The Weekly Clarion.

By E. Barksdale, J. L. Power, Harris Barksdale

Rates of Subscription.

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In future paper will be discontinued when time expires.

THURSDAY, - - - - JUNE 19, 1873.

THE CANVASS.

The members attending the Press Association at Meridian held an informal meeting, and suggested to Gen. Lowry, Chairman of the Executive Committee, the holding of a State Convention of the the opposers of Radical misrule at Meridian. We desire cordially to add our voice with that of others in favor of Meridian as the place. In reference to the other matter, we presume that Gen. Lowry is in correspondence with his associates of the committee, and that mindful of the duties of his station, he will take no decisive action without their concurrence. Doubtless the committee, which is composed of three members from each of the Congressional Districts, will assemble in due season to consider the matters of the canvass. It consists of the following well-known citizens, in whose sound judgment and patriotism the Conservative voters will place full confidence:

STATE AT LARGE:

Robt. Lowry, of Rankin, (Chairman;) Geo. L. Potter, of Hinds; J. Z. George, of Carroll.

FIRST DISTRICT:

J. M. Phipps, of Lafayette; H. M. Street, of Prentiss; A. T. Rouse, of Calhoun.

SECOND DISTRICT:

J. B. Morgan, of DeSoto; E. C. Walthall, of Grenada; Kinloch Falconer, of Marshall

THIRD DISTRICT:

Reuben O. Reynolds, of Monroe; R. W. Williamson, of Montgomery; Robert McIntosh, of Chickasaw.

FOURTH DISTRICT:

S. S. Calhoon, of Madison; Garnet Andrews, of Yazoo; J. J. Shannon, of Lauderdale.

FIFTH DISTRICT:

W. H. McCardle of Warren; Harris Barksdale, (Secretary,) of Hinds; Sylvanus Evans, of Clarke.

SIXTH DISTRICT:

Benj. King, Sr., of Copiah; Hiram Cassidy, Sr., of Franklin; P. K. Mayers, of Harrison.

Cotton Crop Prospect.

The New Orleans Times assumes that we are to have a smaller cotton crop the present season than the last, and gives the following reasons, the accuracy of which will be endorsed by every intelligent farmer. Its description of the season, and the prospects at this date, are correct so far as this region is concerned:

Cotton, where planted in low lands, is in the worst condition possible. This is so much the case, that even favorable weather for the rest of the season cannot ensure that stamina which is essential to health and productiveness. On high and sandy uplands, the injury done by the excessive rains is far less marked; still, the fertilizers and surface soils have, in some sections, been largely washed away. Moreover, throughout the upland section of the cotton belt, what was first planted became seriously injured by cold and frost, and when replanted, excessively dry weather for a time prevented germination. Afterwards, excessively wet weather brought its peculiar class of discouragements.

These facts, when duly considered, would indicate a short crop for the present season, even if the acreage be greater than it was last year. Moreover, the long continued spell of wet weather, after inflicting the damage already referred to, is likely to bring a new enemy into the field—the ever-dreaded army worm.

The Mexican War Veterans.

By reference to the notice copied from the Washington Chronicle it will be seen that there will be a meeting of the Veterans of the Mexican War, at Washington, on the 15th Jan. next. We would suggest that the surviving veterans who enlisted for service from Mississippi will take meastres for some form of organization, so as to secure representation at the meeting, and in this connection we insert a letter from Mr. David M. Hollingsworth, a well-known citizen of New Orleans, formerly of this State. The selection of Jefferson Davis, the hero of Buena Vista, as the representative of the First Mississippi Rifles, would be exceedingly appropriate:

NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1873.

EDITORS CLARION:

You will see by the enclosed notice, taken from the Washington Daily Chronicle, of May 16th, that it is intended to hold a National Convention of the Mexican War Veterans of 1846, on the 15th of Jan. next. If the Mississippi Rifles make any move in the premises, I would propose Col. Jeff. Davis as the most suitable person to be sent as their delegate to the National Convention. He doubtless will take pleasure in representing his old comrades on that interesting occasion.

Yours respectfully,
D. M. HOLLINGSWORTH.
First Serg't Co. A. Miss. Rifles.

From an article published elsewhere from the Seashore Republican (Radical) it appears that a Credit Mobilier organization, with McCombs at the head, has been chartered by the Legislature, and that it contemplates a gross treachery in the matter of the favorite popular measure of a railroad to our seashore. Mccombs is not without experience in Credit Mobilier operations. It is remembered that he was a member of the celebrated Hoax-Ames combination, and that the gigantic villainy was revealed in consequence of a quarrel between Ames and himself over the spoils.

A splendid piece of war history, from the London Standard, written by James Smith, Esq., of Scotland, formerly of this city, will be found elsewhere in this paper.

Corn Crop.

The corn crop of the Western States is now expected to be very short. This is owing to the long continued cold and wet spring. The Prairie Farmer, of Chicago, anticipates that the crop will be short of last year's by one-third, and predicts a large advance. Farmers in the South are advised not to neglect their growing crop, and to take care of it after it is gathered. It is not encouraging to think that they will have to purchase corn at a high figure and sell cotton at a low one the coming season.

What's to be done about cases of the Radical officers who are drawing salaries and performing grave duties for which they are pronounced disqualified by the law officer of the State Administration? Is the matter to rest there?

The Mobile and Northwestern Railroad---High Expectations and Small Results.

We were, as our readers know, strong friends of this enterprise, and believed it feasible, but we are pained to admit that our hopes have all vanished into thin air. The scheme is dead, at least for the present. We have before us a Report which has been approved by the Municipal Board of the city of Mobile, touching the condition of the company, which leaves no other conclusion. Indeed, the Report declares the fact in so many words. The company is financially wrecked, and steps are being taken by its creditors to force it into involuntary bankruptcy. The report says:

It thus appears that the company owes debts to contractors, laborers, mechanics, and others, to the amount of $160,000, for work on the road alone, and that it has purchased iron to the amount of $145,000, a part of which it has sold. Your committee believes, from the best evidence within its reach, that, with the exception of the road bed, the company is entirely without assets. Mr. King says that it has sold or hypothecated all the bonds, and that it is still $160,000 in debt. But the indebtedness of the company greatly exceeds this amount, for Mr. Henry, the President of the road, says that, first and last, the company has expended $680,000

The report adds emphatically that "the "whole scheme of the Mobile and North-"western Railroad Company *has failed*—"that it had no solid foundation from the "beginning—that its paper has gone to "protest and is comparatively worth-"less in the market." And as for Colonel W. D. Mann, well known hereabouts, what of him? He has played his part and retired behind the curtain. He did the wind-work, and did it admirably. He hung around our Mississippi Legislature, and fawned and flattered and feasted and bought and sold, and carried his points. He was the author of the famous (infamous) Subsidy law, and the investigations of the Committee appointed to report on the Subsidy Scandal proved him to be a corruptionist of the deepest dye. We say, what of this prince of Humbugs? Alas! the Mobile Report tells the story of his exit. It says: "Our expectations of help from "abroad have proved illusory, the only "result of Col. Mann's visit to Europe "thus far visible, being that he is en-"gaged in *running a set of boudoir sleep-"ing cars between Paris and Vienna.*"

Sic transit, &c., &c.

The Monopolists Striking Back.

We have noted that the Railroads are beginning to break up the Dead-Head system. A dozen leading lines in the West have entered into an obligation to cut off and cancel all passes after the 1st of July next. This agreement embraces Congressmen, legislators, railroad men, hotel men, newspaper men, clergymen, &c., &c.

This action of the Monopolists is understood to be a counter-movement to the one which has been inaugurated against the special privileges that the Railroads have heretofore enjoyed, and which they have shamefully abused. It is a warning to the legislators to guard them from the consequences of the popular uprising and is designed as a chastisement of the press for not coming to their rescue.

These corruptionists will find that they have missed their aim entirely. The movement at which they stand aghast, springs from the great unterrified and incorruptible producing classes who stay at home and attend to their own business and don't care a puff of wind for their favors. The press did not start the movement for the correction of their abuses; but to their credit be it known, they have not stood in the way of it. Even if they had attempted such a thing, it would have been the resistence of a straw to the march of a tornado. The movement has been commenced and the classes engaged in it, will carry it forward to its conclusion, whatever the Monopolists may do.

The Transportation Extortion.

This is one of the evils proposed to be remedied by the Farmers' Movement. It builds up the overgrown fortunes of the Railroad monopolists and is the robbery of other classes, and especially is it oppressive to the Farmers, whether they produce or consume. For example, Corn can be purchased in the Western markets at from 38 to 40 cents per bushel; but here in Jackson it is selling at from 90 to 95 cents per bushel. The immense profit does not go into the pockets of the merchant, nor does the original producer receive the benefit. But the bulk of the difference is realised by the grasping Railroad monopolists who exact their sweat and blood money with none to molest or make them afraid. Bloated with wealth, they control legislation and purchase immunity from deserved punishment. For this evil of freight extortion, the Farmers have proposed a corrective. They have undertaken to measure arms with a Monopoly as powerful as it is grasping and soulless; but if their own combinations are rightfully formed, and they pursue their way with steady purpose they will triumph in the end.

The Cotton Plant mentions a rumor that there will be "a union of the Pow-"ers, Ames and Flournoy factions on "Judge C. C. Shackleford," and says that "it is probable that he will be the "nominee, if no great change in the "status of matters occurs between now "and the holding of the convention." The Cotton Plant volunteers to say, furthermore, that Shackleford is "an old citi-"zen of the State, is free from objections "which attend the adventurers who "have been so persistently pressing "their claims."

The Mississippi Central Railroad Extension has been completed as far as Milan, Tenn., where the extended line crossed the Louisville and Memphis Railroad. Trains will run through to that point, so we have been informed. by Col. Frost, General Superintendent, by the first of July, after which time passengers going North by the Central will change cars at Milan instead of Humboldt, as now The iron has been laid eight miles beyond Milan, and the extension will be pushed through to Cairo, Ill., as rapidly as possible.

The Musgrove-Powers Wrangle.

The Vicksburg Times has a long communication from the Auditor in continuation of the disgraceful wrangle between the Acting Governor and the Auditor over the McBride warrant case. The charge of prevarication is repeatedly made, and the following paragraph is so emphatic an accusation of downright —— against his Acting Excellency as to require his immediate attention. Says Muss:

I then put the direct question to him (Gov. Powers) as to what he had done with the warrant. He stated that "it had been converted into certificates," and that "it could not be returned for that reason, even if he was willing." A few moments afterward I saw Judge O'Connor, Chief Clerk in the Treasurer's office, and asked him if he had given the Governor certificates for the warrant, to which he replied, "*He had not.*"

Here is a question of veracity between two distinguished functionaries, both of the Carpet-bag persuasion, which cannot be postponed. In other words, there is a —— out; and we will not undertake to decide who is the guilty party until the Acting Governor is heard from. Justice requires a suspension of public judgment.

The Attorney General responds to the card of Mr. Street by saying that he (the Attorney General) "never asserted "that Mr. Street was a candidate" for Commissioner of Immigration. He only asserted that "*his name* was before the Joint Convention as a candidate." The difference is only in the form of expressing the same idea. The meaning intended to be conveyed was that Mr. Street after the failure of his own (alleged) aspirations, objected to the election of Griggs, another member of the Legislature on the ground of illegality; and that such objection would not have been entered if he had not been "defeated" for the office. If this was not his meaning, there was no more sense, nor point, in the reference to Mr. Street than there was justice in the inference sought to be created that he was a candidate.

For "the instruction of those who are ignorant of the duties of the office of Attorney General," he states that he did not give the opinion earlier that Messrs. Niles, Hancock, Cunningham, Chandler, Cowan and others, all holding Judicial offices in violation of the Constitution, because it was not "requested." But it seems that it was given at last without "a request;" and if the rule was to be violated at all, persons "who are ignorant" naturally want to know why it was not done before the $60,000 illegally paid them was drawn from the Treasury, and why they have not been suspended in the performance of acts, which being "void *ab initio*" must necessarily involve consequences of the gravest character? There is no complaint that the opinion has been officially promulged. The complaint is that it was not sooner done; and that there was no fitness in its introduction in the case of Griggs.

The following explanation of the matter of Mrs. H. R. Pease in assuming to fill an office for which she was not eligible and drawing pay for services she never rendered, and thereby committing a fraud on the Treasury, throws the burden of a serious culpability on the Auditor:

The case of Mrs. Pease, appointed under section 2005 of the revised Code of 1871, came to my official notice from the circumstance that I was a member of the State Board of Education, which that lady was appointed to serve as secretary. I objected to the appointment at the time as unconstitutional and so notified the Auditor of Public Accounts, without any delay.

According to the Census Report of 1870, out of the entire population of 38,558,371 in the United States, there were only 7,504 people living over 95 years of age, only 12,671 between 90 and 95, and after the age of 55 years the the computation drops from millions to thousands. The smallest per centage of deaths occurs between the ages of 10 and 15 years. The proportion at that age is 5.66 in 1,000 persons, under and over this age their is a gradual increase of deaths both ways, though the mortality between the ages of 1 and 2 is double that between the ages of 2 and 3, and the proportion of those dying under 1 year is three times that between the ages of 1 and 2 years. Out of every 1,000 children born in the United States, 170 die before they are a year old; if they survive the first year, however, their chances of life are not so slim again until they are 85 years old, when there are 185 deaths of 1,000 persons of this age.

The Treatment of Colored People.

Here is a voice from Texas, exphatically the "white man's State," so far as the numerical superiority of the Caucasians over the blacks will entitle it to that appellation. And it is uttered through a no less influential and accredited organ of Conservative opinion than the Galveston News. Its views are worthy of acceptation wherever the two races exist:

Even in slavery times our wealthiest slave-owners did not deem it disparaging to treat colored persons with civility. Indeed, far more consideration was manifested toward such persons generally in the South than by the Northern people, who made such hollow professions of sympathy for that race. And now that political equality has been guaranteed to that race by the Constitution and laws of our country, we think it should be deemed a duty we owe to ourselves, as well as to them, to cultivate friendly relations with them. Such relations are undoubtedly necessary to the happiness and well-being of both races, and to the general prosperity of the South, while they are perfectly consistent with the difference God himself has made in their social position. While our laws have established political equality, human legislation can no more establish social equality than it can annihilate the organic differences which God has made between the two races. Such equality is as repugnant to the more intelligent and respectable of the colored people as to the white race. But what they have a right to claim is to be treated with strict justice, with civility, with kindness, and with a due consideration for all their rights under the laws of the country. The future welfare and prosperity of the South probably depends more upon cultivating the proper friendly relations between the two races than upon any other cause.

The farmers of the West are signing petitions to Congress for relief from the Railroad monopolists and plunderers. What the Farmers ought to do is to relieve themselves by dismissing from public service the tools and procurers of the monopolists, and electing honest men to fill their places. They have set a good example in the Judicial elections in Illinois. The farmers have the game in their own hands.

Flournoy's Remonstrance.

We wish Col. R. W. Flournoy well in his proposition to reduce taxes, but he has undertaken a work inside of his party in comparison with which the labors of Sysiphus were light. Ninety-nine hundredths of the Republican leaders have no other pursuit but office-holding. It is as essential to their existence as the air they breathe. Cut off the allowances which they have derived from the present high taxes, and their livelihood would be gone. Men don't fall out with their bread and butter, and the Wreckers are not going to part company with the system which makes their occupation desirable. If they were merchants, or doctors, or lawyers, or mechanics, or farmers like Flournoy, the case would be different. As it is, he is preaching the gospel of low taxes to stocks and stones.

The Colonel mars his letter by the advocacy of the monstrous and absurd proposition of mixed schools, which is repulsive to the sensible people of both races, who think that the happiness of both consists (not in equality of civil and political rights, but) in preserving the distinctions which God Almighty created for His own wise purposes, and which cannot be violated without destroying the harmony of the order which He has established.

It remains to be seen whether Colonel Flournoy's requisitions will be met. We will venture the prediction that they will not be; and that his ideas about reducing taxes will be trampled under foot by the Carpet-baggers and their followers as remorselessly as the grass of the prairie is trampled by a herd of buffalo.

DEATH OF JAMES M. COATES.—Since our last publication Mr. James M. Coates, Sheriff of Hinds county, has died of cholera. The deceased has resided in this city for upwards of twenty years. The writer has known him during all that period, and was politically associated with him until the reorganization of parties after the war. It may truly be said of Mr. Coates, that his heart overflowed with generosity. He was an open enemy, and there never lived a more steadfast friend. We who never permitted the differences which in later years separated us politically, to be made the occasion of a single unkind remark of him through our columns, cannot suffer the melancholy event of his death to pass without offering a heartfelt tribute to his generous qualities, and tending to his bereaved family our sympathy.

The Chicago Tribune, the ablest Republican paper in the West, says that "the Republican party had for its pur-"pose the overthrow of slavery; the war "became a part of this work, and recon-"struction was a necessary sequence "of the war. The party's mission was "then performed. It had nothing else "to do, and since then has done nothing "else but divide offices and public plun-"der among its chiefs."

The Senatobia Times, in reference to the Board of Registrars appointed for the new county of Tate, says "if we are cor-"rectly informed it is thoroughly Radi-"cal." We trust it is *not* "correctly "informed." The law is imperative. It requires that "all the registrars shall not "be members of the same political "party." (Revised Code, sec. 340.) An election held in violation of it, will be illegal and void. We trust the Marshall county infamy has not been perpetrated in any other county.

Can it be possible that the Pilot does not understand the full import of its own language in regard to the payment of the Repudiated Bonds. Here it is:

That this debt will ultimately be paid by the State, *provided the Republican party remains in power*, there cannot exist the shadow of a doubt.

Mr. Jos. G. Moore, Sheriff of Noxubee county under Gov. Alcorn, and a relative of his, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Trinidad, Cuba. Whereupon the Meridian Mercury observes: "So "much for Alcorn's declaration for "Grant for a third term."

THE GRIGGS CASE.—In the mandamus case of Griggs, so-called Commissioner of Immigration, Judge Brown has decided (adversely to the opinion of the Attorney General) that Griggs is eligible and entitled to his salary. The case will go before the Supreme Court for final adjudication.

The Canton Mail says that "the people generally are paying little attention "to politics, and seem to be bent only "upon attending to their own private "concerns, which is indeed sensible. "There is plenty of time yet before en-"tering into a political campaign."

LEXINGTON ADVERTISER.—Mrs. Sallie Ada Vance, who has shown capacity of the best order for the profession of journalism, has retired from the Lexington Advertiser. The paper will be conducted by Mr. J. S. Hoskins, and is Conservative in politics.

What the Farmers Ask.

What the farmers and the laboring portions of every community ask, what they want, what they mean to have, is an end of all special legislation, and an era inaugurated in which prosperity shall come, not to him to best can manage to levy a wrongful contribution upon his neighbors and fellow-citizens, but to him who works the hardest and most intelligently in the production of values. This is what the farmers' movement means, and this is what it will accomplish if rightly managed.—Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.

The Jackson (Tenn.) Whig and Tribune tells of a woman who sent her husband to buy a jug of molasses. He got drunk and fetched home the jug filled with whisky. She took it up, smelt, set it back, and then squaring herself, arms akimbo and eyes flashing, she exclaimed: "Whar's them molasses?" The old man smiled and winked pleasantly, and waving his hand propitiatingly, exclaimed, "Thems they!" He is now convalescent, but the jug is hopelessly deranged.

From the West Point Citizen.

Distressing Accident.

We learn that a youth named Tommy Cook, a drummer for the Commercial Hotel in Aberdeen, was killed Monday evening by falling from the cars near Muldon Station. The body was horribly mangled, and death was instantaneous. The deceased was well known to passengers over the Aberdeen branch road. He leaves a sister and widowed mother to mourn his untimely death.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Tax-payers cannot be too often reminded that it is the intention of the Radical party of this State, should they have strength enough in the next Legislature, to revive the validity of the celebrated repudiated bonds, now aggregating more than thirty millions of dollars! We learn that the holders of these bonds have at this very time a half score of agents in different parts of the State, amply provided with funds to subsidize the press into advocacy of this scheme, two or three leading Radical journals, as is asserted, having already been bought.—Corinth News.

To make any compromises with the Radical party would be as mad a piece of business as compounding with the devil to cheat ourselves and our children out of liberty. The people who would not take the strongest steps—the most effective measures, to beat back the swelling tide of Radicalism, would righteously deserve the fate of those "devil-possessed swine of Gadarea, which were driven down headlong into the sea to be drowned."—Central Star.

The attitude of the disorganizers, who urge the formation of a third political party in the coming canvass, is interesting as well as it is disgusting. The adherents of this new organization must come from those opposed to Radicalism or from men of the Conservative party who have "axes to grind."—Senatobia Times.

If the recalcitrant Democrats of the State are patriotic, and not always to be governed by prejudice—if they mean business, and not the tomfoolery of the politicians—they should yield personal preferences and let majority rule. So far as we are individually concerned, if a State Convention decides to support a Bourbon ticket, it would meet with our earnest efforts to elect it—though, of course, we could cherish no hope of its success.—Index.

One year ago we stated that the Liberal platform was one upon which all good men could unite; to-day we reiterate that assertion, and say further that it is the only one yet offered upon which they could unite.—Pontotoc Intelligencer.

We want honest, pure men—Democrats—placed in the field, and then, if Mississippians will do their duty, we may with reason hope for success; but to throw our polical opinions to the dogs by selecting Radicals, and then lose, as we honestly believe we would do, is more than we think the true men of Mississippi will accede to.—Oxford Falcon.

We have been and are still partial to the primary election system, but it is not policy to introduce it into this campaign. It is too radical a change from the old style of convention, and would, we are sure, tend to promote discord; but in future, when people understand it, it will be a favorable plan with all, except perhaps the political trickster.—Brookhaven Citizen.

ROBBING THE EXPRESS.

Capture and Sentence of the Express Robbers on the M. & O. Road---A Gang of Daring Ruffians.

About two years ago the Southern Express Company's messenger on the Mobile and Ohio road was robbed of his safe, in which there was six thousand dollars. The robbery was committed while the messenger was indulging in a "nap," and while the train was in motion. For some time no clue could be had to the perpetrators of the robbery, but at last the company's detectives suspected a "colony" of negroes who made their

HOMES IN THE MOUNTAINS

around Meridian, and whose shanties were so peculiarly located as to be almost inaccessible. The detectives "went" for these sable Modocs in their mountain fastnesses and learned the names of about half a dozen of them who had planned and executed the robbery. Four of them were soon after arrested, including the

LEADER OF THE GANG,

Wash Crosby, whose capture was effected in Mobile. While being taken to Meridian by the Mobile Chief of Police, he made his escape, and up to a few months ago evaded the efforts of the detectives of the Express Company to re-capture him, though they had constantly been on his track. Two months ago he was captured in Louisiana. He was in a disabled condition from the effects of a pistol shot wound in the leg, inflicted by himself. Another of the gang, Nelse Arnold, was also captured about the same time, and on Friday last they were both sent to the penitentiary, Crosby for five and Arnold for four years.

"SNEAKING" THE CAR.

The way they effected the robbery was by secreting themselves on top of the express car, and entering it in their bare feet, while the messenger was dreaming of——"cocktails," and hurling the safe from the car. They divided the booty, but the express company succeeded in recovering most of it, the clerk alleging where it was hid. The express company have incurred enormous expense in breaking up this desperate gang of negro robbers, and it is hoped the capture and punishment will be a warning to others.

From the Sea-Coast Republican.

Ship Island Railroad.

The Vicksburg, Ship Island and Pensacola Railroad has, we learn, been changed to the Mississippi Valley and Ship Island Railroad, and under this euphoneous and popular title, (the Mississippi Valley being the *euphonious*, and Ship Island being the *popular* part of the name,) the late Legislature gave to this enterprising company what little was left of the Chickasaw School Fund.

About the same time the corporators of this company, with Col. McComb and others, we are told, were granted an act of incorporation, with unusual and extraordinary powers, under the name of Mississippi Valley Improvement Company, the immediate purpose of this latter corporation being to build up the Mississippi Atlanta at Col. McComb's McComb City, with ample power to build other cities and carry on other improvements, wherever and whenever the Company had time and money.

A few days ago, being in New Orleans, an enthusiastic citizen took us to a map and explained to us exactly how this so-called Ship Island Railroad was to be run down the river from Vicksburg, avoiding the Warren county hills, to Port Gibson, and thence straight to McComb city, where it was to terminate, and in ten years make this city the largest in the State. From him we derived informat on about the charter of this Mississippi Valley Improvement Company, which we believe has not been published, and from his lucid and confident explanations we could readily understand how it was that pending the passage of the bill giving this Company the Chickasaw School Fund, Col. McComb withdrew his opposition and supported the measure.

We deprecate the passage of this law making this disposition of a school fund that was once lost to the State by the folly of a former Legislature, and just recovered by a judgment of our courts, because, as a citizen, we feel that there is imminent danger of its total loss to the State. Shrewd officials, and contractors who are able to do the grading at double prices and on double estimates by friendly engineers, could very easily dispose of this fund, (about all the assets this company has,) in twelve months, and leave the State about such security as would be the first mortgage bonds of a railroad to the moon. We cannot say that we anticipate this, but we fear the loss of this fund to the State nevertheless, and the Republican party cannot afford to have it lost under a Republican administration.

But grant that this fund is all properly used, and eventually paid back, and that by its aid the great Railroad King, Col. McComb, is enabled to build this much desired road to his embryo city, that its completion be followed by all the magnificent results anticipated by its friends, and then, as a sea coast man, and a sure enough friend of any railroad from the interior to Mississippi side water, we feel it is almost a crime to use the popular name of the Ship Island Railroad, to carry through a measure that must otherwise have failed.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

JACKSON, Monday June 15, 1873.

Buckingham vs. Walker; affirmed.

Edwards vs. Burrage; reversed and remanded.

Sanders vs. Sanders; affirmed.

Weeks vs. Whitehead; reversed and judgment here.

Weeks vs. Salter; demurrer overruled, and leave to answer in forty days.

Stewarts vs. Mullins; reversed and remanded.

Ware vs. Buck; motions dismissed.

Majors vs. Wortheimer; re-argument granted.

McLaughlin vs. Green; reversed and remanded.

Taylor vs. McDaniel; reversed and remanded; leave to answer in forty days.

Taylor vs. Lowenstein; same.

Fisher vs. Bowman; affirmed.

Ingersoll vs. Ingersoll; affirmed.

John A. Bingham, who bore the most prominent part in the murder of Mrs. Surratt, is appointed Minister to Japan.

VETERANS OF 1846.

Proposed National Convention of Mexican War Veterans.

From the Washington Daily Chronicle of May 16th.

The effort to organize an association of Mexican war veterans in this city has proved a decided success, and reflects credit on the energy of the committee having the matter in charge. Last evening the association met at the Dickson House, President J. W. Denver in the chair. After the transaction of routine business several new members were enrolled.

We publish in our Sunday morning issue the names of about forty of the old veterans residing in this city, with the regiments in which they served, and we are promised a more extended list after their next meeting, which takes place on Saturday, June 1.

A resolution, which called forth favorable remarks from Hon. J. J. Martin, Colonel Allabach, Gen. Denver, and others, was unanamously passed, and reads as follows:

That an invitation is hereby extended by this association to the veterans of the Mexican war throughout the country, now organized or hereafter enrolled in associations, to send two or more delegates, in person or by proxy, to a national convention* to be held in Washington City, on January 15, 1874, to prepare a joint memorial to Congress for a pension to the survivors of the Mexican war, at the same rate allowed by the the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812; also to adopt measures looking to a national brotherhood of the survivors, and a general assemblage on the occasion of the centenial anniversary of the nation's birthday, at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876.

The corresponding secretary, Mr. A. M. Kenaday, was directed to communicate the substance of the resolution to the associations at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Virginia City and elsewhere, with a view to obtaining their co-operation in the main work for which the association is organized.

A Senatorial Scandal and Romance.

From the Philadelphia Press.

There is a new and not particularly fragrant scandal linked with the United States Senate. This time it is not a charge of bribery nor of any political crime. The offense is a social one, and the story of it quite a romance. Some twenty or thirty years ago there lived in Franklin, Butler county, this State, an intelligent and industrious young man, John Hipple, who combined the profession of school teacher and lawyer, and who met with much success in his practice. Growing prosperous he abandoned school teaching, which is not associated with prosperity, and becoming a junior partner of the Hon. John Thompson, devoted himself entirely to the law. In the same village there lived a young and pretty maiden, between whom and the young pedagogue in the days of his adversity there existed an intimacy which, as time lengthened, ripened into affection on her part. Whatever might have been the young man's earlier feelings and intentions toward the maiden, they underwent a change as he began to grow rich and respectable. His sweetheart was pretty, but poor and ignorant, and he played her false. There was the usual scandal and nine days' village talk, and perhaps other moral and physical forces brought to bear upon the young man, for, so the story goes, there was soon after a marriage ceremony in Franklin to which he was one of the parties, but not of his own free will.

This affair brought the young man under a cloud, and put an end to his brilliant prospects. He was gifted with large ambition, and naturally became depressed under the circumstances. Consequently nobody was surprised when it was discovered one bright morning that Joseph Hipple had abandoned his wife (his practice had already abandoned him) and shaken the dust of Franklin from his feet. From time to time letters reached his old friends, giving his whereabouts in the far West, and informing them that he had resolved to begin life anew. At irregular intervals, too, he remitted small sums of money to his wife. Soon both his letters and his remittances ceased, and nothing was heard of him till 1867, when the wife was called upon by Hipple's former law partner, the Hon. John Thompson, a politician of some note in the western part of the State, and an elector upon the Republican presidential ticket last year. Thompson told her that Hipple desired a divorce, but that as he had no grounds upon which to ask for it, she would have to make the first application. He offered her $500 to do this and to release Hipple from all claims she might have against him. She consented, and in course of time the divorce was granted.

Now comes the senatorial scandal and the romance. John H. Mitchell, who takes his seat in the United States Senate as a representative of Oregon in December next turns out to be the Butler pedagogue lawyer, faithless lover and truant husband. At all events he signs his name John Hipple Mitchell, and acknowledges that Franklin was his birthplace. The people of that town, and, indeed, of all Western Pennsylvania, believe that the two are one and the same, and Mrs. Horn, formerly Hipple, is entirely convinced on the point. Senator Mitchell has thought it worth his while to deny the story, but has done so in a vague and unsatisfactory manner, promising to be more specific at some future time. What the Senate "will do about it" can only be surmised, but it contains greater sinners than Mitchell, even if it should be proved that he is guilty of everything his old friends allege against him.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Death of the Oldest Man in Mississippi.

JOHN OWENS was born September 21st, 1758, and died the 27th day of May, 1873, being one hundred and fourteen years eight months and six days old. There is nothing very remarkable in the history of Mr. Owens, except the great age to which he lived. He was a native of North Carolina, but in what county he was born is not known. Mr. Owens was taken into camps of the Revolutionary war by an uncle, Capt. Howard, not as a soldier, but to assist in taking care of the baggage, and frequently holding horses in time of battles. Soon after the close of the Revolutionary war he moved from North Carolina to Franklin county, Georgia. Remaining there several years, he moved to Franklin county, Tennessee. He remained here but a short time, and then settled in Jackson county, Alabama. He there remained, on the same plantation, for fifty years. He then moved to Tishomingo county, Miss. After remaining there several years he moved to his son's, Dr. W. B. Owens, two miles east of Fulton, in Itawamba county, where he received every attention that could be bestowed by a dutiful son to an aged parent.

Mr. Owens did not have the advantage of an education, and therefore did not aspire to any office during his long life, but remained closely on his farm until old age caused him to abandon it, after which he lived with his children until his death.

Mr. Owens was a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for ninety-two years, and died in full hope of a triumphant entry through the gates into the Eternal City.

Mr. Owens occasionally used whisky, but never was known to be intoxicated. He was a slave to the use of tobacco, and alternately smoked and chewed for one hundred and three years.

Mr. Owens married in the thirty-seventh year of age, to Miss Rhoda Beene. He raised eleven children, all of whom are now living, the oldest being seventy-four and the youngest forty-nine years old. Strange to say, he never had a doctor called to his family; and he himself never took a dose of medicine. Mr. Owens was of small stature, weighing over one hundred and thirty pounds; but remarkably stout and healthy through life.

For twenty years before the death of Mr. Owens, he abandoned all the cares of this world, and calmly awaited the summons to be called home. He often said it was a sin to crave death, but that he was at all times ready to meet his God and render to Him his stewardship.

For several days before his death he positively refused any nourishment whatever, but seemed perfectly calm and easy, until Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A.M., May 27, 1873, he calmly fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle, when, no doubt, angels accompanied his soul to the peaceful shores of eternity, there to dwell with God forever.

D. J. S.

Fulton, June 9, 1873.

A despatch from Los Angelos reports the discovery of a mammoth tin ledge forty-five miles from that city, on the San Antonio. The ledge is said to be a mile long and sixty feet wide.

Late Telegrams.

THE BACK SALARY STEAL.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There is a prospect of a warm personal discussion in the next Congress on the subject of the back-pay steal, voted at the last session. The members who took the money regard the action of those who refused or refunded it as an imputation on their official honor and integrity, and they do not propose to let it pass by unnoticed. Congressman Randall, of Pennsylvania, has prepared a speech, which he will deliver on the first opportunity, defending the extra pay business, and criticising the conduct of those who refused to accept the money. He will show that all those who were members of the Thirty-ninth Congress, in which the salaries of Congressmen were raised from three to five thousand dollars, and who were in the last Congress, took their back-pay in 1866, although they refused it in 1873. Randall alleges that the back-pay of the Thirty-ninth Congress was championed and engineered by Senator Sherman, who introduced it in a conference committee. The whole thing will be ventilated at the next session.

SENATOR MITCHELL.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The friends of Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, here, state that in view of the wide currency given to the scandals of his early private life, he has been advised to resign. The argument is, that while his change of name will not invalidate his claims to a seat in the Senate, and also that his present anomalous domestic relations may not be sufficient ground for expulsion, still it is advisable that the State of Oregon should not be represented by a Senator whose influence will be paralyzed by the misfortune which surrounds him. It is not believed, however, that Mitchell will resign, but that he will endeavor to make as plausible a statement as possible consistent with the charges made against him.

YOUNG SHAD FOR THE KANAWHA.

Upwards of a million of young shad, hatched by the Fish Commission, now engaged in the artificial propagation of fish at this point, have just been forwarded to the head waters of the Kanawha, whence, it is asserted, the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri rivers will be stocked with this breed. N. W. Clark, Fish Commissioner of Michigan, is now here for the purpose of transferring young shad to his State, with a view to propagating them there.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—In the Baltimore American this morning are the particulars of an event which is just now the subject of much comment in that city. The Rev. E. Southgate, a young clergyman of the Episcopal Church, who came to Baltimore a few weeks since from the Diocese of New York to assist the rector of St. Luke's Church, Franklin Square, has suddenly abandoned his position as a minister of the Episcopal Church, and entered a theological seminary of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears that Rev. Mr. Southgate, who was only a deacon, had become a candidate for priest's orders, and that the day for his ordination would have been Trinity Sunday, to-morrow; but some days ago the rector of St. Luke's notified the Bishop of the diocese that he had serious objections to the ordination of Mr. Southgate, in which the Bishop coincided, and it was therefore determined that the young deacon would not be ordained. The young man was then advised to return to his father, the Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, who resides in New York, but instead of doing so he seems to have gone immediately to St. Mary's Seminary, a Roman Catholic institution in Baltimore, where he was at last accounts.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S CONDITION.

LONDON, June 15.—The Emperor William continues seriously ill. Private advices represent his condition as being alarming.

FLOURING MILL BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15—Henry Shultz's flouring mill, Tuba city, burned last night; also a machine shop adjoining. Loss ten thousand dollars.

$100 000 IN ASHES.

NEW HAVEN, June 15.—The large wooden building of H. Bigelow, at iron works on River street, was totally destroyed by fire this morning about two o'clock. The finished and unfinished machinery which the building contained was also destroyed. Loss $100,000; insurance $63,000.

AN INSANITY DODGE PLAYED OUT.

BOSTON, June 15.—The medical commissioners appointed by the Governor to investigate the present condition of Smith, the Westfield murderer, report they find him sane and of fair intellect. The Governor and council thereupon decline to interfere, and he will be hanged on the twenty-seventh instant.

HEAVY RAINS.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—The heavy rains of last night and to-day flooded the Rolling river, a fork of the Green river, a few miles this side of Bowling Green, and the accumulated drift carried away sixty feet of the Nashville railroad bridge at that point. No other damage reported, except the washing away of the wharf boat. This will cause a delay of trains till repairs can be made, which will probably be two days.

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER—THE POLARIS AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—John A. Bingham will remain in Washington, to receive his instructions as Minister to Japan. He will not proceed thither for several weeks.

The Secretary of the Navy does not hesitate to say in advance of his official report that the testimony elicited shows that Captain Hall died a natural death, and that the separation of the ice floe from the Polaris was accidental. He is desirous, however, of hearing the story of Captain Buddington and his party, that both sides may be fully known.

GENERAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Star says changes will be made in twenty Consulates to make room for Southern men.

The Secretary of the Interior will take no present action on the request that the Kickapoo women and children, capured over the border, be released. The matter will be referred to the War Department, and finally to the State Department, as it is an international affair.

Elias Burnett, convicted of Ku Kluxing in South Carolina, has been pardoned, having served thirteen of the eighteen months of his sentence.

YELLOW FEVER.

FORT MONROE, June 16.—The Norwegian bark Asto, from Havana for Havre, is on the Roads with yellow fever on board. She lost one man on the passage. The Captain and three men have the fever, but are convalescing.

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