The Weekly Clarion.

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

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Cost of Importing Coolies.

The Brandon Republican states that a responsible citizen of Scott county, obligates himself to give employment to one hundred Coolies the next year. There are personsll over the State who are anxious to obtain their labor, and we think the suggestion of the Republican a good one, for parties interested to organize associations in each county, and thus by combination to adopt measures for transporting them through a common agency. The approaching Memphis Convention on the 13th, will be attended by a leading Chinese Agent of Immigration from San Francisco, from whom all necessary information can be obtained. The Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce is engaging the services of a competent agent who will proceed directly to the Pacific region on the same business; and it would be advisable for parties to place themselves in immediate communication with him.

Meantime, the following extract from a letter to a prominent house in Charleston, in reference to the cost of transporting Coolies from China to the United States, together with a statement of their wages per month, will be read with interest. We are not advised of the cost of transportation from California:

"Regarding Coolies we have the following by last mail from our Hong Kong correspondent, who wrote under date of 19th October, 1868. They say:

"Regarding emigration there would be no difficulty in sending forward any number of laborers under proper regulations, if the contracts entered into are considered reliable. Some have recently gone to the West Indies. The cost an outlay of forty-eight dollars per head for shipping, clothes and chow chow (tobacco) for the voyage; wages five and six dollars per month agreement for five years, then to be returned to China. But the precise terms on which any particular contract can be made cannot be ascertained until details are with us. The regulations here are very strict and full care taken of the Coolie's interest. A vessel would have to be chartered, which could be easily done here. Full authority with terms of contract would have to be sent out, with proof of their being binding under the law of the country they were carried out in, and bank credits for above advance per head, stores, medicine, doctor, &c.; passage or charter money could be made payable on arrival."

We may add that the cost per head, for shipping and rations, from Hong Kong to Charleston, would not exceed the rate to the the West Indies.

Since the foregoing was prepared we have received through the Vicksburg Times, the proceedings of the meeting in that city. It was addressed by Gen. Wirt Adams, who presented a startling array of statistics showing the decrease of Southern labor within the present decade, and demonstrated the practicability of the plan of introducing Coolies. A resolution was passed recommending to planters the adoption of measures to secure at the earliest practicable period, a supply of Coolie labor, as that most likely to satisfy the urgent want of our section and providing for the raising of a fund to defray necessary expenses, and to dispatch a suitable Agent without delay to San Francisco, to confer and make contracts, with responsible parties there now engaged in the importation of Coolie labor. Delegates were also appointed to attend the Memphis Convention on the 13th.

The Chinese Laborers in Louisiana.—For the three years past there have been a small number of Chinese laborers in Natchitoches parish, Louisiana. This year there are about a dozen working on one plantation near Natchitoches, and their employer speaks very favorably of their conduct, pronouncing them superior to the African in almost every respect, being careful, industrious, respectful and regular in their labor. They are working for a share of the crop.

New Hampshire has ratified the XVth Amendment — leaving but two more States to be obtained in order to make it a part of the Constitution. Several Northern States are to vote. Practically it is nothing to the people of the Southern States. They have it in the Constitution they are required to pass in order to be admitted into the Union; and in the XIVth Amendment already ratified.

From the Columbus Index.

Joseph W. Field, Esq.

Notwithstanding the gentleman whose name heads this article is an undoubted republican, and notwithstanding all that has been or may be said of him, or his motives, the mass of the white as well as the black citizens of Mississippi owe him no little credit for the improved tone and condition of our State politics. He stood almost alone in the State convention of 1868 and opposed a great many of the wicked schemes of bad men, and voted against the rejected constitution, although tendered the highest office in the gift of his party for his support and influence.

He was the very first to call a council of his countrymen of all parties at Oxford and Columbus, to devise some plan or promise to submit to the President and Congress, to detest the passage of any act to inflict upon us the rejected constitution of 1868. He was the first to reach Washington city in December 1868, in behalf of the whole people of the State, to avert the calamity then hovering over us. And right well did he do his duty if the articles written by Horace Greeley at that time can speak in his behalf.—And, yet, Judge Field has been too modest to claim through the papers, any credit for his labors. We know he disdains public reward. His labors with the President and Congress and those who followed him have worked a marvellous change in political affairs here. We now have as the result of these labors a conservative and radical republican party in the State, but both parties proclaiming a conservative platform, and a proscriptionist and disfranchiser is not to be found.

The only question for the great mass of white and black voters in the State to determine in the next election: being which party shall we trust and support? And we imagine there will be no difficulty for us all to decide between those who tried to disfranchise any portion of our people and render us and those who have been consistent, conservative, patriotic, and yet honestly favoring our reconstruction under the laws of Congress. Judge Fields attended a conservative republican convention at Jackson recently, and is there now, intending to remain, and do all in his power to make but one ticket and one platform in the State of Mississippi—and that ticket and platform to be in harmony with the President and Congress and both such as the interests of our people can approve and support without dishonor, or fear of treachery or robbery.

CROPS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The Grenada Sentinel says on every side we hear of cheering reports from the crops. The corn is good and plentiful, while the cotton, though a little late, looks splendidly. It is just what we need, and with one real good crop of cotton, with plenty of corn, we see the South once more "out of the woods."

The Friar's Point Delta says from all portions of Coahoma county we receive the most gratifying intelligence that crops never looked better; corn is silking and we will soon have a superabundance of roasting ears. Cotton is in fine health—growing vigorously, and gives promise of a yield, equal to or superior to the crop of last year.

"How old are you?" asked a railroad conductor of a little girl whom her mother was trying to pass on a half ticket. "I am nine at home, but in the cars I am only six and a half."

Communicated.

Commencement Week at Clinton.

The examination and Commencement exercises of the Mississippi College, at Clinton for '69, opened on Monday, June 28th.—We had the pleasure of attending them throughout, and are happy to announce that they reflected great credit both on teachers and students. They were conducted by the President, Rev. Walter Hillman, and the Principal of the Preparatory Department, George E. Critz, A. M. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, they were conducted with great satisfaction to teachers, as well as patrons and friends.

On Tuesday night a very interesting exhibition of the Preparatory Department was given and largely attended. All were highly pleased.

On Wednesday night followed the exhibition of the advanced classes of the College, consisting of twelve original orations, accompanied with very superior vocal and instrumental music by the young ladies of the Central Female Institute. These exercises particularly, bore the marks of close application and great mental improvement, and were pronounced by many competent judges in some respects superior to any they had ever attended at this Institution, even previous to the war.

The number of persons present has been estimated at over a thousand, and yet the most perfect order was kept, and intense interest and enthusiasm displayed. Floral showers descended in profusion upon the speakers, as tokens of approbation and congratulations.

With these interesting exercises closed those of the Mississippi College for 1869.

We, as friends of this Institution, and of the noble cause of education at large, have reason to thank God for the signal success with which He has crowned the labors of those connected with the school. Great credit is especially due to the Rev. W. Hillman for the successful manner in which he has sustained himself as President of the two Institutions at this place. As President and teacher in both, he seems to have performed faithfully his duties, and to have secured the unbounded love and admiration of all under his charge. Surely, he is "the right man in the right place."

In conclusion, we appeal to all the friends of education in the State to direct their attention to this College, and to aid in carrying on the noble work so zealously begun at the Baptist State Convention, that soon the remaining clouds, still over-shadowing it, may be dispelled, and that it may again light up the dark places of our land with its glorious effulgence.

Likewise, the examination and closing exercises of the Central Female Institute, began on Monday, June 28. To prevent doing injustice to either, we have thought it best to mention these apart.

These examinations were conducted with marked success, and with that system and thoroughness so characteristic of this Institution and so seldom met with elsewhere in such a high degree of excellence. They continued throughout the first three days of the week also.

Although all the exercises of these days were interesting and well attended, yet we deem it but justice to some to state that those of Wednesday attracted more particular attention than those of the other days. At 9 A. M., in the large Chapel building, before an audience of from five to eight hundred, the several classes in History, Mathematics, Reading and Spelling, were respectively arranged on the stage for examination.

First of the important classes we mention that in History. With great ease and accuracy the members of this class answered promiscuous questions scattered over the many pages comprising the work of the five months study in that branch.

Then the class in advanced Algebra took the floor. The pupils in this displayed not only their own industry in acquiring, but the marked skill of their teacher in imparting knowledge in this branch of science.

Next came the Preparatory and advanced classes in Reading, to which, prizes were offered for the best reader in each. In this branch of study, which with Spelling we deem one of the most important in the course, all the pupils displayed the "finish" of practice, and some, a decidedly natural talent. Great interest was displayed, and the decisions of the Committee were handed in amidst the applaudings of the audience.

Lastly, but not leastly, the Spelling classes took the stage, one of which, the advanced, was the wonder of the day. For three hours or more, words taken at large from all the pupils had passed over during the whole session, including many Latin and French phrases, were given them in rapid succession; yet at the expiration of this time twelve of the class remained standing, who had made no mistake in either spelling or accenting. At that time, the teacher, having become perfectly exhausted, the class was dismissed, with the promise that each of the twelve, instead of one only, should receive a prize.

Thus closed the examination of the Institute classes, and next day, Thursday, the Commencement Exercises followed. These comprised the reading of the Junior and Senior Essays, the presentation of the prizes to the several candidates, and the conferring of the Diplomas by the President. As a matter of particular interest, we would mention that between the exercises of the Junior and Senior, the President and the spectators were all surprised by the unannounced presentation of a beautiful token of love and admiration to the former, as the President of the two Institutions, by the Lesbian and Hermenian Societies. All the exercises of the day were particularly impressive, but these decidedly affecting. The circumstances and association connected with the proceedings rendered the Presentation touching. The committee of young ladies and gentlemen standing about their beloved Instructor, with hearts filled with emotions too profound to be concealed; the Presentation Address so beautifully expressed, and so filled with sentiments of affectionate esteem, and the impromtu reply of the President, moved the whole house to tears. 'Twas a scene that is perhaps not witnessed by many, more than once in a life-time.

The following is the inscription on one of the pieces of the service presented:

REV. WALTER HILLMAN,
President of
MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE,
and of the
CENTRAL FEMALE INSTITUTE,
As a testimonial of Esteem and Admiration,
by the
LESBIAN SOCIETY,
of
Central Female Institute,
and the
HERMENIAN SOCIETY,
of
Mississippi College,
June 30th, 1869.

After the Seniors had read their Essays, which were both beautiful and appropriate, the Diplomas were conferred by the President, with a few stirring, touching, and strikingly appropriate remarks, and the Exercises of the *day, week* and *year*, were thus brought to a close.

AMICUS.

Cotton Report — Statistical Information.—From the cotton circular of Eaton & Co., of New York, for the week ending Friday, June 25th, 1869, we condense and extract the following information:

Receipts of the week at all U. S. ports 8,578, against 2,481 same time last year; total receipts since September 1st, 1868, 2,020,945, same time last year 2,078,695 bales; stock at all U. S. ports 73,558, same time last year 99,218; total exports to Great Britian, 962,910, same time last year 1,219,643; exports to Continent 445,875, same time last year 401,284; gross receipts at New York since September 1st, 1868, 618,810; stock in interior towns June 25th, 7,077, same time last yera 10,584.

Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills, now 105,000 bales, same time 1868, 125,000 bales. Middling Orleans, now 12½d, then 11½d.

There have been received at the ports since 1st of September, 2,020,945 bales of which exporters have taken 1,408,785 bales; spinners 582,196; and the stocks are 29,964 bales larger than at that date. Deficit in receipts as compared with last year, 57,750 bales. Deficit in shipments to Liverpool 256,733 bales.

The Governor of Florida in order to properly manage things, frames all the bills himself and submits them to the Legislature for their action. None have failed to pass.

THE CONSERVATIVES OF ATTALA IN COUNCIL.

Grant's Plan of Reconstruction Adopted.

The Conservative element of Attala county, without reference to race, color or past political affiliations, assembled in Kosciusko, the 26th inst.

On motion, Capt. G. P. M. Turner, was called to the chair, and Dr. J. R. Roby was requested to act as Secretary.

Capt. Turner, upon taking the chair, explained the object of the meeting in a most satisfactory manner.

On motion of Col. T. P. Hoy, a committee of ten was appointed, to report resolutions expressive of the sense of the conservative masses of Attala county. The Chairman appointed said committee, Col. Hoy, being Chairman of the same.

Maj. John T. Butt was requested to address the Convention, which he proceeded to do in a spirited and most satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the remarks of Maj. Butt, a motion was made by Capt. C. H. Campbell, that the Chairman appoint a committee of five on nominations, which motion being carried, the Chairman appointed said committee composed of colored and whites, Capt. Campbell being Chairman; which committee retired to reconsider the question of the propriety of making nominations at the present time. This committee reported adversely thereto, which report was received, and a motion made to adopt the same. The report of the Committee was finally adopted unanimously.

The committee on resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted by the Convention.

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Attala county, without reference to race, color, or previous political antecedents, in mass meeting assembled, do approve the plan of Reconstruction as the same was shadowed forth in the late message of President Grant to the Congress of the United States, and that we will use all honorable means to carry out said plan of reconstruction so far as the same relates to the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That we believe it to be the sacred duty of the people of the State of Mississippi to ignore all former party names, as well as all special party creeds, heretofore in vogue, and without reference to past political issues to unite upon that line of policy which is best calculated to secure unto the State of Mississippi a republican form of government, wherein true American liberty shall be forever perpetuated and each citizen protected in the full enjoyment of life, liberty and property, not inconsistent with the constitutional laws of the land.

Resolved, That we desire a permanent peace, and will encourage no policy calculated to keep in abeyance that great blessing to our people.

Resolved, That we will ever look with disfavor upon all legislation contemplating the detriment of one class of the community for the aggrandizement of another. That we favor such laws as will guarantee equal civil and political rights unto all citizens, without reference to race color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we favor universal amnesty and manhood suffrage, regarding this principle as the true republican policy, founded in a spirit of conciliation and justice.

Resolved, That the delegates to be appointed to our State Convention, to be held at Jackson, (when said Convention is called,) be and are hereby instructed to cast the vote of this county for men who approve the principles in the foregoing resolutions and for none others.

Col. J. L. McCullum offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That Capt. G. P. M. Turner, our late triumphantly elected candidate for Congress in this district, is our choice above all others for a like position, and that we will leave nothing undone to secure his election to a position which he would adorn by his eloquence, and illustrate by his abilities as a practical Statesman.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following delegates to the State Convention, to convene at Jackson on some future day, to-wit:

White—Col. T. P. Hoy, Maj. S. T. Oldham, Col. J. L. McCrilum, Col. Sam Martin, Milton Roby, C. H. B. Campbell, Doc Davis, W. V. Davis A. J. Boyd, S. E. Wilson, Capt. L. D. Fletcher, Jas. A. Groves.

Colored—Dempsey Taylor, George Olive, C. Comfort, John Thomas, Hosea Taylor, Daniel Harvey, Ross McAfee, Ben Ayers, Harry Hardy, Wm. Snow, Alfred Frazier, Edmund Clark.

On motion the Chairman, G. P. M. Turner was added to the delegation.

On motion the Chairman appointed the following delegates to a Senatorial Convention of the counties of Leake, Neshoba and Attala, to be held at some time and place hereafter to be determined upon by the people of the district, to-wit:

White—Maj. L. D. Terry, Maj. S. T. Oldham, Judge I. W. Scarborough, S. E. Wilson, W. B. White, Col. Sam Martin, Col. J. L. McCullum, John W Hanna, T. S. Proctor, B. F. Kimbrough, J. H. Wallace, Wm. Edwards.

Colored—Wm. Snow, John Thomas, Ben Ayres, C. Comfort, Ross McAfee, George Olive, Hosea Taylor, Sam Wells, Dempsey Taylor, Harry Hardy, Edmund Clark.

The following resolution was introduced by A. J. Boyd, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, Thot we recommend to the citizens of this Senatorial District that they hold a Convention at Center, in Attala county, on the second Saturday after the promulgation of the order of election by the President of the United States, and nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

On motion of Col. T. P. Hoy, the chairman appointed the following Executive Committee of the Conservatives of Attala county, to-wit:

Whites—Col. T. P. Hoy, I. W. Scarborough, A. J. Boyd, S. T. Oldham, John Hanna, C. H. Campbell, Dr. James Sallis, Col. Sam Martin, Maj. L. S. Terry, Harrison Donald, Capt. L. D. Fletcher, James Hubbert, T. S. Proctor, Capt. David Love, Maj. E. G. Wall, Col. Martin Davis.

Colored—Wm. Snow, C. Comfort, Daniel Harvey, Ben Ayers, Ross McAfee, George Olive, John Thompson, Dempsey Taylor, Lank Hemphill, Harry Hardy, Alfred Frazier, Hosea Taylor, Jack Lewis, Edmund Clark, Sam Wells.

On motion, the Kosciusko Chronicle was requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention, and the Jackson Clarion and the Conservative papers in this Congressional district were requested to copy the same.

G. P. M. TURNER, Chm'n.
J. R. Roby, Secretary.

The Age of Earth.

Among the astounding discoveries of science, is that of the immense periods that have passed in the gradual formation of the earth. So vast were the cycles of the time preceding even the appearance of man on the surface of our globe, that our own period seems as yesterday when compared with the epochs that have gone before it. Had we only the evidence of the deposits of rocks heaped on each other in regular strata by the slow accumulation of materials, they alone would convince us of the long and slow maturing of God's work on earth; but when we add to these the successive population of whose life the world has been the theatre and whose remains are hidden in the rocks into which the mud, or sand, or soil of whatever kind on which they have lived, has hardened in the course of time —or the enormous chains of mountains whose upheaval divided these periods of quiet accumulation by great convulsions—or the changes of a different nature in the configurations of our globe, as the sinking of lands beneath the ocean, or the gradual rising of continents and islands above —or the slow growth of the coral reefs, those wonderful sea walks, raised by the little ocean architects, whose own bodies furnish both the building stones and the cement that binds them together, and who worked so busily during the long centuries that there are extensive countries, mountain chains, islands and long lines of coasts, consisting solely of their remains—or the countless forests that have grown up, flourished and decayed, to fill the storehouse of coal that feeds the fires of the human race—if we consider all these records of the past, the intellect fails to grasp the chronology of which our experience furnishes no datta, and time that lies behind us seems as much an eternity to our conception as the future that stretches indefinitely before us. —Agazzis.

Scotland had a snow storm in the middle of June.

To the People of the Malarious Regions of Mississippi.

At the first meeting of the Mississippi Medical Association held in the city of Jackson on the 20th of April last, the undersigned were appointed a committee to offer some suggestions to the citizens of the miasmatic localities of our State upon the importance of a more thorough system of drainage, and the adoption of those hygienic measures calculated to arrest the production and diffusion of malaria.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be among medical authorities respecting the nature and character of this subtle poison, its effects on the human system, are too well known to be a matter of dispute. Up to the close of the late war, Congestive, Remittent and Intimittent Fevers were very common on the low-lands of our State, were generally in familiar forms and not difficult to control by remedies; but since the surrender these Fevers have been far more prevalent, have existed in portions of the State where they were unknown before, have been more malignant in type, and difficult to manage. A new form of Congestive Fever has appeared in various places, attended with bloody urine, yellow skin, excessive nausea and vomiting, great depression of the vital powers, and remarkable fatality. This disease has not been described by our standard authors, and is known by various titles, such as Haematuric Remittent, Cachexmia, Up-Country Yellow Fever, etc., etc. These facts point unmistakably to a greater intensity and increased quantity of the peculiar poison, which, it is admitted by all, gives rise to these diseases. It is also well established that this poison is generated by the combined action of water, vegetable matter and heat; consequently we find malarious diseases most prevalent on low, swampy lands and their adjacent hills; in fact wherever drainage is imperfect, and water is permitted to spread out over large surfaces of vegetable matter, to stagnate and slowly evaporate, thereby aiding in decomposition and the illimination of miasmatic poison.

In consequence of the imperfect character of our field labor, the scarcity of money, the want of energy, enterprise and confidence in the future prosperity of the country, incident to the unhappy state of things existing in our midst, but little attention has been given to the improvement of plantations; therefore ditches have filled up, and the low places are inundated; negro quarters are not policed, and wells neglected. In fact an hundred fruitful sources of disease exist around us that might be removed; and ought not to be neglected.

Therefore, with a view to aid in checking, even to a limited extent, the spread of disease and death in many parts of our State, we recommend the following:

Clean out all the old ditches, and dig new ones when it is necessary to drain the land well, and dig up the wet marshy places; keep down the weeds and grass on low, damp grounds, for they shade the soil in summer, preventing rapid evaporation, and favoring slow decomposition; those water-furrows that terminate in branches and ditches, should be well run out; avoid using branch, pond or bluff-spring water for drinking, filtered through charcoal and cloth; observe greater cleanliness in, under, and around freedmen's houses, and keep them well whitewashed; keep out of the night air as much as possible during the sickly season; avoid a residence in or contiguous to low swampy regions; consult a good physician as to the causes of sickness at a particular place, in case it prevails to an alarming extent. We also advise persons who are suffering with, or have recently had chronic chills, enlarged spleen and anæmia, not to reside in a malarious district during the sickly season; for such are peculiarly obnoxious to this new form of fever. They had better seek a high, dry, mountainous region, take quinine and other tonics, and get well, before exposing themselves again to a malarious atmosphere.

N. S. Powell, M. D.,
A. E. Fant, M. D.,
W. R. Strode, M. D.,} Committee.

Papers throughout the State are requested to copy.

Natchez and Jackson Railroad.

Camp of Survey, N. and J. Railroad, Jefferson Co., Miss., June 27, 1869.

Major Geo. W. Harper:

Dear Sir: In a neighboring paper of a recent date, I observe an extract from the Hinds County Gazette, severely criticizing, if I may be allowed the expression, the line of our survey through Hinds county; and although I do not for a moment attribute any such design on the part of the writer of the article referred to, its tendency was unquestionably slurring upon the professional ability of the gentlemen of our party. As it is evident, Major, that you misapprehend some of the facts in the case, you will excuse, I am sure, the liberty I take in addressing you this, by way of explanation.

The duty of an Engineer party is to find the most direct line between any two points to be connected by rail—compatible with practicability; and a straight line, or as it is technically termed, an "air line," being the most direct one, it follows that the nearest approach to this, consistent with favorable ground, must be the route desired. Now the entire portion of our line, lying within the county of Hinds, approximates very closely to an "air line" between Natchez and Jackson, being but two miles west of it at its point of greatest divergance. More than this—from Brent's house, at the head of the longest branch of Tallahala creek, southwesterly to the Copiah county line, it traverses for the entire distance the valleys of the Three Forks of Whites creek, requiring no greater amount of earthwork than a slight embankment sufficient to raise the track bove ordinary overflow, and grades of the lightest possible description. Any deflection from this line westwardly must of necessity involve a greater amount of work, and a proportionate increase of distance.

The question of deflecting a railway line from its natural direction, for the purpose of traversing a better section of country and thereby increasing the trade of the road, is a strictly financial one, in the decision of which the corps of Engineers have no voice. That comes exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Railroad Company; but I have no doubt that in all cases where it is apparent that the additional cost of construction is outweighed by the superior advantages of the location, the Railroad Committee, which in this instance constitutes the Directory, will order changes to be made accordingly.

I am, very respectfully, &c., D.

Our correspondent is quite correct in his conclusion that it was not our intention, in the article referred to, to reflect in any manner upon the corps of engineers. We now distinctly disclaim an such intention. They, no doubt, followed their instructions to the letter, which were, to mark out an air line between Jackson and Natchez. It was the Directory, as well as all other persons interested in the success of the proposed road, that we were after particularly in the remarks referred to, and for whom we have a word or two now.—Hinds County Gazette.

(The Gazette in connection with the foregoing presents an argument to show that the air-line policy if adopted in the construction of the Natchez and Jackson road, will be fatal to the enterprise.)

Pen Portraits.

The Memphis Appeal gives the history of the newly appointed officers of Lafayette county, as follows:

DeWitt Stearnes, late Judge Advocate of the court-martial convened to try Crump, who was afterwards tried by civil authority and acquitted, and later still a candidate for Prosecuting Attorney of the Municipal Court of this city, is appointed Judge of the Probate Court; J. M. Mayne, late Major of the Arkansas Militia, and boss devil of the outrages committed in Crittenden county, is named as Sheriff; S. V. W. Whiting, late a prowling spy in the employ of Clayton, will act as Assessor; Benjamin Franklin Turner, the most unprincipled rascal of this most rascally gang, the murderer who boasted on the streets of this city that he had been the prime mover in the hanging of twenty-five men in Arkansas, whose only crime was that they opposed Clayton and his emissaries, is the County Registrar; N. C. Wilson, the newly appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court, and W. H. Foard, Clerk of the Probate Court, are the only names among the batch of whom we cannot recall reminiscences of disgraceful notoriety, but that the trite adage, "birds of a feather flock together," will apply to them there is not the slighest doubt.

"Leo," the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writes to that journal:

I learn that Chief Justice Chase has been approached by some of the first lawyers and jurists of the South, with entire regard for his position and deference to his views on the subject of the continuation of martial law and military commissions in the South. Judge Chase, as I learn, had no hesitation in saying, that in the case of Yerger, in Mississippi, he should, if he were convicted by a military tribunal, grant a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon application for it. This course would remit the accused to the properly organized civil tribunals.

A VOICE FROM AFRICA.

ADVICE TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

From the Richmond Whig.

Monrovia, Liberia, Jan. 3, '69.

I have lived now in this home of the African nearly twenty years; but I have not forgotten the old scenes in Virginia, nor the kindness of many white friends in former days. I wish it was in my power to return for a time, that my voice might be heard by my colored brethren of the Southern States.

I am anxious for their fate. As I sit here, on the shores of this continent filled with a native black population, and look across the great waters over your continent filled with white men, I cannot but be fearful in regard to the future of the few millions of people of my own blood in the South, now left to their own resources. I see a tide of white men pouring over those fields which have heretofore fed them; a tide coming from the overflowing populations of the Northern States and Europe. I remember how that tide, when slow and feeble, swept off the native Indians, and now, as it rushes in its might, what is to shield the transplanted African from its waves? I can think of but one hope for him.

If, as a body, the colored people of the South shall identify themselves with the white people who now occupy and hold the soil, gain their affection and confidence, and become useful members of their communities, they may float above the torrent and still dwell in peace among the associations of the past; otherwise they must, in the lapse of years, be buried beneath it, or washed, like drift wood, into the burning zone around the Equator.

And yet the occasional letters and papers we received here from the United States tell us that political demagogues from the North, peddling politics for their own profit, are exciting our race to hostility towards the whites. If they shall become the dupes of such emissaries, their fate is sealed. The scattered white men on this continent of Africa might as well array themselves against the native tribes of black men, with the expectation of meeting anything but destruction in the pursuit of such folly. I feel some confidence that the more intelligent portion of the people of color will not be led astray by adventurers who will use them while they reap any personal profit from pretended friendship, and desert them when they please. But the mass have not had time to learn lessons of political wisdom, and the prospect fills me with sadness. If I could but make them hear me, I would appeal to them to make common cause with the white people of their own land, to take advice and counsel from such men as have been known to them through their lives for their high character and honesty and intelligence, to seek the welfare of the people on whom they must depend through all time for their own prosperity, to do no act which shall give to the white population just cause for enmity, and thus identifying themselves with the communities in which they dwell, obtain for themselves the most powerful of allies against those forces which threaten their very existence. Say this much to them for me. S. W. W.

Mr. Wm. H. Peak published the following card in the Niles Republican, upon his arrival at his home in Bevlden county, Michigan. We with pleasure give it a place in our columns:

CARD.

In completing his thirtieth annual tour, the undersigded in behalf of the Peak and Berger Families, Bell Ringers, begs leave to return his thanks to the public generally, and particularly to the people and press of the Southern States, for the very kind and flattering reception and liberal patronage which they have everywhere accorded to him during the past season. As there is much misapprehension existing in the minds of Northern people regarding the true state of affairs at the South, and much doubt as to the reception Northern people would meet with should they visit that section, I can honestly state as the result of my observations during our extended tour of over six months through the States of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas that the stories of outrages so frequently seen in Northern papers are, generally, emanations from the brains of evil-minded persons, written for effect and having no foundation in fact. The Southern people, generally, are as well disposed towards, will treat as kindly and welcome as cordially, any and all well disposed persons who may come among them either as permanent settlers or as transient visitors, as would the people of any other section of our common country. They have suffered a great deal during the few past years and have by no means fully recovered from the effects of the war, but they are hopeful for the future, and to all well meaning people they will extend the right hand of fellowship, irrespective of the section of country from which said people may come.

WM. H. PEAK,
Peak Family Swiss Bell Ringers.

Virginia Springs.

The Montgomery White Sulphur Springs will be open the 1st of June next. Before the war this was the most popular watering place in Virginia. Its situation, in Southwestern Virginia, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghanies, gives it beautiful scenery, a healthful climate, and pure bracing air. Messrs. Wilson & Lorentz, two enterprising Virginians, have leased it for a term of five years, have thoroughly repaired, newly furnished, and will open it on a scale surpassing its former grandeur. Visitors to this place travel the entire distance by Rail. Getting off at Big Tunnel Station, on the Va. and Tenn. R. R., they are conveyed into the Reception House, in ten minutes on the Springs Branch R. R. New Baths, Billiard and Bowling Saloons, have been erected for the comfort and amusement of visitors. Post office, Telegraph, Express, and Ticket offices are on the premises. Daily lines of stages will run to the Greenbrier White, on the route through the wildest scenery in Virginia. Travelers between points North and South, will find this a most delightful resting place. The fare has been reduced to the moderate price of three dollars per day, $20 per week, and $70 per month, giving the privilege of special rates to larger parties for longer time.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from the Pacific region, says of the Chinese:

On the railroads, on the steamboats, on the farms, in the mines, in the shops, at the hotels, in the kitchen, at the wash tub, at the ironing table, you find them quietly and diligently at work. Some of the wealthy ones own and carry on extensive business houses in the cities and large towns of the coast. Two-thirds of the domestics on the coast are Chinamen. They are said to be good cooks and fine washers and ironers. They keep clean and tidy in their persons, wherever you meet them. They perform labor at one-half the price of other laborers.

Destructive Fire at Kosciusko.

Kosciusko, July 8, 1869.

Editor Clarion:—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the drug store of Mrs. Cannon, which destroyed that building and also the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Phillips, his kitchen and several out houses, and moreover, three other buildings near by. Among these latter were a new store-house in process of construction, belonging to Mr. Phillips, and a building occupied by Mr. Geo. Crowder as a dentist's office. Mr. W. W. Baccuse' new store-house narrowly escaped destruction, and was saved only after the most vigorous exertions on the part of the citizens. Mr. Phillips was insured. N.

MISSISSIPPI STATE FAIR.

Circular from the Committees.

Jackson, Miss., May, 29th, 1869.

At a meeting of the Planters', Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Association of the State of Mississippi, held in this city in January last, it was unanimously resolved to hold a State Fair at the city of Jackson, on the fourth Tuesday in October next, and a Committee of Arrangements was appointed to make the necessary preparation to carry this resolution into effect. The following plan of organization has been adopted:

A Joint Stock Company has been formed, consisting of Life Members and Annual Members. Any person who subscribes the sum of fifty dollars becomes a Stock-holder and Life Member, and has the privilege with his family, to attend all the fairs that may be hereafter held and exhibiting any article, stock, &c., free of charge. Those who subscribe ten dollars, become Annual Members, and have the privilege of attending all exhibitions held during the year of subscribing, and exhibiting any articles, stock, &c., free of charge.

The sum of $7,000 has been already subscribed, most of it by citizens of Jackson, and arrangements are being made to commence the erection of suitable buildings at once. It is desired to increase the subscription to $25,000.

This is not a local Fair, but has been projected by leading planters and manufacturers from all parts of the State, and designed to be carried out in an enlarged and liberal spirit, and to rival in magnitude and importance, the celebrated State Fairs of Kentucky and other Western States. Such an Association of Planters, Manufacturers, Mechanics and Horticulturalists, is indispensible to develop the vast resources of Mississippi. Our great need is material reconstruction. We trust that the leading men of every calling and profession throughout the State, will join us and throw the weight of their influence and example in favor of this great work.

Let every Mississippian who reads this circular, interest himself to get his neighbors to become members of this Association, and to attend the Fair on the Fourth Tuesday of October next, and bring with them such articles or stock as they may have for exhibition. Especially do we exhort the ladies, who are always foremost in every good work, to take hold of this matter and make it a grand success. Let them come and bring their nice samples of butter, cake, bread, wine, meats, embroidery, quilts, &c.

It is expected and desired that owners and breeders of stock, and manufacturers from other States, will attend and exhibit their stock, manufactures, agricultural implements, machinery, etc. They are cordially invited to be present, and will meet with a hearty welcome.

The premium list has not yet been prepared, but will be issued in due season. In the meantime we announce that premiums will be awarded for all classes of stock and articles usually exhibited at State Fairs. The terms of admission of stock, machinery, etc., for premiums, will be fixed at very reasonable rates. Special Committees will be appointed to examine all articles not embraced in any list, and award such premiums and make such notice as will be satisfactory to parties interested.

W. T. WITHERS,
Ch'n. Ways and Means.
ROBERT KELLS,
Ch'n. By-Laws and Premium List.

Effects of Diet.

The Paul Mall Gazette says:

"Monsieur Cabasson has presented to the French Academy a curious essay on the effects of diet on the moral and intellectual faculties of man. Its influence is, in his opinion, so great that it would scarcely be an exaggeration to parady a well-known proverb and say, "Dis mois ce que tu manges, et je ie te dirai ce que tu es." In a passage of the "Miserables," Victor Hugo likens French vivacity to the light French wines, and English ponderosity to "potarebcer," and many Frenchmen are convinced that the distinguishing traits of the two nations may in a great measure be ascribed to the use of these beverages. But M. Cabasson has dived far more deeply into the subject, and experimented on his own person with various articles of food—coffee taken on an empty stomach seems to have produced most startling effects. He informs us that immediately after imbibing it, his ideas acquired unusual profundity, his style in writing was cold but correct, while, on the other hand, his temper underwent a pernicious change; he became morose, egotistical and generally disagreeable. A moderate breakfast restored him to his normal state, and the disappearance of intellectual profundity was compensated for by an influx of genial and generous ideas.

The theory is as yet too undeveloped to admit of the prescription of a particular diet for every vice but, as a general rule, M. Cabasson assures us that a diet of milk and vegetables is conducive to moral and intellectual superiority, and quotes Lamartine, who in one of his prefaces, stated, with that complacency with which only a Frenchman can talk of himself, that he attributes to diet "the purity of feeling, the felicity of expression, and the exquisite serenity" which always characterized him. All Lamartine's friends know that he retained this serenity of disposition till his death; if he really owed it to vegetable diet, it is a pity that the potato does not seem to have the same desirable effect on the agricultural classes in Ireland;"

The Re-Submission Act.

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission for ratification or rejection, and may also submit or a separate vote such provisions of said Constitution as he may deem best. Such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone, or in connection with the portions of said Constitution as the President may direct.

Second, That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly by said State and all officers of the State provided for by said Constitution; and members of Congress and the officer commanding the district of Virginia, shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected, prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary, and said election shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress, commonly called the Reconstruction acts.

Section 3. The President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Texas to the voters of said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election, the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress; provided also, that no election shall be held in said State of Texas, for any purpose, until the President so directs.

Section 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner re-submit the Constitution of Mississippi to the voters of said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution, or separate provisions of the same, as provided for in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress.

Section 5. That if either of said Constitutions shall be ratified at such election, the Legislature of the State so ratifying be elected as provided for in this act, and shall assemble at the Capitol of said State, on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the Military officers commanding in said State.

Section 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to representation in Congress, their several Legislatures which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the 15th article, which has been proposed by Congress, to the people of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Section 7. That the proceedings of any of said States shall not be final or operate as a complete restoration thereof until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

Chicago is sending out cards for a great musical festival to be held next year, which is turn Boston quite green with envious rage.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Baron Rothschild's estate in Paris paid $330,000 legacy duty.

A Russian Prince has just been exiled to Siberia for kleptomonia.

Only three citizens of New