

The Star of Pascagoula.

"PEACE, GOOD WILL AND PROSPERITY TO ALL MANKIND."

PASCAGOULA, JACKSON Co., MISS., SUNDAY JANUARY 11th, 1874.

WHOLE No. 371

VOL. 2. No. 4

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fires"

Over 12,000,000,000 worth of property saved from destruction

10,000,000.00

THE BABCOCK



FIRE EXTINGUISHER

ALSO THE Babcock Self Acting Fire Engine, For City Town and Village Use.



It is more effective than the South Fire Engine, because it is mechanically ready and throws a powerful stream of carbonic acid gas and water for any length of time.

THE SECTIONAL WAR.

A NORTHERN STATESMAN VINDICATES THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.

HYPOTHESIS A SLACK OF FEELING VARIETY OF ADVERSE ELOQUENT REWARD

From the Outlook—Extract.

At the very outset of his career in Congress, Fremont began to press the bloody cup to the lips of the South. As soon as he had a voice in Federal legislation he announced that secession was near and inevitable. It might be possible or violent, and every effort to hinder or delay it would tend to the consummation of violence. He would bear no compromise and offer no terms to the South. For these there was but one alternative: submission or death. This mode of beginning his Senatorial duties persistently followed up, made him your best friend of a great statesman; far superior to Clay and Calhoun who "equally recoiled" at his policy; and, towering high above Webster, who "never would make up his mind to meet it fully in the face," because he saw there the Union broken into dishonored fragments and the country drenched with fraternal gore.

By many persons who knew him well, these ferocious demonstrations of hostility to the public peace, the Union, and the Constitution, were regarded as the clap-net of a mere demagogue; shams intended to cajole the ultra abolitionists, and flatter their cruel rapacity with hopes of blood and plunder which would never be gratified. Those who held this opinion, while they did not think him a dangerous man, had almost unspendable contempt and detestation for his character. But others took him in a more serious way. Southern men especially believed it unsafe to despise him. They

often directed to their material prosperity and fatal to their moral organization. They did not think it sinful. The Bible furnished evidence satisfactory to them that God himself had framed a constitution and laws for his chosen people, which made Israel a prophetic exemplar as much as Virginia or South Carolina. Their religious teachers had told them for many centuries that the sinners of the Christian Church did not oppress it, but would hold them morally responsible only for the sinners of all ages, had lived according to the faith and taken it with them "through the valley of the shadow of death." Some of them believed it a dangerous evil, but did not see how to get rid of it. This last class were especially resentful of outside interferences. They felt, as Jefferson did, that they "had the wolf by the ears," they could neither hold on with comfort nor let go with safety, and it made them extremely indignant to be goaded in the rear. In all that country, from the Potomac to the Gulf, there was probably not one man who felt convinced that this difficult subject should be determined for them by strangers and enemies. Seeing that we in the North had held fast to every pound of human flesh we owned, and either worked it to death or sold it for a price, our provisions for the freedom of unborn negroes did not tend much to their edification. They had no confidence in that "ripening influence of humanity" which turned up the whites of its eyes in horror at the sight of a negro compelled to hoe corn or pick cotton, yet gloated over the prospect of insurrection and massacre. They were nearly unanimous in the opinion that this Yankee intrusion into their affairs

was a crime. You cannot place things from a different point of view, and had men decided them or understanding their religious and political wants. Even yet they cannot see as you do the infinite blessing they enjoy in being subjected and devoted to Yankee rule. It has been ever thus. A sinful people can never appreciate the holiness of the strangers who kill and rob them for their good. Philip II. and the Duke of Alva determined to extinguish the heresies of the people in their own blood. This was to save their souls. The king expressed the object in his terse Latin "Malorum sanctorum quam damnum." But the Dutch "reflected" at this mode of salvation as much as Clay and Calhoun, and the whole population "in a moment of resentment" determined to "die in the last ditch." The righteous souls of the English Puritans were vexed from day to day that Catholics should exist in Ireland. It was a "delighting curse" there was an "irrepressible conflict" between it in a great cause, and not at all by avarice or hatred, plundered the Irish killed them by thousands, took possession of their churches, banished their native leaders, and set up a government of strangers to tax, tithe, confiscate, and impoverish them. The Irish resisted this, fought it for centuries, and to this day they cannot understand the purity of the Puritans. I admit that passions like these—so in eradicable and so deeply seated in the nature of man—should not be wantonly provoked. Certainly the magistrate or senator who bases his public policy on a "misrecognition" of

Christ Church Alexandria. Alexandria, Virginia, recently had a little centennial celebration of its own. Christ church, of that place, completed its one hundredth year during the present month, and the event was honored with religious and other services appropriate to the occasion. The edifice is built of brick which was imported from England paid for in tobacco, and among the gentlemen who were interested in the construction of the building was Geo. Washington, who was elected a vestryman of the parish in 1765. He was one of the first to hold the office, and he remained in the position for many years. The high square banded pew which he occupied while worshipping, remains in nearly its original form. It is recorded in the books of the church that Washington purchased the pew as soon as the edifice was completed, for the sum of £36 10 s. A Bible which belonged to Washington is still used in the services, and there is one other thing to remind the visitor of the great man; a tablet to his memory inserted in the wall. Visitors to Mount Vernon frequently stop at Alexandria on their way up and down for the purpose of inspecting the church, and it said that the cushion in Washington's pew has been nearly torn to pieces by these persons, although it was made half a century or more after the death of Washington. It is believed by the present parishioners that the Father of his country did not permit himself the luxury of a cushion in church, but sat majestically upon a bare board while listening to the sermons of his pastor. The building has additional interest for the South from the fact that General R. E. Lee was confirmed in it in 1858.

Christmas in Spain. There is no civilized country on this globe so backward in its progress as Spain. The association of Christians in Spain are all of the Gospel. There is no northern St. Nick stars to stall the stockings of good children with rewards of merit. Why, then, on Christmas eve do you see the little shoes—spooned by the windows and doors? The wise kings of the East are supposed to be journeying by night to Bethlehem, bearing gifts and homage to the heavenly Child, and out of their abundance, when they pass by the homes where good children sleep, they will drop into their shoes some of the treasures they are bearing to the Baby Prince in Judea. This thought is never absent from the rejoicings of Christmas-tide in Spain. Every four of the time is sacred to Him who came to bring peace and goodwill to the world. The favorite toy of the Spanish is called "The Nativity." It is sometimes very elaborate and costly, representing a landscape under a starry night; the shepherds watching their flocks; the magi coming in with wonder and awe, and the Child in the stable, shedding upon the darkness that living light which was to overshadow the world.—John Hay in St. Nicholas for January.

The Howard Defalcation. REPORT OF SECRETARY OF WAR WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4, 1873. In the course of business connected with the settlement of the affairs and paying the unsettled claims of the Bureau of Refugee Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, certain developments have been made which I deem it proper, under the circumstances, to submit to the House of Representatives for such action as may appear to be right. As to the misapplication of public funds the records are in evidence, and these irregularities of law, seemingly, have had much to do with the confusion of the records, defective condition, and the almost entire suspension of work by the late Bureau. The responsibility and accountability attaching to the commissioner so far as now developed, amounts to

Newspaper Law. We would call the especial attention of Postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws: 1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (bearing a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken, and a neglect to do so makes the post master responsible to the publisher for the payment. 2. Any person who, takes a paper from the postoffice directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible to the publisher for the payment. 3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until the payment is made. 4. If the subscriber orders his paper discontinued, at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send it, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it from the office. The proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THE MOBILE REGISTER. The Great DEMOCRATIC DAILY OF THE SOUTH. Published daily except on Sundays, at Mobile, Ala., by the Register Printing Association, and circulating into every section of the West, South and South West. The Daily Register, Hon. John Forsythe, Editor in chief, supported by the largest and ablest staff in the South is now 50 years old! It is true, as it ever has been, the popular paper of the South-west and the organ of popular opinion, and its politics are now as ever Straight Out Democratic! In its various editions, the Morning and Evening Daily Register and twelve pages Weekly Register, this paper has, by far, the Largest Circulation South of Louisville, Kentucky. The Daily Register \$12 00 per annum. The Weekly Register is great 12 page sheet for 11 of choice reading for County Circulation \$3 00 per annum. Advertisers can find no such medium for making themselves known to the people of Alabama, Mississippi and the adjoining States.

The Mississippi Pilot. KIMBALL, HAYMOND & Co. State Printers & Publishers. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.