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The Weekly Clarion.

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THE VIENNA SCANDAL.

The Irregularities in the American Department.

Story of the Restaurant Game.

NEW YORK, June 3.—W. J. Stillman, writing to the Tribune from Vienna, about the irregularities in the American department of the exposition, tells the story of the old scandal of restaurant corruption. Jewett, of Jewett & Tracy, New York, called on Gen. Van Buren, in October last, and told him he intended establishing an American restaurant at the exposition. Van Buren replied that he had many applicants, Tom Cable and Sutherland, of New York, among them; that he had already made a partial promise to one Hitzell, of 308 Broadway, and suggested that Jewett and Hitzell unite their resources, as he wanted only one restaurant, and a good one. The suggestion was adopted, and Meyer drew up articles of agreement, which were signed, Meyer also signing as a witness. The articles required the immediate deposit of one thousand dollars each, and another of five thousand each before June 1st.

Hitzell failed to make his deposit in the time specified, his bankers declining to honor the check presented. The partners went to Meyer to arrange the final details as to concession, and when Meyer said the expenses of commissions were heavy, and that no appropriation had been made by Congress, and suggested that they give him as a loan the check rejected at the bank. Jewett refused, and was obliged to sail for Europe without the papers, and leaving Hitzell's deposit unpaid. Meyer, however, gave Jewett a letter to Baron Schwartz Seaborn, who informed him that Van Buren had no right to make concessions or grant space outside of the building for any purpose.

Jewett's concession was made and contracts entered into involving three thousand dollars. The understanding between Schwartz and Jewett was that no other concession for a restaurant would be made.

On returning to New York, Jewett found that Hitzell had paid Meyer one thousand dollars, to be returned when appropriation was made, but had got no memorandum or receipt for it. He also ascertained that Van Buren had made to Bochme & Weille concession for two or more bar rooms, and was informed by one of the firm that they had paid from two thousand to three thousand dollars for the concession, in the shape of loans and school-house donations, and that part of this went to Van Buren, as Hitzell had not yet made the deposit required by the contract.

Jewett made a proposition to buy out or sell out, which Meyer, as Hitzell's adviser, refused; but he insisted on new articles. Jewett thereupon gave his late partner notice of withdrawal. He gave Van Buren a statement of affairs and requested that he be afforded the necessary facilities for transacting his business at Vienna; but he was obliged to leave America without further recognition. Shortly after his arrival at Vienna Hitzell arrived with the commission for a restaurant, given him by Van Buren for himself and Mr. Dennison, for which they had given one thousand dollars originally paid in by Hitzell, Dennison having paid Meyer five hundred dollars, which latter was handed over to Hitzell as his (Meyer's) share of the original thousand dollars, Van Buren being in possession of the other five hundred.

Jewitt protested to Baron Schwartz against the concession made to the new applicants, and it was refused; so that they not only had no consideration for their deposit, but no compensation for their trouble and expense, and it is only since the whole matter was disclosed on oath before the investigating commission that attempts have been made to hush up the affair by returning Hitzell's money, and inducing Bochme & Weille to take him into their establishment.

It is known that Van Buren has admitted a knowledge of these transactions, and the receipt of part of the money, and that appropriations were made by Congress.

It appears also that Meyer permitted persons to send goods intended for private use and profit as goods intended for the exhibition in United States vessels, and that he offered Jewett & Tracy the same privilege, which they declined. One person is reported as having effected a saving of several thousand dollars in freight in this way.

A phase of the corruption which can have no relation or pretext of binding, is the agreement to pay Meyer a percentage on sales by Bochme & Weille, and his direct demand of ten per cent. of all profit from Jewett, which was not admitted.

Education for Girls.

We take the following excellent suggestions from the New York Times:

Our remarks on the excessive brain-work of children in our public and private schools have called forth much comment from those interested in education. But there is one aspect of the subject which has not received the attention it deserves; we mean the kind of education which is given to the girls of the middle and upper classes. There seems to us to be a radical mistake among people of means in the general theory of female education. The public schools do not, perhaps, so much fall into it, but the majority of private academies, schools and colleges for young girls are constantly committing it.

What we allude to is the cramming system in teaching girls. A young lady leaves one of the childrens' schools, and after fifteen or sixteen, enters a fashionable city school or institute, or college. She has but three years of study, for at eighteen, or at least nineteen, she must "come out." When her brother enters college, or the university, she finishes. She has but three short years; and then she must cram French, Latin, algebra, geometry, rhetoric, natural philosophy, chemistry, logic, mental philosophy, history, composition, music, drawing and embroidery. She has not at those years the solid bodily vigor of a young man. She is "weighted," moreover, with her accomplishments.

The lad has no two or three hours' work in practicing, and probably no drawing, and certainly no embroidery or fine needle work to do. Yet she undertakes to finish in three years what he only half accomplishes in six. The programme before her is something alarming. Yet she devotes herself heroically to carry it out. She attempts one after another of these half-dozen difficult and exacting studies. Being quick in faculties, and especially in memorizing, she manages to make a good show at recitation. She passes a creditable examination, and after three years of this undigested swallowing of all sorts of studies receives her diploma and graduates. But what has she for it all? In all likelihood a broken constitution, and almost certainly a head confusedly filled with fragments of knowledge, and no healthy solid mental habits.

It is in such training that the mistiness of women's mind is acquired. So many seem deficient in clear conceptions. Their progress, outside of their own sphere, is so often deficient. Their culture is superficial. Such large numbers of them have not, in many cases, that pleasant faculty of cultivated women—of appreciating. These crammed students are not found afterward leading society. They have not the indefinite charm of real culture. They cannot even teach or guide the teaching thoroughly of their own children. Their school does not in the least fit them for practical life. They are not trained in the thoroughness and exactness which make a woman suited for many of the heavy duties of the world. If called upon to support themselves, they are not found to have a careful education for anything.

Music-Loving Bovines.

A Florida correspondent of the New York Sun is responsible for this story:

I noticed a dozen cows standing belly-deep in the river in front of Mrs. Stowe's place, with their heads under water. They were feeding upon water grass. I have found but one place in East Florida where I could procure a glass of fresh milk. That is in the residence of Judge Paine, in this place. His cows roam the savannas and pine wilderness, and eat stiff wire grass that grows upon the borders of the swamps. The cattle are wild, but are susceptible to the charm of music. They are only got to the house by singing to them. Morning and night young Tom Paine, the Judge's son, rides to the woods on a marsh pony, and rolls out over the wet prairie the notes of some mournful song, like

"Way down the Mississippi floating."

The cows listen, and begin to gather about the musician. Tom's voice is sweet and powerful. When the kine are in line he begins to urge them home, but there are no roads and fences, and he must keep up his singing, for the instant he stops the cows break like a New York audience at the close of an opera. The cattle appear to have acquired a taste for music, as it requires a good singer to drive them home from the pasture in lower Florida.

The Press.

Rev. Robert Collyer recently delivered a discourse upon the subject of American journalism, in which he evinced a much more liberal view and a far more correct comprehension of the character and mission of the press than is displayed by a majority of clergymen when dealing with this subject. While pointing out with unsparing hand the many faults and imperfections of American newspapers, he at the same time declared that he found in the fearless, independent press much more of good than of evil. Nor did he fail to properly distinguish between those papers that regulate their couse by the chart of morality and decency, and those which unscrupulously pander to the baser instincts of human nature, and which are too frequently accepted by ministers as representatives of American journalism.

The great power for good or evil, not only in America but in Europe, said Mr. Collyer, is the newspaper. Rulers have come to look to the newspaper for inspiration, as few of them, he feared, ever look to the Lord. The newspaper, indeed, is the most remarkable outgrowth of modern civilization. No one instrumentality beside has appropriated so largely the essence of the inventions and discoveries which have made this age peerless over all ages preceding. No one agency besides employs to-day so much that is best in the power, thought and life of man. In no sphere does the steam engine do work so marvellous in result as that which it accomplishes in the press-room; no message of such import are flashed along the telegraph wire as those that are addressed to the newspaper, and no express train bears freight so consequential as the latest edition.

Not only, observed the speaker, does the newspaper make tributary to its purpose the highest results of science, but it captures, as well, the finest power of current thought. Many years ago it was said by Chalmers that the best thinking and writing of the day were to be found in the newspapers. He marveled constantly how its ablest and most pertinent productions could frequently be evolved on the spur of the moment and in the clash of the world's intensent strife, when the questions that came up for discussion and decision were so often sprung upon the writer. But the average newspaper article of to day, said Mr. Collyer, is better than the average newspaper article of Chalmer's day; and the whole is the result of consuming energy, fed by ample means, which searches every corner of the land for men adapted to the purpose, and each in his place contributes to the multiform requirements of the modern journal. It is characterized by the keenest enterprise. Nothing escapes its ever-present eye. It is the abstract and brief chronicle of the time, showing virtue her own features, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and presence. No wonder then, said the preacher, that the newspaper has come to be the most potent power we know of among things outward and visible; nor should we fail to be proud of it when it is held sacred to virtue and truth.

The Farmers' Movement.

The Detroit Tribune, a leading Administration paper in Michigan, says of this movement:

It will revolutionize the politics of the Northwest. Almost all of the abuses which characterize the existing systems of administration and of legislation bear with great heaviness upon the producing classes. Reform in the civil service, reform in the present tariff, which which has in so many respects ceased to be protective and become oppressive, and reform in the prevalent methods of dealing with powerful corporations—all these are issues in which the agricultural and other producing elements of our population have the most vital interest. Their triumphant establishment is also essential to the future prosperity and well-being of the Government. If the "farmers movement" makes its platform of the planks, it will enter into political trade with ample capital.

THE UNFINISHED PRAYER.

"Now I lay."—repeat it darling—
"Lay me." lisped the tiny lips
Of my daughter, kneeling, bending
O'er her folded finger tips.

"Down to sleep"—"To sleep," she murmured
And the curly head bent low;
"I pray the Lord," I gently added,
"You can say it all, I know."

"Pray the Lord."—the sound came faintly—
Fainter still—"My soul to keep;"
Then the tired head fairly nodded,
And the child was fast asleep.

But the dewy eyes half opened
When I clasped her to my breast,
And the dear voice softly whispered,
"Mamma, God knows all the rest."

THE SECTIONAL WAR.

What Caused it and What Led to the Defeat of the South.

Extract from an Article in the London Standard, from the Pen of Jas. Smith, Formerly of Jackson, Mississippi.

No one can read the story of the Secession movement in the documents of the time without seeing that though slavery was the open sore that kept the passions of North and South in constant irritation, and afforded occasion for the violent collisions of Kansas and Harper's Ferry, which precipitated the issue and made its decision by any other arbitration than that of the sword impossible, it was not the issue itself. Slavery had no place in the councils which hurried State after State out of the Union; for slavery was the interest of the few, and it was by the many that Secession was precipitated. The Southern people resented Northern dictation, Northern asserions of superiority, Northern pretensions to an exclusive right in their Territories, Northern intermeddling, and Northern invasions, as the most furious of English Dissenters would resent the interposition of the Roman Catholic Powers in the question of Church Establishment in England. When the seven Southern States had withdrawn, the Border States, which were most deeply concerned in the Northern attacks on slavery, still clung to the Union; Virginia, despite the piratical invasion of her territory and the midnight robbery and murder passsonately sanctioned by her New England sisters, still refused to secede; and only when the treacherous attempt of the Federal Government to reinforce the fort it had promised to evacuate, and surprise Charleston with an armed fleet, precipatated the reluctant sections into war, and when Mr. Lincoln forced upon her the choice between fighting for Southern freedom and State rights, or Northern ascendency and Federal despotism, did she throw in her lot with the Confederates. Slavery, then, was not her determining motive. Slavery makes no appearance in the private letters of the men who, one after another, went with their States. It is a remarkable fact, that while scores of leading Northern men denounced the war, not a single Southerner of high character, education, and influence, deserted the cause of the South. They universally held that their allegiance was due to their native States; and on that ground alone they threw up career, fortune, fame, and placed themselves at the disposal of those who claimed their fealty. It is absurd to call such men rebels; they were loyalists to all that they had been taught to obey, to all the principles recognized, up to that moment, by three Americans in four. To Gen. Lee the Federal service offered everything that ambition could desire. He was its foremost man; he was the favorite of General Scott; he might have had the chief command as the price of treason to Virginia. His feelings were divided; his interests were all on the Federal side; but, as his letters now show, he was convinced that his duty was to Virginia, and he decided accordingly. With him went Stonewall Jackson, the two Johnstons, every Southern soldier in high or low command. The cause so espoused, and by such men, cannot have been what English Ranters and Radicals call it. Good or bad in essence, it was his strong in apparent justice that not one man of character and weight whose allegiance it pretended to claim declined to support it.

Its failure had nothing to do with its alleged demerits. The South was crushed by weight, not broken by weakness. Three things determined the fate of the war—the closing of her ports, the superior wealth, and, far above all, the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The North was a corn-growing and manufacturing country, and had open to her the markets of Europe; she had unlimited command of all the resources of the civilized world. The South was subject to the disadvantages both of an agricultural and of a non-agricultural country. She had no manufactures, and yet she lived by manufactures and not by agriculture; by producing clothing, not by producing food. Her wealth was at once annihilated by the blockade, which prevented her from selling her cotton and tobacco and sugar; her supplies were cut off, and she had a bare sufficiency of food, and a total want of every other necessary of life and war. She obtained powder and arms from the enemy; boots and clothes and blankets she had to want. Her finances broke down at once; for her exports were her wealth, and exports had ceased. But, above all, she was crushed by numbers; the North could recruit at home four men for one, and could hire the off-scourings of Europe. And it was this alone that decided the issue. The Edinburgh Reviewer adds the want of discipline; but we believe that in the essentials of military discipline the Southerners were always superior to her foes, and that if the troops of Grant and McClellan had been tried as Lee's were tried, they would have melted like snow or died like rotten sheep. Lee won almost every battle he fought, and against odds of from two to one to four to one. What destroyed him was Grant's cold, cruel policy—which only a Yankee, a Napoleon, or a Prussian could have deliberately adopted—of sacrificing men without stint, whom he could replace, to wear out an enemy who could not recruit. Under different circumstances such a process might last longer. But a General who can afford to sacrifice three men to kill one must always end by leaving his enemy without soldiers; and therefore greatly superior numbers, thus used, must prevail in the long run. It is no longer possible in wars between civilized nations for prowess to prevail against numerical odds of great weight. And this terrible lesson a state like England will do well to lay to heart. This, and this alone, was the cause of the fall of the Confederacy; this is the dark and painful moral of the Virginia campaign. Against everything but sheer "attrition" Lee was victorious.

The Back-Steal Business.

Beyond all doubt the Congressmen who voted to increase their pay are amazed at the intense and universal indignation of the people thereat. The meaning of this cyclone of popular anger is this: The essential fundamental principles underlying our Government having been fixed finally and beyond peradventure, the people have commenced in earnest to correct and purify the modes of administration. It is a good sign.—Laporte (Ind.) Herald.

Morgan, the recently elected Chancery Clerk of Yazoo, has made a first-rate official bond, with Judge Hudson, Dr. Gadberry and Jo. Pervis, as sureties. We understand that these gentlemen signed, with the understanding that that accomplished officeman, N. T. Pugh, should have charge of the business.—Lexington Advertiser.

Track laying on the Natchez, Jackson and Columbus Railroad progresses at the rate of a third of a mile per day, and the track is now laid four and a half miles out from the city. Col. Cooley will begin with a lot of hands to-day the grading of the road from Seltzertown out in the direction of Fayette.—Natchez Democrat.

The work of extending the Mississippi Central Railroad northward from Jackson, Tenn., is now progressing rapidly. The track was laid to Milan, the junction of the road with the Memphis and Louisville road about a week ago.—Water Valley Courier.

The Hon. John A. Bingham is appointed Minister to Japan. This is a recognition of his great private worth and personal merit in raising the President's salary, and in voting for and pocketing the "salary grab," and in also participating in the Credit Mobilier frauds.—Philadelphia Age.

POLITICAL.

A Voice from North Mississippi.

From the Corinth News.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Alcorn county, firmly believing that the result of the next general election in this State, which is to take place next fall, will decide, for a long series of years to come, the question, whether the *bona fide*, intelligent and respectable citizens of this State are to control her political machinery, and thereby secure to her people the blessings of civil liberty, just government and material prosperity, or whether we are to continue to endorse the evil rule of a set of vile, vulgar, detestable carpet-bag pick-pockets; and also believing that, by concert and unity of action among all who are opposed to the longer continuance of the present felonious practices of our official intruders, the complete destruction of the existing system of abominations can be effected; and believing further, that the only practicable mode of attaining such concert and unity as will prove effective, is a thorough organization of all the elements—without regard to former political connections, or difference of creed or color—opposed to existing rascalities, and in favor of genuine reform; therefore, be it

Resolved, That, for the purpose of bringing about such organization, we approve the idea of holding primary meetings, at suitable times and places, to plan and fashion County Conventions for the nomination of candidates for county offices.

And be it further resolved, That, individually and collectively, we will exert ourselves to circulate sound conservative newspaper and other documents that may tend to explain the ends which are sought to be attained through the medium of such organizations as we have recommended.

And be it also, and finally, resolved, That through these mediums—through executive chairmen and others—we correspond, and interchange views, one with another, and that, thus believing, and thus intending to act, we hereby call upon all our fellow-citizens to co-operate with us in this all important work.

J. M. Stone,	W. L. Boone,
R. Wade,	J. A. Somers,
R. B. Allen,	Albert Jones,
J. A. Dilworth,	Thos. W. Mills,
Geo. W. Bynum,	H. J. Faircloth,
Dan'l McDougal,	A. J. Yancey,
E. D. Polk,	W. T. Warren,
H. A. Parish,	J. A. Bray,
J. M. Whitton,	J. A. J. Hamlin,
Dan Job,	Gitt Lancaster,
J. M. Walker,	G. W. Gwyn,
B. Ijams,	H. A. Alexander,
A. L. Boone,	C. A. Smith.

PATRIOTISM AND VIRTUE.

BY CARL BRENT.

"Pore soldier!" exclaimed a lone widow in East Tennessee, as a battered veteran in blue appeared at the door, and meekly asked for a cup of cold water. "Pore soldier! I know the reason that you are tired and thirsty, and that you would be powerful glad to get a drink of water, not to speak of a little suthin to mix with it."

"Thank you, mum; but I belong to the Daughters of Temperance, and can't drink, unless it is a little in the way of medicine, and I do feel very weak, as I have marched more than forty miles today."

"Forty mile! The laws have massy! How could you do it? Why, it would kill my mule."

"It is very hard; but we get used to it. I wouldn't have minded it, if I had anything to eat."

"Sakes alive! Do come in and sit down. Pore soldier!"

The good old lady brought out a black bottle, from which the battered veteran poured a teaspoonful into a glass of water, and took a vigorous pull at the bottle when her back was turned. Then she placed before him a substantial supper of ham and eggs and corn bread and coffee, upon which he advanced in gallant style.

"And you are mighty young to be a soldier," she said, looking at him benignantly over her spectacles.

"Yes, mum; I am the only son of my widowed mother; but my country called me and duty to my country is only second my duty to my Creator."

"Sho? Why, you talk as peert as a minister."

"I was studying for the ministry when the war broke out."

"I had a notion that the soldiers were all so wicked; but I'm glad to find out that they ain't. You have seen a power of fightin', I reckon."

"A great deal, mum. It is hard for a Christian to take life; but the enemies of our country must be punished."

"Jess so. Have you ever been wounded?"

"Very often. I was once shot through the heart."

"Through the heart! Lawful sakes! Didn't it kill you?"

"Not quite. The intercostal muscle was penetrated longitudinally and extravasated with vericose veins; but the bullet ranged across the left lobe of the arachnoid artery, producing a comminuted fracture of the anterior process of the cerebellum, and causing a lesion of the spinal viscera and the hypophosphates of the fibula, and that delayed my recovery."

"Yon don't mean to say that you lived through all that!"

"I was spared, mum, to be an humble monument of the mercy of Providence."

"Should think so. What was that noise? It sounded like soembody down in the celler."

"Nothing but rats. Don't be alarmed, madam. I am here and will protect you. I once defended the house of a widow when it was attacked by a dozen guerillas; I was obliged to kill seven of them, and the rest ran away."

"Do tell! Should think you ought to be an officer."

"The President has tried to persuade me to accept a commission as General, but I have believed that I can serve my country better in my present sphere. Thank you, I don't care if I do take a spoonful of that. I must be going now, with my thanks for your kindness. It is nearly time for our evening prayer-meeting, and I must be there to open it. Have you such a thing as a pocket Bible to spare? Mine was destroyed in the last battle, by being struck by a bullet in my coat pocket. It was the last gift of my beloved mother, and it saved my life."

"Lawful sakes! Which pocket?"

"The behind pocket, mum."

"What a blessed thing it is to have a Bible! There is one that belonged to my Matilda Jane; but I know that you will make good use of it. I will remember you in my prayers, pore soldier!"

As the last rays of setting sun lighted up the face of that battered veteran, they shone upon two big tears that slowly trickled down either cheek, making miniature canals through the dust that coated his epidermis. He walked up the road until he was joined by several more battered veterans, who came out from a corner of the fence. Two of them bore a keg, others carried the buckets, others had their arms full of bottles.

"Have you got it, boys?" asked the veteran to whom the Bible had been presented.

"All right, my covey. Ten gallons of peach brandy, a keg of apple jack and ever so many bottles of blackberry wine. The old gal was well fixed."

"You made such a deuce of a noise that she would have smoked you if I hadn't been there to throw her off the track. Let's go and divide. I ought to have the biggest share, as I had the hardest part of the work."

It is thus that patriotism and virtue are rewarded.

The young ladies of Vassar College include horseback riding and rowing among their many other accomplishments. On the bosom of the little lake at the foot of the college hill there is quite a cluster of boats, and the fair-browed, saucy-eyed girls make themselves much at home on the water. They pull an easy oar, and in the boats look the pictures of grace and beauty. There is common sense in the management of Vassar. In teaching the girls to take an interest in physical pastimes, the professors do much to counteract the effects of tight lacing and close confinement in the study room. The girls who practice rowing will make stronger, better and purer women than those who are reared after the fashion of hot-house plants.

Who are the Farmers?

The New York World closes a late article on the judiciary election in Illinois as follows:

Out of our 12,500,000 workers of every sort, 6,000,000 till the soil. While subjected to a debased and fluctuating paper currency, these 6,000,000 get and will get no more return for all they sell than they got thirteen years ago. While subjected to the protectionists' plundering tariff these 6,000,000 will pay much more for all they buy than they paid thirteen years ago. Our unjust tariff and our irredeemable currency are the two wheels that have crushed beneath them the interests of the American Farmer.

VARIETIES.

The potato bug has made its appearance in the western part of the State.

Granges of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry are to be formed in Maschusetts.

Grasshopper short cakes are in season among the Chinese restaurants in San Francisco.

Ignatius Donnelley is named as the agriculturist candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

The recent death of an Illinois woman is attributed to the too liberal use of a hair restorative.

Louis Riel, the ex-rebel, is a candidate for the seat in the Canadian Parliament, made vacant by the death of the Hon. Geo. Cartier.

The Rhode Island Railroad Commissioner recommends that all passenger cars be compelled to carry fire extinguishers, axes and buckets.

According to the local papers, the caterpillers in Tennessee, have commenced their annual amusement of blocking up the railroads.

Anniversary week is thought by thoughtful observers—both talkers and listeners—to be on its last legs. When May training and our yearly theological militia muster vanish, and the Fast Day is abolished, what will be left us of the past? We shall be in the blighted condition of England when Tom Hughes has beaten the Derby.—Boston Transcript.

A candidate in Adams county, Penna., makes the following liberal offer to the voters of that section: "I have obtained an exclusive right from the President of the United States for an improvement on the washing machine—if I am elected, this I give to the county of Adams, for every one to make, use and sell as they see proper. I ask for this your votes."

Summer visitors at St. Augustine, Fla., are entertained by bull fights.

Lewistown, Me., is to have ice water tanks at the corners of the principal streets during the hot season.

An Iowa Judge sentenced a man to six months' imprisonment for spitting tobacco juice in a horse's eye.

The Marmot, a little animal, something like a woodchuck, has recently become in great demand among Parisian epicures.

The annual amount of whisky frauds in new Orleans is estimated at 37,000 barrels, upon which the tax would be upwards of $500,000.

An Union Pacific Railroad train which recently arrived at Omaha, had on board two corpses, had one passenger die on the train, and another fall off the back platform of a car and get killed.

A prodigy of domestic accomphishments advertises as follows in a Vienna paper: "Anna Agrikol, sick nurse, watches dead bodies, repairs straw chairs, applies leeches, and makes pastries, deserts and delicacies."

Gossip About the Sex.

A young and happy widow in Paris recently remarked to a friend: "I am now in the honeymoon of my widowhood."

The proper way for ladies to get the right tangle on their hair is to fill it full of corn meal and let the chickens scratch it out.

A good-looking female doctor has settled in Charlotte, Mich., and every man in town is taking pills by the quart—at ten cents per pill.

Foot-ball, according to the newspapers, is becoming a popular game all over the country. Boston girls claim to be the most skillful.

Twenty students of the Pittsburg Female College having become converted, declare their determination to flirt with none but young divinity students hereafter.

A young lady student of startling genius, who attends Ripon College, lately declined the Latin pronoun, hic, in the following manner: "Hic, haec, hoc, hug-us, hug-us, hug-us."

A Boston paper tells this: "A lady called at a drug store and breathlessly remarked, 'There! I have serenaded all the way down here to get a recipe prescribed, and disremember the combustibles!'"

An Iowa Justice of the Peace refused to fine a man for kissing a girl against her will, because when the lass came into court he was obliged to hold on to the arms of his chair to keep from kissing her himself.

An Ohio Postmaster has received a letter wherein the writer proffers a curious request as follows: "Is you can & will ascertain the names of Some rich old maid or widow worth from 5 thousand, to 50,000 or more let me know by return mail and I will pitch in and if I make it tie the Knot, it is a 1 hundred dollars in your pocket. Keep this a profound secret between us two if it gets out all is spoiled I am pour but want to marry rich."

The Radical Camp.

Col. R. W. Flourney's Ultimatum.

Old John Brown's Soul Still Marching On.

PONTOTOC, MISS., May 27, 1873.

To the Editors of the Pilot:

In your last issue there are two articles which may refer to myself. You speak of letters having been received by certain persons, inviting them to a public conference, to adopt a platform outside of what you are pleased to term the regular convention of the Republican party. You then go on to say that those "private notes were some consigned to the fire, and others are held, to confront the author at the proper time."

I have addressed several letters to gentlemen in different parts of the State, and among others, to the Hon. Caldwell. I have not considered any of them so private that I am not willing that their contents should be made known, and I am confident I did not request that they should be kept secret. I know that I am not acting in the dark. The very nature of the subject required that a certain publicity should be given them.

If you referred to me, and your insinuations are based upon what you believe to be correct information, permit me to inform you that you are very much mistaken as to the manner in which those letters have been received, with a very few exceptions, by all to whom they were addressed. In almost every instance they were written to colored gentlemen, and they have responded enthusiastically to the objects and purposes of the proposed meeting. Let me inform you, so as to disabuse your mind of a false impression that some secret trick is on hand, that a convention would have met at Oxford on the 17th of June, and it is only deferred to a later period because, after the publication of the proceedings of the executive committee, so mysteriously delayed, we propose now to await its action, when it meets in July, touching the time of calling a convention at Jackson. For if such a convention is called not later than the middle of August, we are disposed to await the action of that convention.

If the Jackson convention will adopt in good faith two resolutions, and nominate a ticket pledged to carry them out, there will remain no cause of difference. The resolutions are, the right of the colored people to send their children to all public colleges and schools in this State as are maintained out of the public funds, and a sweeping reduction in the taxes. The above are cardinal questions, and of paramount importance. If the committee conclude to call a convention at a period so late as to prevent organized opposition to its proceedings in the event that it take no satisfactory action upon the points above mentioned, then a convention at Oxford will meet before the one at Jackson, upon the supposition that the Jackson convention proposes to rush through its ticket, without permitting time for those who may oppose its action to canvass the State.

As to the best manner of bringing about the reduction of taxes, it is an open question, about which Republicans may differ. But the question of mixed schools is no longer an open one, about which Republicans can differ. And those who act together, in the great movement of giving to every citizen, black or white, exactly the same rights—no more, no less—will not hereafter recognize any man as a true Republican who opposes that question of liberty, the constitution and justice. So you perceive your assumption of deciding who are, and who are not Republicans, outside of that question, will be very seriously controverted, and the verdict rendered by an authority quite superior to yours.

Nothing is less in my mind to insinuate, or even to make groundless charges. Therefore your attempt to impress the public that the movement you refer to is to the interest of the Democratic party is gratuitous and unfounded. It such were its purposes it would not itself upon a principle so cardinal known to be so obnoxious to that party—a principle that even the prejudice of pretended Republicans cannot overcome. There is far more probabilliy of a coalition between such Republican as oppose the rights of the colored people and the Democrats than there is between those who are for equal and impartial rights for them and the Democrats uniting. It is a mere pretense to frighten men from demanding their rights, and behind that cry to shelter abuses and wrongs.

So far as your assaults, covert or open, upon me are concerned, they will have about as much effect as a penny whistle would have in commanding the waves of the sea to cease their rolling. In the pursuit of a great principle, I have breasted the ostracism of the Democrats for years, and never faltered, and I am prepared now for the assaults of pretended Republicans, who are not above seeking the votes of the colored people to give them office, but who are cowards enough to turn upon their benefactors and deny them the privileges of other citizens.

Now, will you publish this letter, and if you will not, hand it to THE CLARION.

R. W. FLOURNOY.

P. S. If the Pilot declines publishing the above letter, will the editors of THE CLARION oblige me by doing so? Yours,

R. W. FLOURNOY.

The Farmers' Granges—Value of the Organization.

From the N. Y. World.

It might be supposed, if experience did not teach the contrary, that victory ought to be easy in a struggle of large masses of people against a limited number of monopolists. But the monopolists are like a garrison in a strong fortress, where a few battalions can withstand for a long time the assaults of vast armies. Their advantage lies in a great concentration of wealth and influence in few hands, and in their facilities for acting in combination. The smallness of their numbers and their opportunities for confidential intercourse enable them to veil their plans until they are ready for execution. The people, who are their victims, possess no corresponding advantages. The monopolists can support lobbies, give dinners, cultivate intimacies with legislators, grant loans or other favors to the wire-pullers who pack nominating conventions; whereas the mass of small cultivators on their farms, and mechanics who go to their daily toil, live quite out of the spheres of busy intrigue. They are powerless to foil unjust legislation while the yoke is being fastened upon their necks. This balance of facilities on the side of the monopolists increases year by year. It is only by combination and discipline on the part of the people that they can be successfully resisted.

SIGNS RIGHT IN OLD JASPER.—Says the Enterprise Courier:

The political outlook in Jasper, though little is as yet spoken upon the subject, seems highly promising for the Democracy. The old officers, it is thought, will be renominated. Capt. Brame is an excellent and popular sheriff; no county in the State has a more efficient chancery clerk than Mr. Parker. Mr. Sheely understands and attends to his duties as circuit clerk; and no more efficient treasurer than Mr. McNeil could be found.

The counties of DuPage, Kane and Kendall, composing the fourth circuit of Illinois, voted last November: Grant, 7,949; Greeley, 2,672. The Republican party managers nominated Charles Wheaton for Judge, and bid high for the farmers' vote. The farmers nominated Wilcox, and elected him.

A Senator in Trouble.

The friends of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, say that he admits the fact that he is now living under an alias. It is not thought, however, by them that this will imperil his seat in the Senate. It is claimed that a long time ago the United States Senate made a precedent which will apply to his case, by refusing to expet a Senator elected under an assumed name. The ground taken was that the election could not be invalidated when there was no mistake as to the individual elected by the Legislature.

A private letter from a friend in Marengo county says that the cotton crops are small and badly in the grass. The corn crops are looking very well.—Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

A negro was confined in jail at this place during this week, for killing another negro on Tallahatchie river. We did not hear the particulars of the affair.—Tallahatchie News.

TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CHOLERA.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—There were only twelve interments here to-day from diseases, against seventeen yesterday. For the week ending last evening, the interments were one hundred and nineteen, thirty-eight being from cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 14.—The leading physicians are now and have been from the first divided in regard to the question whether there has been a single case of real cholera in this city during the season. The mortality certainly increased for ten days, until four days ago, when it began to decrease. The doctors report the cases, of whatever nature they may be, as entirely under control. The average number of deaths were from twelve to fifteen per day, occurring mainly among the negroes.

MURDERER COMMITTED.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Salter, who murdered Jack Radley, an engineer on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, some ten days since, at Hernando, Miss., has been sent to jail without bail, to answer a charge of murder.

THE COTTON DESTROYER AT WORK.

MEMPHIS, June 15.—The caterpillar has again appeared in the adjacent country, and is destroying the cotton. They are worse in North Mississippi than ever before. Owing to the incessant rains, the grass and weeds are also damaging the crops.

A RIVER STEAMER CIVIL-RIGHTED TO THE AMOUNT OF $1000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—Judge E. North Cullum, of the Fifth District Court, to-day rendered a decision of one thousand dollars damage in the case of Josephine Dreiver against the owner of the steamboat Governor Allen for refusing plaintiff, a colored woman, cabin passage and such accommodations as were extended to white ladies. This is the first decision under the State law relative to common carriers.

A GAY DECEIVER "PLUGGED."

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, June 14.—Last evening Dr. Lewis, a physician of this city, learned that Thos. Smith, a clerk in the Baltimore and Ohio shops, a married man and having three children, had taken his (Lewis') daughter in a buggy and left town. The doctor followed and overtook them, and shot Smith through the lung, besides beating him severely. He is not expected to recover. Lewis was arrested.

SUDDEN DEATH.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Joseph C. Butler, President of the Lafayette Bank and of the Safe Deposit Company, of this city, died suddenly at half-past ten o'clock last night from rheumatism of the heart, on the steamer Fleetwood, a few miles below Maysville. He was on an excursion to West Virginia, having left home yesterday in apparently good health. The Chamber of Commerce, of whom Joseph C. Butler, deceased, was ex-President, appointed a committee on resolutions this afternoon, consisting of ex-Presidents of that body, and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

ARMY DIGNITARIES RETURNED TO WASHINGTON—ANOTHER NEW PLANET DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Generals Sherman and Whipple returned to-day from West Point, and Secretary Belknap is expected Wednesday or Thursday next.

The President of the Smithsonian Institute has received a telegram from James C. Watson, of Ann Harbor, Michigan, announcing the discovery of a new planet in seven hours and sixteen minutes, right ascension south, and in twenty-one degrees and forty-three minutes declination, with a rapid motion north, in the eleventh magnitude.

VILLAINOUS ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—A German woman was assaulted last night about half-past eight o'clock, on the corner of Prospect street and Case avenue, by a man who endeavored to choke her insensible. Her screams attracted the attention of some men passing, and the villain was captured, after a short chase, and gave his name as John Beck. The girl was only slightly hurt.

LATER.—The man who assaulted the German girl on Prospect street, last night, turns out to be insane.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

NEW IBERIA, LA., June 14.—Mr. Daniel Lanet, a Frenchman, and Alexander Smaer, a colored Justice of the Peace, doing business together, about five miles below here, were brutally murdered in their store about 10 o'clock last night, and their store burned to the ground.

Their bodies were burned to a crisp. It seems they were simultaneously struck, their heads being beaten to a jelly.

Robbery was the object, as the money deposited in their safe is missing.

The act was committed by three negroes of the neighborhood.

MURDERER EXECUTED—A BUNGLING JOB.

PARIS, KY., June 13.—Joe Duncan, the negro who killed John Hawkins, colored, in April, 1872, was hung here to-day at 1 o'clock. The trap was sprung, but the rope stretched and Duncan's feet touched the ground. His neck was not broken, and the poor wretch, partially strangled, was taken again upon the scaffold, and the rope readjusted, and was swung off the second time. About 3000 persons, mostly negroes, witnessed the execution.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The University of Georgia has three hundred and twelve students in attendance.

The wheat crop of Barlow county, Ga., will exceed the expectations of the farmers

Judge H. C. Tucker, of Colquit, Georgia, has raised twenty-four of his thirty children.

A man in Jacksonville, Florida, has realized four hundred dollars from three-fourths of an acre planted in cabbage.

The Atlanta Sun, of the 8th inst., admits that cholera morbus "is affecting a large portion of the citizens" of that place.

The recently settled Danish dairy colony in Newberry, S. C., having