The Oxford Intelligencer.

HOWARD FALCONER, EDITOR

WEDNESDAY, December 26, 1860.

South Carolina.

Mississippi has declared, by a vote approaching unanimity, that she will not continue to be a member of the Union which has been prostituted to the subversion of her rights, and the aggrandizement of a hostile section. Mississippi's position is taken, and a word in some might annihilate, but could never sublime her, or cause her to swerve a hair's breadth from the straight path she has marked out for herself. The voice of our people is unmistakeable, and all good citizens, of whatever opinion heretofore, will cheerfully acquiesce, and lend all their energies to perfecting and making effectual, the policy that may be determined upon by the Convention. Let the action of the people's Convention meet with no factious opposition. Let its voice be proclaimed as the unanimous utterance of Mississippians. Let every decree of the Convention, when the issue is upon trying our present federal relations, or any new relations in the Southern republic, be made with a vote undivided. We throw out these suggestions to the patriotic minority members of the Convention, and hope they will receive them in the same unprejudiced spirit with which they are uttered. There is such moral strength and glory in the spectacle of an unanimous people, that all good men and women in every district will pray for an undivided Convention on the great questions of which it has to dispose. Before the world, to our enemies and to our friends, the unanimity would be a spectacle of such beauty and grandeur, as to win us the respect of the former and the hearty sympathy and assistance of the latter. We cannot believe but that such a spectacle, dazzling the vision of the whole world, could be vouchsafed us, if we but will it. The people could be unanimous, if they would. We believe that there is left but one duty to the Convention—the duty, crowded with the power, of devising and executing the best and most effective plan for carrying out the people's will. We believe that such will be the determination of the Convention; and we have such confidence in the patriotism and good intentions of the honorable gentlemen elected to that body, as to believe that they will see the evils arising from factiously dividing the voice of the Convention, and will make its action unanimous.

Christmas.

Surely it is no idle superstition which makes us deem this the most blessed season of the year.

The Christian hails, with shouts of heart and plain joy, the anniversary of the birth of the Saviour of the world; and his thoughts grow tender and liquid as he fondly recalls the affecting story of the Babe in the manger. He joyfully hails the morn which ushered in the most blessed life which hath since blessed the world, and which, as it were upon its pinions, bore down even the wise men of the East, laden with plants and humble offerings.

Cold and selfish indeed is the man who does not glow with kindness towards his fellow-creatures, and who refuses to lay aside all kindly feelings, all charity and harsh talk. The head of the family welcomes, and the children are in nature gushing and joyous.

Even the wandering instincts of childhood, year by year, bring the wanderer home. Little ones, scarcely able to lisp the name of Christ, even in their prattle, are well skilled to utter in accents musical and tuneful, the delicious tidings, which rapturous joy when the evil and selfishness are displayed in full behalf of charity.

To the young, it is the season of mirth and festivity, as for the antipeople it is gladly remembered. If we believe Will Shakspeare, it must have been a season for timid lovers, who would fain plead their tender vows, and who must gather courage and inspiration from the

"white moon, the shadow of the dwelling powers;"

for then, saith he,

"No spirit dares stir abroad!
The nights are wholesome; then no planet strikes,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

Alas! poor Will, we doubt thee! Despite thy confident assurance, we know and feel, that, even now, fairies do take, and though we have no fear of witches, there are others, fair and gentle though they be, who have "power to charm," and to whose potent spell our willing hearts but too easily succumb.

But we have no intention to betray any secrets, and we will no longer repress the wish which comes freely from our heart—Many a Merry Christmas to all our readers!

Secesion Meeting in South Carolina.

On the 21st inst. some of the prominent citizens of Oxford, upon hearing the passage of the ordinance of secession by the State Convention of South Carolina, assembled at Charleston, drew out the Union, and fired a salute of eight guns, in honor of the noble action of South Carolina, and also in honor of the Southern Confederacy.

This action of South Carolina will have a beneficial effect upon the action of the Cotton and Gulf States, and, we believe, of the border States. We earnestly trust that our own noble State will not be forced to the last to act in this matter, but that her citizens may, through their delegates, on the 7th proximo, proclaim to the world that they are free men, and that they will not stay in a Union where their rights cannot be obtained, nor their wrongs redressed.

May the God that blinds them to the madness of their ways, give wisdom and majesty of a free people, that people, assert their rights and maintain them.

Some [illegible] so evidently does not know her own mind, [illegible] ly, a day or two ago, that if Carolina did not [illegible] to the [illegible] they would come to the [illegible].

It is rumored that the Committee of Thirty-three have agreed upon a Compromise.—Medicine is too nauseous to be much death.

Secession—Is it a Reserved Right?

NUMBER ONE.

It is a fact known to every one in the least familiar with American history, that before the Revolution the British Colonies were distinct political communities, entirely independent of each other, having no municipal authority outside of their respective jurisdictions; and no common obligations or political connections, except such as necessarily resulted from their common relations to and dependence on the mother country. It is true, that from a very early period of their history, (as early as the year 1643) they frame from time to time compacts and confederations with each other, for mutual defence against the Indian tribes, and for some other purposes of a general nature. But in forming these compacts, they always treated with each other as independent nations having a general interest at stake, or a common danger to avert, resulting from their neighboring locality, or otherwise; just as the nations of Europe would confederate to preserve the freedom of the Mediterranean against any power which should assume to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over its waters, or as all civilized nations might form a compact to exert their combined powers for the destruction of a nation of pirates. As they were all dependencies of the mother country, she might doubtless have controlled or prevented these compacts, if she had seen proper; but she winked at them, and their existence is sufficient to show how independent the colonies were of each other, as independent as Canada and Australia are to-day; and who can doubt that, if the mother at once to throw off the yoke of England, they would be separate and independent States.

In like manner the colonies confederated together in 1774, to resist the encroachments of Great Britain, which endangered alike the liberties of all, and organized the first Continental Congress, "to consult together for the common welfare." In the succeeding year, another Congress of delegates from the different colonies assembled in Philadelphia, clothed with more ample, but vague and undefined powers. It was organized, however, to meet the exigencies of the then present emergency, and was therefore necessarily transient and temporary in its nature and constitution. Its existence and authority would have expired with the passing away of the occasion which called it into being. Its members were to concert, agree upon, direct, order and execute such measures as to them should seem proper, to protect the liberties of the colonies, and to obtain a redress of grievances. It was this Congress, thus constituted, that in 1776 adopted the Declaration of Independence, by which they declared that the United Colonies were free and independent State, or nation, or people—but that they were, "and of right ought to be, free and independent States," and that as such they had full power "to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do." At that time even the "Articles of Confederation," as they are called, were not in existence; for they were first agreed upon and submitted to the States by Congress in the year 1777, and were not finally ratified by all the States until the year 1781, (only two years before the close of the Revolutionary war,) Maryland being the last State that ratified them.—And so jealous were they of their sovereignty, that in these "Articles of Confederation" no power was given to the Federal Government to enforce its laws by acting upon the individual citizens of the States within their respective jurisdictions; but each State was left to enforce these laws in its own jurisdiction. These States did not even give Congress the power to levy and collect a general tax or duty to supply the wants of the Government. It could only make requisitions of the States, which they could obey or not as they saw proper. Under the Confederation, the powers of the Government were not distributed among appropriate departments, but the whole body of the jurisdiction, such as it was, was vested in Congress. There was neither a federal judiciary nor a federal executive. The whole thing was a loose and unwieldy structure. Yet some of the States were slow to ratify these articles, because they were jealous of the powers conferred lest those powers might ultimately [illegible] destroy their own separate sovereignty and independence.

I have given this brief and rapid sketch to show that the thirteen Colonies, in the Revolution, in all their intercourse with each other, in all their compacts for defence, and to promote the general welfare, never for a moment lost sight of their separate and independent character; and that as States, after the Declaration of Independence, even in the most trying emergencies, they ever kept in view the fact that they were distinct individual sovereignties, owing no allegiance to each other, and recognising no allegiance due from their own citizens, except to their respective State governments, and to such other authority as each State might command its citizens to obey. And this independence, or individuality (if I may so speak) they would not surrender or ignore, even to secure their safety from a common peril, when the fearful storm of the crisis seemed to rage, and the vigor of a consolidated government. And their jealousy on this point, as already shown, was carried so far as to withhold from the Federal authority which they had established, some of the most salutary powers, absolutely necessary for its successful operation. It was, then, to remedy the defects above enumerated, and some others of minor importance that the Convention, which assembled our present Constitution was assembled in 1787. It was, in the language of the preamble to that instrument, "to form a more perfect union."—Union of what? Not of the people of the Colonies as one body, but of the people of the several States, in their character of distinct and independent political communities. It was to form a Union of States, so far as their common interests required it, and no further; and in doing so, to be careful not to surrender or abnegate a single iota of their sovereignty, except so far as was absolutely necessary to effect the general purpose in view.

The facts of history which we have given establish the truth of this position beyond question. But if history were silent, the Constitution itself leaves no room for doubt. The preamble declares that it was ordained and established, not for the people of America, nor for the people of any consolidated government, nor even for the people of these States in general, but "for the *United States* of America." It was a power of attorney executed by the several States, by which they appointed a common agent to exercise certain functions, and to transact certain business of a general nature, for the common benefit of them all. If the business of the Convention had been to obliterate the State sovereignties, and form a grand centralized power, they would not have declared in the preamble, that "in order to form a more perfect Union," &c., they ordained and established the "Constitution for the *United States*;" but something like this language would have been used: "We, the people of the American Union, in order to supersede the present State governments, and to consolidate these States into one political body, &c., do ordain and establish this Constitution for the Republic of America." But such was not the purpose of the Convention. That body itself was not composed of members representing the people of the Union as an aggregate body; but of delegates from the different States as independent *governments*, appointed by their respective legislatures, each delegation, as a sort of plenipotentiaries to a Congress of nations, representing the organized sovereignty of its own State. My position is further proven by various provisions of the Constitution itself, which in detail would too greatly extend the limits of this article. The equality of representation in the Senate; the provision that each State shall have one vote in the election of President, whenever that election is thrown into the House of Representatives—appointment of Presidential electors by the States as States, and not by the people in the aggregate; and the reservation to the States respectively, or to the people, of all powers not delegated to the Federal Government, nor prohibited to the States, are instances. But if anything else be wanting to remove all doubt, the final attesting clause of the Constitution seems to put the matter forever at rest. It begins with these words: "Done in Convention by the *unanimous consent* of the *States* present," &c. Nothing could be more plain and explicit. If the Constitution, as some contend, was the work of the *people* of the whole Union collectively, as one body politic, that clause should have been to this effect: "Done by the people of the United States, the unanimous consent of *their representatives* in Convention assembled," &c.

But this is not all. The Constitution, like all other compacts between sovereign powers, was not to take effect, nor be of any validity in any State, until ratified by a Convention of the people thereof. The delegates of the contending parties, in this *international Congress*, or the Convention which framed the Constitution may be properly so called, like the plenipotentiaries of civilized nations in modern times, did not undertake to bind the States which they represented; but, when they had mutually agreed upon the terms of the compact, referred to those States in their sovereign capacity, *each for itself*, to accept or reject it. The people of each State were to be bound, until, in a Convention representing their own sovereign will as a separate and independent political community, they should ratify it. Though twelve of the thirteen States then existing should ratify it, and one only should refuse, that State was not to be affected by its provisions, but to remain an independent sovereignty; as Rhode Island actually did for nearly two years after the Constitution had been adopted by the requisite number of States for organizing the Government. Now, if the Constitution had been the act of the people of the United States as one body politic, the ratification of a majority would have bound the whole. And in that case a totally different mode of ratification would have been adopted. Instead of having been referred to Conventions in the several *States*, it would have been submitted to a vote of the people of the whole Union at the ballot box, or to one general Convention representing them, without reference to State lines or State distinctions.

I think I have now shown clearly, that the Constitution is the creation of the *States*, acting in their separate capacity as independent sovereignties, and not of the people of the whole country as an aggregate body. In my next number I propose to pursue the subject still further, and to develop some of the logical sequences that necessarily flow from this doctrine, and to show that the right of a State to secede stands upon impregnable foundations.

Holly Springs, Miss. SICILIA.

For the Intelligencer.

The Presidency of the Convention.

Mr. Falconer:—The time approaches for the meeting of the State Convention, the most important political body which ever assembled in Mississippi, and it behooves us to be looking around for that one of its members who is best fitted to be its President. Without disparagement to any other distinguished gentleman who may be urged for the position, I do not hesitate to avow my belief, that, among the numerous statesmen of marked ability and standing known to be elected to the Convention, none is better fitted for President than Hon. A. M. Clayton, of Marshall. Experienced in the working of deliberative bodies, thoroughly versed in parliamentary rules, deeply read in our governmental history and law, "of acknowledged talent and profound sagacity," I know of no one who could with more propriety be called to preside over the Convention which is authorized to declare Mississippi's independence.

VOX POPULI.

Cattle and Cotton.

One of our Northern political economists recently discovered that the annual "crop" of the Northern States is greater than the cotton crop of the South. The absurdity of such a comparison as a test of sectional wealth very naturally excites the risibilities of the Southern journals, which do make political economy a subject of study. It is something like the discovery that the North raised more hay than the South raised cotton, but the fact was overlooked that the North consumed all it raised, and had nothing for export. Just so with cattle. It is the surplus of production which makes its accumulated wealth, not what it consumes. A Charleston paper, referring to the subject, says:

"The South, better feeding and clothing herself, sends off to foreign lands annually two hundred millions of dollars worth of produce every year—the greater portion of which is cotton. In other words, the South adds to the permanent wealth of the country two hundred millions of dollars annually. But what does the North export? Does she export cattle? No. Does she export hay? No. She exports comparatively nothing. Her cattle and hay are consumed in this country. She adds very little by exports to the permanent wealth of the country. The North supports herself, but sends little off to bring back money into the country. The South supports herself, and besides that sends off produce enough to bring back two hundred millions of dollars a year. A planter's prosperity is determined by what he nett profits, not by what he raises and consumes on his own plantation. So is it of a nation. Need there be any cause of surprise, then, that cotton attracts the attention of politicians more than cattle and hay? We think not; and so will everybody else who will take a common-sense view of the subject."—*Philadelphia Journal.*

Letter from F. J. Lovejoy, Esq., U.S. Atty, Northern District of Miss.

Oxford, Miss., January 1, 1861.

Mr. Falconer:

Dear Sir—I had supposed that my position in reference to continuing in the office which I have held for nearly four years past, by appointment from President Buchanan, was so well known, that there was no necessity for making any announcement through the press, in regard to my course in that respect. But it seems that such is not the case, and that some "Co-operation papers," have been kind enough to construe my silence into a willingness on my part to "hold on." I therefore enclose herewith, for publication, a copy of my letter to the department, resigning said office, the terms of which I think will be sufficiently explicit, to fully satisfy the most fastidious upon the points to which it refers.

Very truly, your friend,

F. J. LOVEJOY.

Oxford, Miss., Nov. 13, 1860.

Hon. J. Thompson, Sec. of the Interior, Washington City, D. C.

Dear Sir—It is now officially known that Abraham Lincoln, a Black Republican, and sectional candidate, has been elected President of the United States, by a majority of the Northern people, without expecting, or even desiring a single electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line, upon a platform and issues which in unmistakeable terms proclaim the fifteen Southern States *inferior* in this confederacy, and declare the dearest rights and most vital interests of the States which are expressly recognized by the Constitution and to guard and protect which, that instrument, as well as the Union itself, was formed.

Under these circumstances, and believing as I do, that no Southern man can, without personal disgrace and bringing upon himself the just contempt and reproach of all honorable men, accept an office from, or hold the same at the clemency of Abraham Lincoln, I herewith tender my resignation of the office of United States Attorney for the Northern District of Mississippi before the department, and that it may take effect on the 31st day of March next, 1861. With this further [illegible] that should the duties of said office become inconsistent with the allegiance I owe to Mississippi before that time, I shall reserve the privilege of serving State notwithstanding the duties and obligations of a Federal office.

Very respectfully your obt. Servt.,

F. J. LOVEJOY,

U. S. Attorney, N. D., Miss.

For the Intelligencer.

Railroads and Bloody Tracks.

Mr. Editor:—We are taught, in the Book of God, which we profess to reverence and respect, that the Almighty Father blessed the seventh day and made it holy, as a day of rest for all his creatures. Philosophy and experience teach us that mind and body require a regularly recurring period of rest, and God has declared that the Sabbath day, more than any other day in the week, is the day for rest. Now, in view of this fact, would it not be good policy, as well as Christian duty, for our railroads to cease running on Sunday trains? I do not believe these trains make expenses, anyway, and I know they employ hosts of agents, conductors, [illegible] and brakemen, who would be [illegible] had to be relieved of this [illegible] of labor. [illegible] of January, and [illegible] consideration. Will you not call attention to this thing, Mr. Editor? ALPHA.

The Election.

The following is the vote of this county, at the election held on the 6th inst., for delegates to the Convention:

Boxes.	Langdon.	Jones.	Deffendall.	Hill.
Oxford,	58	61	57	14
Assaville,	54	68	1	0
Abbeville,	[illegible]	[illegible]	63	5
Five Springs,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
Taylor's Depot,	47	47	0	4
Spring Dale,	[illegible]	4	0	0
Paris,	38	28	0	0
Dallas,	[illegible]	2	50	36
Lafayette Springs,	[illegible]	57	2	2
Salt Sulphur Springs,	12	12	1	4
Liberty Hill,	13	10	2	4
Caswell,	51	55	0	1
Total,	415	454	176	101

Throughout the State, so far as heard from, the secession ticket has almost universally been elected, and, "from the light now before us," we think the submissionists will scarcely have a respectable minority in the Convention.

Address of Southern Congressmen.

Washington, Dec. 15.—Below is a reliable copy of the Southern address:

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS:

"The argument is exhausted." All hope for relief in the Union, through the agency of committees, Congressional legislation, or Constitutional amendments, is rightly dismissed by the South. We are satisfied that the honor, safety, and independence of the southern people require the organization of a Southern Confederacy—a result to be effected by separate State secession—and that the primary object of each slave State ought to be its speedy and absolute separation from a Union with Black States.

(Signed,)

Alabama.—James L. Pugh, David Clopton, Stephen Hale, Jabez L. M. Curry, Jas. A. Stallworth.

Georgia.—J. W. Underwood, Lucius J. Gartrell, Jas. Jackson, Jno. J. Jones, M. J. Crawford, Alfred Iverson.

Florida.—Geo. S. Hawkins.

Arkansas.—T. C. Hindman.

Mississippi.—Jefferson Davis, Alex. G. Brown, Wm. Barksdale, John R. Singleton, Reuben Davis.

North Carolina.—Burton Craige, Thos. Ruffin.

Louisiana.—John Slidell, Judah P. Benjamin, J. M. Landrum.

Texas.—L. T. Wigfall, John W. Hemphill, J. H. Reagan.

South Carolina.—Millege L. Bonham, Wm. Porcher Miles, John McQueen, John D. Ashmore.

News Items, and Items not News.

If any of our readers wish to subscribe for a really excellent agricultural journal, we advise them to send for the *Rural Gentleman*, published at Grenada. It is, in our opinion, the best paper of that kind in the Union.

A new polka, called "Secession Polka," composed by Prof. F. A. Tepe, of Franklin College, at Holly Springs, was played at a Concert given by the young ladies recently, and most uproariously encored. The waving of handkerchiefs and clapping of hands were unanimous.

What is the letter e like in the last day? Because it is the end of time, and beginning of eternity.

The Holly Springs *Herald* recently intimated that there were abolition villains in the city of Memphis, whereupon the Memphis *Bulletin* complacently remarks—"We know of none such;" and proceeds on that text, to belabor the *Herald*, Goliath-like, *for slandering the citizens of Memphis!* Verily, the obtuseness of some people is remarkable.

A telegraph operator is now called, in fashionable circles, "an agitator of the communicator."

The Concert, which was to have been given by the young ladies of the Female Institute, at Holly Springs, on the 20th of December, for the benefit of the Jeff. Davis Rifles, has been postponed to January 8th. We hope these patriotic ladies will meet with all encouragement and material assistance from Mississippi chivalry.

We object, strenuously, to giving up to the Yankees our glorious Constitution, the noblest work of human wisdom, "the crowned abstraction" to which Southern hearts have ever yielded unforced obedience. Yankee Doodle, Hail Columbia, and all our soul-stirring national anthems, too, belong of right to the South, and let us keep them. We would as soon think of blotting out from memory the glorious achievements of our forefathers in the Revolution, and of disentombing and sending northward, the sacred remains of Washington and the other heroes of that glory-time.

Another leap year has gone by, and we are still unspoken for. It is hard to realize that four more years have to glide on, scattering wrinkles over a brow now smooth, and writing "old bachelor," in tremendous capitals, on a face as yet unruffled by sorrows. Yes, it is very hard to realize that we have to wait four more years before we can have an opportunity of deserting the ranks of single unblessedness. Well, we may be able to endure the martyrdom; but we won't promise. If eyes can talk, we won't wait to be asked; we will dare that much desperately. Poor old bachelor!

Saturn, the veritable John, never noted for any want of effrontery, impertinently read the foregoing bachelor lament over our shoulders, and laughed significantly. "What are you up to, John Smith?" we demanded, with our pen in offensive attitude. "Only this and nothing more," said he, pointing to his distorted features. We knew what he meant immediately; for on his face "BENEDICT" was plainly marked, in characters as large as half a score of almond-shaped finger-nails, attached to as many lily fingers, could paint them. John Smith has been our bosom friend ever since. Poor Benedict!

A correspondent in another column, suggests the Hon. A. M. Clayton, of Marshall, for President of the Convention which meets January 7th. Judge Clayton is a gentleman of distinguished ability and legal learning, and being versed in parliamentary laws and usages, would fill the place with honor to himself, and advantage to the Convention.

The Aberdeen *Democrat* suggests Hon. W. S. Barry, of Lowndes, for President of the Convention.

The voice of Mississippi was uttered almost unanimously for secession, on the 20th of December. The verdict that Mississippi will be a separate nation on the 9th of January, so that Mississippians will thereafter observe that day in every year as the double anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and Mississippi Independence.

Fort Moultrie has been evacuated by the United States forces. The guns were spiked, the carriages burned, and the works of the Fort dismantled.

The Baltimore *Family Journal* is really a very ably and tastefully edited paper, as far as one of the New York *Ledger* and other Northern sensation papers, as the saying is, but that is no sin. Subscription price, $2,00 per year. Address Charles H. Moore & Co., 114, West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. We regret very much that any consideration should have induced its editors to dispense with the chess column for the ensuing year. Southern chess players do not like to be deprived of sent on anti-Southern papers for chess news.

Why is making a hole in a barrel of treacle like sending ball tickets to the girls? Because it is an effort to draw out the lasses.

On Wednesday night, Dec. 26, the people of Holly Springs burnt Andy Johnson in effigy.

If, as Tom Moore says, the deceived maiden was changed into a harp, did her false lover become a lyre?

John B. Floyd has resigned his position in the Cabinet as Secretary of War.

Alabama and Florida have voted almost unanimously for immediate secession. One by one the stars shine out from the dark sky.

The Missouri Electoral Vote—Official.—Every county in Missouri has at last been officially heard from, and the result has been declared. The nine Douglas electors get their certificates of election. The official vote is as follows:

Douglas,	58,801
Bell,	59,459
Breckinridge,	31,271
Lincoln,	17,020

Douglas' plurality over Bell, 358 votes.

Secession of South Carolina.

The following is the form in which the State of South Carolina, Thursday last, dissolved her connection with the Union dissolved:

AN ORDINANCE,

To dissolve the Union between the States of South Carolina and other States united with her under the Compact entitled, "the Constitution of the United States of America."

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by the Convention, on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of the State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed; and the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States, under the name of "the United States of America," is hereby dissolved.

New Year.

We are not of those, who but worship the rising sun, Nor can we at this moment greet the advent of the new year, without casting back a lingering look at the year now past. For we had learned to love the old year. Its memories, its joys, and even its sorrows have become dearer to us, as they are swiftly receding from our view, and are shrouded behind the shadows of the past.

And yet, as even from the grave violets do spring, so does fond memory gratefully gather all that is lovely or genial in the events and scenes of the past year, never to be forgotten, but to be garnered away in our heart of hearts.

And thus, the old year's pleasures, now softened and sweeter, its sorrows, now chastened and subdued, accompany us through all our years, to make us wiser, and better to fit us for the struggles and conflicts of life.

Is it not a blessed thought, that the friendships we have formed, the loves kindled, the emotions aroused, leave us not with the parting year, but cling to us, abide with us, and survive the grave itself!

Let us then bid an affectionate farewel, to the old year, and remember it with gratitude and affection.

Hail, too, to the new year! May it deal kindly and gently with us! May our dearest wishes be gratified, and care and disappointment be spared us.

May it be the harbinger of peace and gladness, and may its memories be as grateful as the hopes which it has kindled.

For the Intelligencer.

The Gift of Flowers.

Flowers, from one who, for her purity
And gentleness, might well be likened
To the buds she gathers! A gift, though not
Of friendship or of love, still, let me hope,
Of kind esteem, for her who fain would tell
How gratefully this gift of beauty she receives.
Flowers in winter! Though all else is bleak
And bare, and northern winds blow chill and cold,
Yet these, with all of Spring's sweet fragrance,
In loveliness come forth to glad our hearts.
How like the Christian's life! How like to one
Who, 'mid a sin-polluted world, stands forth
Pure, spotless, and undefiled—and, lady,
God grant that even thus thou may'st be seen.
Sweet flowers, bright gifts of Heaven! how many
Lessons can ye teach, how many truths impart!
Each tiny leaf, if rightly read, would tell
Of wisdom, power, and love, and whisper
How our Father cares for our happiness.
Truly hath he made all things beautiful!
And Oh! may we, "in the beauty of holiness,"
Daily worship before his throne.
Poor, fading flowers, already pale and
Withering. Torn from the parent-stem, your
Reign is short—apt emblem of life's fleeting dream.
And yet, when each bright-tinted leaf is sere
And dead, they still will breathe forth odors,
And sweetest perfume shed around.
And, lady, thus, when thou art called away,
May thy gentle words and righteous deeds
Long live, to comfort those thou loved once on to
Heaven, to greet thee when we meet them all,
And together lift your voices in praise to God.

INCOGNITA.

Grove Forest, Dec. 31st, 1860.

For the Intelligencer.

Died.

On the 6th of November last, at the ripe old age of 81 years, 4 months and two days, Uncle Sam, leaving a numerous and respectable set of friends and relatives to mourn his loss.

The funeral will take place immediately, or, at least, as soon as decency permits. As the deceased was renowned in contest fields and the army grave, there will be several volleys of musketry and a few rounds of cannon fired over his remains. The disease of which our uncle died was African itch, [illegible] Red river mange, [illegible] much more virulent and foul. He had been ailing for [illegible] and his complaint had become chronic, and caused frequent spasms, which he [illegible] with surprising fortitude. A great many [illegible] were looked on him from time to time, [illegible]. Finally, Dr. Buchanan took charge of the case. He had several poultices prepared to put on my uncle's stomach [illegible], just over the spleen, but the nurses either never put them on or else pulled them off too quickly to do any good. Over my uncle was dead. The Doctor tried to bind him, by blowing in his nose and saying some charm words to him. Then he recommended an inquest jury of 23 men to sit on the body, but Governor Hawkins and some other [illegible], because they thought it smelt too foul, and so a great many Tray counties, seeing that the old man was dead, started home to tell their mothers about it, and try to comfort them. My uncle had no money about him when he died, but he had a right pretty property in real estate which is to be administered on and divided among the heirs by one Lincoln, who is just taken a lease of the place for four years. He is considered a very honest man. His brother-in-law, who goes in with him, is named Franklin, and is also a very worthy man.

ORPHAN BOY.

Indiana and the Fugitive Slave Law.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 1860.

To the Editor of the Constitution:

Sir: A statement is going the rounds of the papers to the effect that Indiana, among other Northern nullifying States, had enacted laws nullifying the fugitive slave law.

This is a mistake and a slander. Indiana never enacted such a law—never elected a governor, till now, but would have vetoed any such enactment; and in every instance the fugitive slave law has been promptly enforced. Truly, yours, F. BIGGS.

The Result in Western Pocosin.—A correspondent illustrates the effect of Lincoln's election on the West, by citing the case of one State. The others are as bad if not worse off:

"Michigan gave Lincoln 20,000 majority. Michigan has 4,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell, which [illegible] Lincoln's election brought it reality 24 cents; it now is a drug at 80 cents. The loss on 4,000,000 bushels at 24 cents per bushel, amounts to the snug little sum of $1,112,000! This falls almost wholly on the wheat States."

The so-called co-operationists of Rankin county, after their recent victory, fired *thirty-three* guns! They meant the co-operation of thirty-three States, which is a cheat and a swindle.

The seats of the co-operation delegates elect from the counties of Adams and Warren, will be contested by their secession opponents. There are secessionists enough in the Convention, anyway.

Our New Advertisements.

FANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS.

3,000 PAPERS of the crop of 1860 just received and for sale by [illegible]

J. M. TEAS,

Saddle and Harness Maker,

OXFORD, MISS.

☞ SHOP my store, over Stanford's Boot and Shoe Store, one door east of Doyle's. ☜

Any work which may be left in my hands, will be faithfully, well and

☞ Promptly ☜

done.

I only ask that my old friends will continue the patronage bitherto so kindly extended to me, and that others will give me a fair trial.

jan1m1tf J. M. TEAS.

The Oxford Intelligencer

BOOK AND

Job Printing Office!

Having just received a well-selected assortment of JOB TYPE of the latest patterns, we are now prepared to execute all kind of

Plain and Fancy Job Work

With neatness and dispatch.

☞ Call and see for yourselves. ☜

MISSISSIPPI FOUNDERY AGENCY

AT THE

AMERICAN MACHINE DEPOT,

38 St. Charles St., Corner of Gravier,

NEW ORLEANS.....LA.

DURING the present year beautiful patterns of 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 15 inch cylinders, stationary, and 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch, Portable Engines, have been completed, and are now offered for sale; together with Saw Mills, Gins, Mill Machines, Brick Machines, [illegible] machinery of the most approved description for sale; which, at the same time, it is of southern invention and manufacture, and of a style and quality unequalled by any northern importations.

Illustrated Catalogues sent to any address by mail.

jan1m1-6m SAMUEL H. GILMAN.

TO NON-RESIDENT TAX-Payers of Sunflower County, Miss.

THE tax [illegible] the fiscal year [illegible] on the 1st day of March, A. D. 1861, [illegible] resident taxpayers can, by [illegible] the amount of their land to the undersigned, [illegible] to the 1st day of March, 1861, at the store house of Messrs. Brown & Johnson, [illegible], Miss., where their receipts will be deposited, or will be met by good drafts on New Orleans, La., or Memphis, Tenn., by paying the usual per cent.

I will also act as agent for non-residents in paying taxes in the adjoining counties of Bolivar and Washington, and to sell lands on commission. Will also have titles to lands examined.

ELI WAITES,

Sheriff of Sunflower County, Miss.

McNutt, Miss., Jan 2, 1861—3m.

[illegible] FOR LADIES!

W. [illegible] would inform his customers and the public generally, that he has just received his usual large and well selected stock of Fashionable Goods, consisting in part of Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Tobacco, &c.

FRESH OYSTERS

[illegible]

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of John [illegible], deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Mississippi, on the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1860, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are required to present the same, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

MALCOLM M. EACHIN, Adm'r.

Jan. 2, 1861—3t.

Admr. Executor's Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Probate Court of Lafayette County, Mississippi, made the December term 1860 thereof, I will, on [illegible], the 31st day of January, 1861, at the residence of N. McKie, dec'd, sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months, all the personal estate of said decedent, with exception of the slaves.—Purchasers will be required to give bonds with approved security.

MARY W. McKIE, Adm'x of N. G. McKie, dec'd.

Dec. 23, 1860—4w.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS of Executorship upon the estate of Martha Lusk, deceased, late of Lafayette County, Mississippi, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of said County, at the December term thereof, 1860: Now, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

W. H. STEEN, Executor.

Jan. 2, '61—3t.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS, letters of executorship upon the estate of Wm. Turner, deceased, late of Lafayette County, at the December term thereof, 1860: Now, therefore, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to us, and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present the same to us, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

J. R. TURNER, } Executors.
J. A. TURNER, }

Jan. 2, '61—3t—9t.

HEBER CRAFT,

Bookseller and Stationer,

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss.

☞ Orders from the University solicited and promptly attended to.

Aug. 8, 1860—1-10-6m.

G. P. BLACK. A. H. CHALMERS.

George P. Black & Co.,

COTTON FACTORS,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

NO. 81 GRAVIER STREET,

New Orleans.

Will also give particular attention to forwarding Goods consigned to their care.

June 26, 1860—1-4-1y.

New Flour.

NEW FLOUR and FRESH CORN MEAL just received, and for sale by

Aug. 1-tf. R. E. BOYLE.

F. J. LOVEJOY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

(in Judge Coleman's Office,)

OXFORD, . . MISSISSIPPI.

Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Lafayette, Tallahatchie, Panola, Marshall, DeSoto and Tishomingo Counties; the Federal Court at Pontotoc, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson.—Prompt attention given to the collection of claims in any of the Counties of North Mississippi.

June, 29, 1860—1-3 tf.