTUS.

CHARLES A. BROUGHER.—Hon. Charles A. Brougher, of Troy, is the Democratic nominee for Secretary of State, and we, in common with the other Democratic papers, place his name at the head of our columns, and call upon the Democracy to give him their support.—*Handsboro' Gazette.*

QUERY.—Have you seen that sick "CHEROKEE INDIAN" in another column.
Jan 28 60 das-wly

Forney's Speech---The Coalition.

On the night following the election of J. W. Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia Press, to the Clerkship of the House of Representatives, the motley cohorts of the Black Republican party with their anti-Lecompton recruits, gave him an ovation which he acknowledged in a speech, the tenor and sentiments of which confirm the opinion that the various elements of Opposition to the South, are in process of complete consolidation.

This person, Forney, as our readers are aware, was at one time the active friend of Mr. Buchanan, as well as an influential champion of the principles and all the great interests of the Democratic party. No man in the North waged fiercer battle against the anti-slavery agitators, and being at the head of a widely circulated journal, none fought in the righteous cause with more success.

But, when stimulated by an ambition to retain his seat in the Senate, Douglas sought to propitiate the Abolition party by coalescing with Seward & Co. against the admission of Kansas with her pro-slavery constitution, Forney was among those who consented to be enrolled for the ignoble service.

From that time until the moment when the thirty peices of silver were paid to him by the Black Republican and Anti-Lecompton House of Representatives, his course has been one of factious, vindictive, and persistent warfare upon the Administration for its just and constitutional policy. His treason has finally culminated in a direct declaration of hostility against the institution of slavery, and henceforth, with the betrayer's reward in his pocket, he is to be ranked with the Blairs, Hales, Preston Kings, and others who have deserted their standards and have openly taken position in the Black Republican ranks.

The following is the speech of Forney, to which we have just referred:

The result is, that the general government of the country has turned all its power against the men standing in my relation to it, and James Buchanan, elevated to be President of the United States, has become a despot. (Cries of "That he has"—"Give it to him.") A despot more intolerant than any ever before known in the history of this country, and has performed acts of tyranny which, if attempted in despotic France, would create a revolution. (Cheers, and cries of "Good.")—I say it with pain for Philadelphia, that never in the history of the country, never in the annals of any President, has there been such a proscription of men—never such a proscription of individual opinions. (Cheers.) When he was raised to that high position which he has disgraced, raised by the vote of the people of the North, he pledged himself upon bended knees to sustain the true policy of the country. But now what do I see? Why, I see him turning against his own people, and crouching once more upon his knees, *this time before the South*, that despises him for his cowardice. (Cheers.) When I see all this, and when I see also, that the great Democratic party have not risen in arms to protest against it, I have only to say for myself that I for one will not submit to it. (Tremendous applause from inside and out.) I will not, I say, submit to it, but I will join hands with any party—with Americans, *with Republicans*, with any party of men to rebuke such proscription as this is. If you tell me from this that therefore I am opposed to the institutions of the South, I say no. (Cheers.) And I reply that, on the contrary, I feel the same devotion to the South that I have ever felt.—(Continued cheers.) Now let me say, without protracting these desultory remarks, let me say with regard to the Republican members, that they have been most atrociously slandered, that the whole Republican party of the North have been slandered, in having been held responsible for the unfortunate outrage at Harper's Ferry. *There have been expressions, and opinions, and sentiments uttered against the leaders of the Republican party against which all honest instinct and even party prejudices revolt.*

But we are told that while all other men are to be forgiven for their peculiar doctines, that while the American party are to be forgiven, the Republican party are to receive no absolution. If you will allow me to say—but I think I will say it whether you allow me to or not—(cheers) the Democratic party, to which Mr. Buchanan has bound himself, is *devoted solely to the perpetuation and extension of slavery.* (Cries of "That's so," and cheers.) But I, as one man who is resolved to stand by the rights of the South, who is resolved to see the fugitive slave law executed in the letter and the spirit, who is resolved to march forward if necessary as an humble man in arms, *I am resolved for one to protest against such an act.* (Loud cheers.) The country has a higher, a nobler and loftier destiny before it *than the extension or perpetuation of slavery.*—(Loud cheers.) *I say it frankly, that I regret that it is in existence.* I speak as I feel, and when I see all the power of this Government exercised for the protection and perpetuation of that institution, I must protest against it.

To the malevolence and fiendishness displayed by the above sentiments in the heart of their author, we have scarcely ever seen a parallel; and the whole tenor of the speech shows that we have not erred in stating his position. The only fact to be regretted in connection with it, is its gloomy foreshadowing of the future course of Pennsylvania. With Douglas and Forney, a formidable faction abandoned the Democratic party in that State, when in a single-handed fight it was barely able to hold its own with the Black Republicans. This defection, we apprehend, will give the State to the enemies of the South in the next Presidential election; and it increases the probabilities that the result of the contest will compel the slaveholding States, in self-defence to establish a separate government of their own.

A Continuous Railway from Bangor to to New Orleans.

There has been completed this month the last two links in the great chain of railways from Maine to Louisiana—the first, the last twenty-five miles on the Mississippi Central, and the second, of sixty-one miles between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, popularly known as the Lynchburg extension.

This route, as will be seen by the following table of distances, is within a fraction of 2,000 miles in length, from Bangor to New Orleans, of a continuous rail track, with the exception of four short ferries, viz: the Hudson river, the Susquehanna, the Potomac and the James river, at Lynchburg, the last two of which will soon be supplied with bridges:

	MILES.
From New Orleans to Canton, Miss., by the N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.	206
From Canton to Grand Junction, Miss., by the Mississippi Central Railway	165
From Grand Junction to Stephenson, Ala., by the Memphis and Charleston Railway	219
From Stephenson to Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Nashville and Chattanooga R. R.	38
From Chattanooga to Cleveland, Tenn., by the Cleveland and Chattanooga R. R.	29
From Cleveland to Knoxville, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Georgia, R. R.	83
From Knoxville to Bristol, Tenn., by the East Tennessee and Virginia Railway	130
From Bristol to Lynchburg, Va., by the Virginia and Tennessee Railway	204
From Lynchburg to Alexandria, by the Orange and Alexandria Railway	169
From Alexandria to Washington, D. C., by Washington and Alexandria R. R.	6
From Washington to Baltimore, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway	39
From Baltimore to Philadelphia, by Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway	98
From Philadelphia to New York, by the Philadelphia and New York Railroad	87
From New York to New Haven, by the New York and New Haven Railway	74
From New Haven to Springfield	62
From Springfield to Worcester, by the Western Railway	98
From Worcester to Boston, by the Boston and Worcester Railway	45
From Boston to Portland, Me., by the Eastern and Portland and Saco and Portsmouth Railways	107
From Portland to Bangor by the Penobscot and Kennebec and A & K. R. R.	137
Total	1996

This vast chain of railways is composed of eighteen independent roads, costing in the aggregate for 2,394 miles of road, $92,784,064, or nearly one-tenth of the whole railway system of the United States, of which 1,996 miles are used in this continuous line. The roads from Washington City to New Orleans, embracing a distance of 1,249 miles, have had the contract for the great through mail to New Orleans once a day, since the 1st July, 1858. Now that these two links are completed, we hope to see the department, if it is ever again in a position to pay contractors, to carry out the original plan of two daily mails, in 75 hours, between Washington City and New Orleans, which is the schedule time proposed by the different companies when the contract was awarded.—*American Railway Gazette.*

BY TELEGRAPH!

From the New Orleans Papers.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

HALIFAX, Feb. 10.—The Canada has arrived at this port.

She left Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, and touched at Queenstown on the 29th, bringing three days later advices.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Jan 28.—The sales of cotton for the week ending on Friday evening, amount to 83,000 bales.

The sales to speculators during the same period, amount to 16,000 bales, and the sales to exporters amount to 11,500, leaving 55,500 bales to the trade.

The market closed with an active demand.

Middling qualities of cotton have advanced 1-16 to ⅛ during the week, particularly upon uplands. The sales on Friday amounted to 10,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000.

The market closed firm at the following quotations of the broker's circular:

Fair Orleans 7⅞, Fair Mobile 7¼, Fair Uplands 7, Middling Orleans 6 15-16, Middling Mobile 6¾, Middling Uplands 6¾.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool amounts to 542,000 bales, of which 446,000 bales are of American production.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 21.—The advices from Manchester continue to be very favorable.

There was a good demand for cloths and yarns, and the market closed firm at full prices.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament has produced a very favorable impression, not only in England, but also on the continent.

Lord John Russel, the British Foreign Secretary, in the course of a speech in Parliament, upon the foreign relations of Great Britain, stated that a convention was being drawn up between England and the United States, for the purpose of preventing cruelty to seamen on board American vessels.

The commercial treaty just concluded between France and England was engrossing much of the public attention in England as well as on the continent. The text of its provisions have been published, and the European journals are discussing their merits.

Later advices have been received in England from Australia.

A commercial panic was prevailing at Melbourne, and many heavy failures are reported.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the House yesterday a resolution was introduced to inquire into the expediency of instructing the Committee on Commerce to report a bill prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the coolie or African apprentice trade.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message, which was discussed at length.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to provide for the acquisition of Cuba and for its incorporation into the Union.

TERRIBLE GALE AT THE NORTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A terrible gale is raging here to-night, which commenced early in the day, and has been constantly increasing in violence.

At New York much damage has been done to the shipping at the wharves and in the various docks, and some damage, the extent of which is not yet known, has been done to dwelling houses and other buildings in the upper part of the city.

At Philadelphia the gale is raging with great violence, and considerable damage has been done to dwelling houses, many of which have been unroofed, the chimneys blown down, &c.

In this city (Washington) the gale is very violent, but no serious damage has been done so far as has yet been ascertained.

The gale seems to be extending towards the South.

Hon. Robert McLane, our Minister to Mexico, arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

Latest News from Washington.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, had an interview with the President to-day, and is to meet the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs on Monday next. It is understood, however, that he has no important facts to communicate in reference to the new treaty which are not already in the possession of the Government and the public. The report of the committee will be made as soon as possible after the interview with the Minister, when the treaty will come up for discussion in the Senate on its merits.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—The proceedings of the House to-day comprise little of general interest or importance.

The greater portion of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of the amendment of the Senate abolishing the franking privilege.

The amendment is attached to the Post Office appropriation bill and may delay the appropriations for that purpose for several days.

The Senate was not in session to day.

STREET FIGHT AMONG MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—After the adjournment of the House to-day, Mr. H. A. Edmonson, of Virginia, abruptly accosted John Hickman, of Pennsylvania, as the latter was leaving the Capitol, and endeavored to strike him.

Senator Clingman, of North Carolina being in company with Mr. Edmonson, interfered and prevented the blow from taking effect by grasping his right arm; whereupon Mr. Edmonson, with his left hand, aimed another blow at Hickman, which knocked off Hickman's hat.

Vice President Breckinridge seeing the quarrel, came up the square at that moment, and took Mr. Edmonson away, thus preventing any serious results.

The alleged provocation for making the attack upon Hickman is the insulting expression used by Mr. Hickman in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, in the course of which he used the insulting expression that "seventeen men and a cow frightened the whole State of Virginia," with other offensive comments upon the alarm occasioned in Virginia by the Harper's Ferry invasion.

FOUR YEARS' Experience with Hair Restorative!

The following letter from a gentleman long and favorably known in Boston and vicinity, who has had most favorable opportunities of knowing of what he writes, will, we are sure, satisfy the most credulous:

WALTHAM, MASS., Jan. 20th, 1859.

MESSRS. W. E. HAGAN & Co.: *Gents*—I have been selling HEIMSTREET'S "*Inimitable* HAIR RESTORATIVE" for three or four years, *with good satisfaction and success.* I have tried various other articles in the market, (Page's, Packard's, Avery's, Wood's, &c.,) but yours has the *decided preference* among them all. I have *never* hesitated to recommend it for *all* it claims to do. Several lies in our town who had been *wearing false hair for several years* have laid it aside, and now have a *full and luxuriant* head of hair of *original shade and color*, produced by using two or three bottles of your article; and when by some means they have been induced to try something else, palmed upon them as being superior, they have almost *invariably* returned to the use of your Hair Coloring again, as the only *meritorious and reliable article* in use—finding it as a *toilette article* as cheap as any of the Hair Oils or Washes with which the market is flooded. I am yours very truly,

S. B. EMMONS.

Remember that these *unparelled* results were produced by HEIMSTREET'S *Inimitable*, the *original and only reliable* article in use.

Sold everywhere—Price 50c and $1 a bottle. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Canton by Morey & Bro., Cassell & Baughn. Sold in Jackson by J. B. Morey; J. S. Sizer, and all the druggist.

J. WRIGHT, & CO., New Orleans, Wholesale Agents. Jan 3 '60—s&w 6m.

WORMS! WORMS!

There is no disease more common among children, and it none which so frequently baffles the skill of the physician, as worms.—They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestations of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Lane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros. of Pittsburg, is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine on hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to produce the desired effect.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S Celebrated Liver Pills manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburgh Pa. All other Cerifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

FLEMING BROS.

J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson, Miss.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills!

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous Complaints, Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorised agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale in Canton by Morey & Bro.

Sold in Jackson by J. S. Sizer, J. B. Morey and C. A. Moore; J. C. Lanier & Co., Vicksburg J. WRIGHT & CO., New Orleans, Wholesal Agents. dec15 '59—s-w&wtf

BLANDYS' PATENT
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS!!
Blandys' Patented Portable Steam Engines!!

First premium at three successive
OHIO STATE FAIRS!!

5,000 to 10,000 feet Lumber per Day.
STEAM ENGINES FOR THE PEOPLE!
BLANDYS' STEAM ENGINE WORKS.

THE Blandy Portable Steam Saw Mill is one of the most important and successful inventions of the age; is strictly portable, requiring no buildings or masonry; readily transported on two wagons; is set down on timbers bedded in the earth; cuts amounts of lumber per day equal to any mill; is adapted to, and in the great majority of cases, operated by parties previously unacquainted with the Steam Engine or Sawing. It pays owners and operators very satisfactorily, and nobody begrudges it its earnings. Makes good lumber. Costs less than the commonest fixed Mills.

Everything necessary for actual operation, except water and fuel and the timber upon which to set it, are furnished with each mill, unless otherwise provided for.

The Blandy Portable Steam Engine is just as useful and successful for all other purposes as sawing machinery, is made of any required power, but of one uniform style and design, from the smallest to the largest, (either coal or wood, separately or mixed, may be used for fire,) are used for threshing grain, and for other farm and plantation work, and for all manufacturing and mechanical purposes. The Blandy Portable Steam Saw Mill, or Engine have obtained the First Premium at three successive Ohio State Fairs, 1857, 1858, and 1859; the First Premium at every State and County Fair at which they have been on exhibition. Notwithstanding the hard times, our orders steadily increase, affording the most substantial evidence of the estimation in which our machinery is held by the people.

The peculiar features which render our Steam Engine so remarkably popular are patented, and are not now used by any other builders.

Having a very large and perfectly equipped establishment, with an ample capital, and every desirable facility for the manufacture of our machinery, it is produced at the very lowest cost, and we are consequently enabled to sell Steam Engines at lower prices than they have ever been sold before, so as to bring them within the reach of the people who use them.

Circulars containing descriptions, prices, &c., illustrated by engravings, with reports of operators, furnished to all applicants.

Our published statements of operators are selected from our business correspondence, and are never solicited. As names, dates, and post-offices are always given, letters of inquiry may be addressed to them.

Scottsville, Owen Co., Ky., Dec. 27, 1859.

* Our Engine works up to any speed we desire, in fact, we often have more power than we can use, and have to leave the fire door open in sawing dry timber. In sawing green poplar we use about half the slabs, but consume the other half in running our grist mill two days in the week. We make 30 buckets meal per hour or a pair of Burrs of 56 inch Burrs. You may think that fast, but it is true, and we run a flouring mill at the same time, both coupled direct to the Engine. My mill is quite popular, and we have to run a new, but grist mill, and I must give the Blandy Portable Engine at least half the credit, for it works at all times *like a thing of life*. We have not had the trouble in keeping every thing in order, without the aid of a machinist. I had a man with me three days, who had been used to a Stationary Engine, since then a boy attends the Engine, and does it well. As to my saw, we can cut just we please, have cut at the rate of 1350 feet per hour. It never hests in any kind of timber.—Lumber is in good demand, so that up to this time I cannot get a supply for my own use.

J. F. MUNDAY.

Smithville, DeKalb Co., Tenn., Oct. 9, 1859.

* We have become the owners of the Engine you sold to Jo. Young, of Wilson county, Tenn.—He called it 'The Durham Bull.' We call it 'Old Blandy,' for it is worthy of its maker's name; and the world cannot beat it, for we are running a 50 inch saw with it, making as nice smooth lumber as was ever seen. We moved it some 45 miles, and set it up on the bank of the Caney Fork River, and we saw logs as large with it as 42 inches; and we make it draw its own logs out of the river up a railway 140 feet long and 42 feet in elevation. We also pump water 50 feet high, and do it all at the same time. Its performances deceive all that look at it—both those who are judges of an engine, and those that are fools enough to think that it is so small that it can't do anything. We mean to attach a grist mill next spring, and we do all with the pointer screwed down to 70 pounds.

DOND & ALLIER.

Keene, Cheshire Co., N. H., Nov. 24, 1859.

* I promised you when I was at your works, I would saw 10,000 feet in one day on our little mill of your build. I have the pleasure of saying that I have made my word good. In 11 hours 5 minutes, my brother and my myself, with John Kinney, sawyer, cut 14,073 feet—and the time we were at dinner and filing saw is included in the time specified above.

T. C. SEWARD.

Russellville, Logan Co., Ky., Nov. 1, 1859.

* After nine months running, my own mill has given me full satisfaction; and all visiting it say they never saw the like before. It is the admiration of all who see it. I have it constantly surrounded with large piles of lumber, which cannot be hauled away as fast as I can make it.

THOS. G. GOOCH,

Murray, Calloway Co. Ky. Nov. 1, 1859.

* I have sawed for weeks together, eight, and nine thousand feet of lumber per day. In ten successive days, I cut 64,500 feet, which was valued at $1,800 at the mill. One day with good logs, I sawed twelve thousand feet in 10½ hours. The books of the mill will show what I state to be true.

ABEL HALL, Operator Ramo Mill.

Lead Creek, Mo. Oct. 7, 1859.

* Our Mill is still doing the work, making very nice smooth lumber, and cutting all the logs we can get to and from it. It has deceived the old fashioned mill men the worst of anything I ever saw. They can't see how it is that it has so much power and it so little. But they have to acknowledge that it out-cuts any mill they ever saw, big or little.

G & J. S. DILLON.

Augusta, O, Sept. 10, 1859.

* We put a log on the mill that made 120 feet inch lumber, stabbed it, turned down and cut it up in fifteen minutes. We still have visitors from far and near. One man was so amazed at it, that he said that if it was run steady, day and night, it would supply the State with lumber. Space will not allow me to tell you the amazement of the people.

L. N. & J. BERRINGTON.

Orders, visits, and correspondence solicited.
Address,
H. & F. BLANDY.
Blandy's Steam Engine Works, Zanesville, Ohio.

☞ Rail Road, Steam Boat, and Canal facilities for transportation to all parts of the United States from our city.

☞ When writing to us, please give your own address, post office town, county, and State, written very plainly. If a reply is not received in due course of mail, write again, as letters sometimes miscarry. Jan 26 '60—3t.

J. B. MOREY'S REMOVAL.

J. B. MOREY will remove early in February, 1860, to Ellis' Corner, No 1, Chesapeda, where he will offer, on the best of terms, his large and continually increasing stock of Drugs, Paints, Books, Stationery, Paints, Watches, Jewelry and Variotiest.

NOTICE.—We rely upon all our prompt paying customers settling their matured accounts and notes as early in January as possible, and cordially invite them to favor us with larger bills for 1860.

J. B. MOREY, Jackson, Miss.
Dec 30 59 J. G. MOREY & BRO., Canton.

HELMBOLD'S COLUMN.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for heaviness of the eyelid, with temporary Suffocation and loss of sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all diseases of

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