The Weekly Clarion.

POWER & BARKSDALE, PROPRIETORS.

J. L. POWER. HARRIS BARKSDALE.

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All business communications should be addressed to Power & Barksdale, Jackson, Miss.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

North Bound.

LEAVE N. O.	ARRIVE AND LEAVE JACKSON.	
No. 1 6 00 P. M.	7 30 A. M.	2 25 A. M.
" 3 7 00 A. M.	4 30 P. M.	4 35 P. M.
" 5 12 00 P. M.	2 03 P. M.	4 05 P. M.
" 7 7 00 A. M.	12 00 M.	12 25 A. M.

South Bound.

LEAVE CANTON.	ARRIVE AND LEAVE JACKSON.	
No. 2 9 00 P. M.	10 45 P. M.	10 50 P. M.
" 4 11 30 A. M.	11 45 A. M.	11 55 A. M.
" 6 2 00 P. M.	2 25 P. M.	2 35 P. M.
" 8 4 00 A. M.	3 55 A. M.	4 15 A. M.

*Freight Trains.

W. P. McKINLEY, Sup't La. Division.

JNO. A. WEBB, Agent, Jackson.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN PURSUANCE of the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed by Mary T. Smith and Marshall J. Smith, her husband, on the [illegible] day of January, A. D. 1872, for the purpose of securing to James Jennings McComb, of Liverpool, England, the payment of a promissory note or six thousand dollars, drawn by said Mary T. Smith and Marshall J. Smith to their order and by them indorsed, dated at New Orleans, on the day and year above named and payable on the 6th of March, A. D. 1874, with interest after maturity at 8 per cent. per annum and duly recorded in deed [illegible] Nos. 53, pp. 38 and 54. The undersigned trustee named in said deed, and to whom the property is conveyed, will, on Monday, the

Nineteenth Day of October, A. D. 1874,

in front of the City Hall, in the city of Jackson, Mississippi, and between the hours prescribed by law for execution sales, expose at public sale, to the highest bidder for *Cash*, the following lands in Hinds County, in this State, conveyed by said deed and designated as follows:

The south-west quarter, west half of south-east quarter and the south half of the north-west quarter of section twenty-nine; the south-east quarter and the south half of the north-west quarter of section thirty; the north half of the north-east quarter of section thirty-one; the north-east quarter north-west quarter of section thirty-three, and the north half of the north-west quarter of section thirty-two, all in township No. three, range No. one west, except the right of way granted through the same to the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. The title is believed to be good, but I will only convey such title as I may have and be vested to me as such trustee, by said deed.

ROBERT WALKER RAYNE, Trustee.

W. L. NUGENT, Attorney.
Aug. 15, 1874—60 d

In the Circuit Court of the United States Southern District of Mississippi.

In the Matter of CARMAN HOY & Co. vs. S. M. ELLIS, ET AL. } In Equity.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, District aforesaid, rendered on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1874, the undersigned Commissioner appointed in said cause, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, in front of the City Hall in the City of Jackson, State and District aforesaid, on Monday, the 5th day of October A. D. 1874, within the hours prescribed by law, the following described lands named and described in said decree and for the purposes therein mentioned—half lands belonging to the estate of Oscar Hamilton, deceased, viz:

West half of south-east quarter section 21, being lot No. 6 of said section, township 6, range 2 east, west half of south-west quarter, section 1, township 5, range 1 east, north-east quarter and north half of south-west quarter section 1 of north half of south-east quarter and west half of south-east quarter section 2. The east half of east half of south-east quarter, section 3. The north-west quarter and south-west quarter of north-east quarter section 4. The north-west quarter section 5. The east half of north-east quarter section 10. The north-west quarter of south-west quarter and the east half of north-east quarter section 11, all township 5, range 2 east. Also north-west quarter of north-west quarter, section 14. West half of north-east quarter section 26, south half and north-west quarter and west half of north-east quarter section 27. North half of section 29, north-east quarter and east half of north-west quarter section 32—east half of east half and north-west quarter of south-east quarter section 35. All in township 6, range 2 east, said lands are situate and lying in Hinds County, State of Mississippi.

Such title will be conveyed to the purchaser of said lands as is conveyed to me as such commissioner by the court aforesaid.

JAMES D. STEWART, Commissioner.

The above sale is postponed to Monday, November 16th, 1874.

Oct. 1-d

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the provisions of a certain Deed of Trust made by George S. Yerger and Elizabeth H. Yerger, his wife, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1874, to secure to E. Richardson, on account of certain indebtedness mentioned therein, the said deed being duly recorded in record book of deeds No. 5, pages 36-38 of Hinds county, Mississippi, the undersigned will proceed to sell, to the highest bidder for cash, at public outcry, in front of the City Hall, in the city of Jackson, on the 24th day of October, 1874, the following described property, lying and being in the county and State aforesaid, viz: The north part of six new lots in north Jackson, together with the residence and other buildings erected thereon, being the residence of said George S. Yerger and wife.

The title to the above property is believed to be good, but I shall only convey such title as is vested in me as trustee.

[Signed] D. G. PEPPER, Trustee.

[Sept. 24-d.

A Hint to Young Men.

There has been a notable change taken place, says the Kingston Freemen, within recent years in respect to the age at which men can do business best. Young men—many of them under thirty—are now filling prominent and responsible positions everywhere. We happened to see Mr. J. N. Abbott, general passenger agent of the Erie railway, a few days since, and were surprised to find him a young man—much younger than we expected—he can hardly have passed his thirtieth year. And yet the position he fills calls for great executive ability and foresight, with wild practical knowledge of men and affairs. Business is too intense now-a-days for old men, they cannot stand the tremendous pressure the times bring to bear upon them. The elasticity and toughness of youth are required, and is astonished to what an extent the supple brain of young men in responsible positions compensate the want of long experience. A man must now do his work before he is forty—or get in the line of doing it if he is to make his mark at all. Church, state and secular concern or all classes, are in the demand for young men of integrity and talent to fill the best and most arduous places in their gift. Will the boys take this hint? Don't waste time; he that succeeds must begin to study in his cradle.

The manager of a country theatre, peeping through the curtain between the acts was surprised by a glimpse of the empty benches. "Why, good gracious!" said he, turning to the prompter, "where is the audience?" "He just stepped out to get a mug of beer," was the brief reply.

THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL. XXXVII.---No. 44. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1874. Two Dollars a Year.

GRANGE DEPARTMENT.

Removal of the National Grange.

The agitation of the removal of the office of the National Grange to a more central location, will, in all probability be kept up until the object is accomplished. The Georgia Grange, a new advocate of the order, published at Atlanta, and a powerful auxiliary to the cause, takes up the subject in the following vigorous language:

At present the headquarters of the National Grange is located at Washington, D. C., which is productive of much inconvenience, being far removed from the centre of our heaviest agricultural operations and population, involving much delay in communicating with it, as well as much expense when a visit is necessary. The present location is subject to another very serious objection It is near the focus of the political schemes and machinations of the country. Everything of a political nature naturaly goes to Washington, and as the organization is non-political in its very essence, we can see no good reason why its chief council should be held in that city, but very many why it should be removed to the west. St. Louis, Louisville or Cincinnati, being the points nearest to the centre of the great grange population of the nation, are the easiest of access, and points involving a less expenditure of time and money to reach.

An Abiding Principle of the Grange.

One of the most beautiful features in the grange is the fellowship and brotherly feeling that it developes among its members.

It strengthens the bond of friendship, and brings neighbors and farmers generally into close bonds of union, which results in mutual profit and improvement. Anything that tends to foster charity and sympathetic kindness, and brighten the mystic chains that bind heart to heart, is a blessing.

Prominent among the objects of the Patrons of Husbandry is the development and cultivation of fraternal harmony. Its platform inculcates the doctrine of charity, in these words: It shall be an abiding principle with us to relieve any of our oppressed and suffering brotherhood, by any means at our command.

The grange, while cultivating the virtues, dispensing charity, and strengthening the bonds of good fellowship among its members, wages no warfare against any other interest whatever, but, on the contrary, as declared at St. Louis, all its acts and its efforts, as far as business is concerned, are not only for the benefit of producers and consumers, but, "also for other interests that tend to bring these parties into speedy and economical contact."

Let the Patrons of Husbandry abide by all the great principles enunciated at St. Louis, and the order will continue to grow until it spreads over the whole country and takes in every farmer.—Observer.

[From the Rural World.

A Subject for Discussion.

The labor question on the farm in many portions of our country, particularly in the Southern States, is one of the utmost importance. Labor, to be valuable to the employer, must be reliable. Skilled labor, in the long run, is the cheapest.—It is true, that as the laborer becomes better educated, his wants increase, and as a natural sequence he demands, and must necessarily have, increased wages. But something more than this is needed, even when granted, to induce the laborer to continue in the services of his employer, so that he will not leave when offered better pay.

Is there no plan by which the laborer can be allowed fair wages, proportioned to his skill and intelligence, and a share of the profits resulting from it? Cannot some system that will be just and equitable to both employer be adopted, that will cause the laborer to take an interest in successful prosecution of the various departments of farm labor?

We know that division of the profits of the net earnings of a manufacturing establishment with the laborers in it, works in a most satisfactory manner, securing as it does to the manufacturers a steady supply of skilled labor, and infuses into the minds of the laborer a sense of responsibility. If we would abolish the transient labor system, that is so often fraught with loss both to the workman and employer, a plan similar to that alluded to, or to say the least, that is co-operative in charater, must be adopted.

The Design of the Order.

It was the intention of those who inaugurated the Granges that the farmers should educate themselves, and I wish I could repeat it a thousand times in every farmer's ear, educate! educate! You must be educated to know your rights.

It is the custom to allow the laboring man (farmer or mechanic) just about enough to keep soul and body together; at the same time it is admitted by all that the farmers ought to be the most independent men in the world. Now let us all begin to work with our brains. If we can cultivate our farms "judgmatically," as an illiterate member of the Assembly used to say, so as to double our crops, and then economize in various ways so as to save a fourth of the expenses, we shall have progressed a long way on the road to independence. Then let us set up co-operative stores, and, if possible utterly break up the credit system. Thus the farmer and mechanic could work on, hand in hand, each benefiting the other. Let us buy where we can buy cheapest, pay cash, and buy as little as possible at retail, and for heaven's sake quit the use of whisky, and teach our children to abhor the use of tobacco in all its forms as well as coffee and waisky. I could say a great deal, in my rough manner, on these subjects, and I wish you would give us your ideas on them.—C. E. T., in Arkansas Grange.

Attend the Fairs.

Upon this subject the Ohio Farmer gives the following sensible advice:

Although the farm affords work enough for every season and every month of the year, yet it is not profitable for us to make machines of ourselves. We ought to think, talk and observe, and the agricultural fair is a good place to do it.—When I was a small boy I used to read—"all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"—and we know this to be true whether applied to boys or men. Go to the fairs and take the children along. After a little rest we will feel as though our strength had been renewed, and we can work with a will. Go to the fairs and take the best that the farm affords, exchange ideas with your friends and acquaintances, and make it time thus spent well employed.

Grange Items.

Cherokee county, Texas, has twenty-three Subordinate Granges, with nearly seven hundred members.

There are six hundred granges in Texas, averaging about thirty-four members to a grange, making a total of 21,420 members in the State, about one-fifth of whom are ladies.

The Grangers of Augusta county, Va., are determined on having a bank of their own, which will lend money at not more than six per cent. interest.

There are no less than 21,000 Subordinate Granges, being an average of 566 to each State of the Union. Iowa still leads the van, having about 2,000, while Indiana and Missouri are close upon her heels. The order, though yet an infant, is full a million six hundred thousand strong, and is increasing rapidly.

At a late meeting of the State Council of the Patrons of Husbandry of Michigan, it was stated that if the various Granges would work together they could now make such arrangements for disposing of produce and buying goods as would be to the material interests of both the farmers and business men of Detroit.

The California Grangers are making arrangements for the organization of a Grangers' Homestead Association, the object being to look after emigrants, secure them homes at cheap rates, and make them welcome to the State. The headquarters are at Santa Barbara.

Resolutions Adopted by the Maryland State Grange.

1. Resolved, That the experience of the last five months has confirmed our faith in the good that will result from the fraternal union of farmers in the grange.

2. Resolved, That we are satisfied with the presence of women in the Grange as active and equal co-workers, is the strongest guarantee we have of an abiding usefulness.

3. Resolved, That, as Patrons, we must never forget that we are a secret order; and that upon the most inviolable secrecy and good faith depends the successful result of all our business efforts.

4. Resolved, That this Grange urges upon the Patrons of Husbandry, in all their efforts, to keep in view the importance of so encouraging the mill, the loom, and the anvil, as to have them everywhere near the plow, and so facilitate exchanges.

5. Resolved, That a library and reading room should, wherever possible, be a feature to the subordinate Grange, and we recommend each Grange to take one or more periodicals published in the interest of the Patrons of Husbandry.

6. Resolved, That the Masters of the subordinate Granges are directed to carry into effect a resolution passed at the last meeting of the State Grange, that the subordinate Grange should, in the interval between the meeting of the State Grange mature such resolutions as will enlighten the State Grange as to the legislation needed to advance the good of all.

GENERAL READING.

TERMS OF THE JUDGES AND CHANCELLORS.

When they Begin and End.

BY JUDGE G. C. CHANDLER.

To Col. J. F. H. Claiborne:

It seems perfectly clear that the terms of the Judges of the Supreme Circuit, and Chancery Courts, first appointed under the present Constitution, began on the first Monday of January, 1870. This view is sustained by certain clauses of the Constitution, by an almost express adjudication by the Supreme Court as now organized, and by a perfectly analogous case that arose under the Constitution of 1832, and which was decided at an early day by the High Court of Errors and Appeals.

The following are all the parts of the Constitution that are supposed to have any relation to the beginning and ending of the terms of the Judges:

"The Supreme Court shall consist of three Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. * * * Section 2, article VI."

"The office of one of said Judges (first appointed under the Constitution,) shall be vacated in three years, one in six years, and one in nine years. * * * The term of office of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be nine years. Section 3, article VI."

"The Judges of the Circuit Court shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their office for the term of six years. Section II, article VI."

* * * "The Chancellors shall be appointed in the same manner as the Judges of the Circuit Courts. Their qualifications shall be regulated by law, and they shall hold their office for the term of four years. Section 17, article VI."

"The political year of the State of Mississippi, shall commence on the first Monday of January in each year. * * Sec. 1, Art. XII."

From the foregoing clauses of the Constitution it will be seen that the term of one of the Supreme Judges, appointed in 1870, ended in three years from the time it began; one in six years, and one in nine years—and that the terms of the Circuit Judges ended in six years, and the Chancellors in four years. It is almost equally manifest, in the light of judicial interpretation, that all these terms began on the first Monday of January, 1870, the beginning of the first political year under the Constitution.

I have before me the lucid opinion of Mr. Justice Simrall, in the case of Luke Lea *ex relation* of Chilton vs. Williams, not yet reported, in which he says, that, "it must be kept in mind that there is a palpable distinction between a 'term' and the time when it is entered upon; between the 'term' of an office, and the time it is taken possession of." And elsewhere, in the same opinion, he says, that "to give any effect to the section naming the first Monday in January, as the beginning of the political year, it must be taken as referring to a definite period, when the terms of the elective offices shall begin, both State and county."

The learned Judge could not have employed, in this connection, the phrase, "elective offices" to indicate the opinion that the constitution fixed some other and different time for the beginning of the terms of officers not elected by the people. Such a thought could not have occured to him, for he was at the moment abolished in considering the great question of the validity of the election laws, and the rights of persons elected under them to office. This is perfectly manifest, when, further on in the same opinion, he declares, "that the Constitution intends a point of time, when the terms of *all* officers begin and end. It is in that view, where the office is elective and become vacant before it has expired, that the special election must be held to provide an incumbent for the unexpired term. If the appointment be in the Governor and the Senate, vacancies—or unexpired terms—are filled by nomination and confirmation."

If Judge Simrall is right in asserting that "the Constitution intends a point of time when the terms of all officers begin and end;" and, if he is correct in holding that the clause of the Constitution, fixing the beginning of the political year, was intended to indicate the commencement of the terms of "elective officers"—(and, it is apprehended that no one will controvert either of these propositions, inasmuch as no other time is named for the beginning of the terms of the Judges,) it follows inevitably that the "Constitution intends" the beginning of the political year, as the time when the terms of the Judges shall begin. And, so I hold that the Supreme Court have adjudged this to be the "point of time" for the beginning of the terms of all officers created by the Constitutinn—that the question is *res adjudicata*.

If this view is correct, and it appears to result necessarily from the clause of the Constitution expounded by Judge Simrall, the act of the Legislature naming "the day of the date of commission" of the Judges as the time for the beginning of their terms, is null and void. This provision of the statute being unsupported by any clause of the Constitution, and being in direct conflict with the section interpreted by the Court in the case cited, has no validity.

The non-professional reader is liable to be misled in considering this question, by affixing to the word "political," what the great lexicographer calls it "looser sense" of meaning "political affairs, or the contests of parties for power." As the word "political" is used in the Constitution it must be taken in its most comprehensive sense of pertaining to the science of civil government. A Judge has as much to do with the science and business of government as a Governor or a legislator, and hence his office is in this sense as much political as either of the others, and is as much included in the clause of the Constitution under discussion.

The great inconvenience and interminable confusion that must result from any other interpretation of the Conititution, indicate the absolute necessity of a uniform time for the beginning and ending of the terms of all offices. If all judicial terms are to begin on "the day of the date of the commission" of the incumbent, the terms of the twenty Chancellors first appointed under the Constitution, expired at irregular intervals between May and August of the present year. The successors to all these Chancellors have been named by the Governor, but very few of them have been confirmed by the Senate. The Governor may nominate to the Senate for confirmation the present incumbents, or others, as he deems best. Until they are confirmed the nomination of the Judge is fully under the control of the executive. Then the Senate may reject some, or all of his nominees, and he may be forced to re-nominate; and, in any event the Senate is likely to confirm at irregular intervals of time. But under this law each appointee, whether he is appointed *ad interim*, or for a full term, begins his term "on the day of the date of his commission," and for a full term no commission can issue until confirmation by the Senate. Now, it is absurd to suppose that the Constitution ever intended to place the commencement of a term of office created by it, within discretion of the Governor or the Senate. Yet such is the result of this law, and the irregularity in nominating and confirming, which results of necessity from it, as will be readily seen, will very soon cause the term of some one of the thirty-six Judges and Chancellors to expire, not only in every year, but in very nearly every quarter of every year. And, then, if it be true as asserted, that the Governor cannot appoint for a full term without the advice and consent of the Senate, quarterly sessions of that body become a necessity. A construction of the Constitution so expensive, so inconvenient, and absurd, can only be avoided by the interpretation claimed; and, if it be held that the clause referred to does not specially authorize it, the position that all Constitutions creating offices must be construed as fixing with as much certainty the beginning as the duration of the terms thereof is irresistably logical, and in perfect keeping with the line of judicial decision.

But it has been asserted that a paralel case was decided in this State under the Constitution of 1832. That instrument required the Judges of the Circuit Courts to be elected for the term of four years; and, where a term had partly expired the Legislature created a new district, and provided for the election of an additional Judge and District Attorney. Judge Huling was elected Judge, and he claimed that under the Constitution he was entitled to a full term of four years. In the course of time the validity of Judge Huling's claim came before the High Court of Errors and Appeals, was decided by Mississippi's greatest jurist, and the decision reported in the case of Smith vs. Halfacre in 6th Howard's Reports.

Judge Sharkey very clearly showed that Judge Huling only took by his election the balance of the term remaining to his colleagues on the bench. At that early day he saw what Judge Simrall so well expressed as the point of time" intended by the Constitution for the beginning and ending of all terms of office; and he deduced that "point of time" from the clause of the Constitution of 1832, which pointed out the mode of putting the government under it into operation. A clause which, when we consider the peculiar purpose and phraseology of the two provisions, is far less clear and satisfactory, than the article relating to the political year from which Judge Simrall deduces his "point of time." Judge Sharkey also presented in very strong terms the necessity of uniformity in the beginning and ending of the terms of the Judges; and thus, while the facts of the two cases are not the same, the questions for decision, and the conclusion reached, are precisely parallel.

Among the results of this interpretation of the Constitution are the following:

The terms of the twenty Chancellors first appointed expired on the first Monday of January, 1874.

The terms of one Judge of the Supreme Court, and of all the Circuit Judges, will expire on the first Monday of January, 1876.

If it is the pleasure of the Executive to appoint these officers during the session of the Senate next preceding the expiration of their terms, which course is most logical and convenient not only the twenty Chancellors but all the Circuit Judges, and one Judge of the Supreme Court, must be nominated to the Senate for confirmation at its session next winter.

The failure to nominate the Chancellors at the proper time is an omission of Governor Powers which secures to his successor, during his term, the appointment of the Chancellors for two full terms.

The confusion of the public mind on this question, resulted from the unconstitutional law fixing "the day of the date of their commissions" of the time of the beginning of the terms of the Judges, first enacted by the Legislature in 1870; and this confusion has continued in consequence of the discussion of the question of the appointment of the Chancellors by the politicians instead of the lawyers.

Now, my dear Colonel, I have complied, hurriedly, with my promise to write out my views upon this question of paramount importance, and I beg you to remember that I write from a point far in the interior, remote from books, and under the pressure of the business of a term of the Court, and consequently I can give little heed to the graces of style.

Birds-of-Paradise.

The Birds-of-Paradise are a small, but renowned family. They received their name from the idea entertained at one time that they inhabited the region of the Mosaic paradise. They live in a small locality in Australasia, including Papua or New Guinea, and a few adjacent islands. They are not easily tamed and kept confined, and few have been brought alive from their native locality. Mr. Beale had one at Macao, China, that had been in captivity nine years. Several have been kept at Amboyna, but very few have ever been carried to Europe, although specimens of the skins and prepared birds were taken there more than three hundred years ago. Anthony Pigafetta, one of the companions of Magellan, first imported them into Europe in 1522.

In form and size they somewhat resemble our crow, or blue-jay, but some are smaller. They are usually included in the tribe of conebills, though their bills are quite slender for that group, and a little compressed. The bills are covered at the base with downy or velvety feathers, which extend over the nostrils; their wings are long and round; the tail consists of ten feathers, two of them, in some species, very long; legs and feet very long, large and strong; outer toe longer than inner, and joined to the middle one toward the base; hind toe very long; claws long and curved. But they are chiefly remarkable for the wonderful developed ot various parts of their plumage, and for the metalic splendor of its rich hues. The sides of the body, and sometimes of the head, neck, breast, or tail, are ornamented with lengthened, peculiarly developed, and showy feathers. Says Wood: "In all the species, the feathers glow with resplendent radiance; in nearly all there is some strange and altogether unique arrangement of the plumage, and in many the feathers are modified into plumes, ribbons, and streamers, that produce the most surprising and lovely effects." The plumage of the face, breast and throat is usually the richest in metalic tints, while other parts frequently have very beautiful and brilliant color.—Popular Science Monthly.

The Sweet Sorrow of Parting.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "An affecting scene seems to have occurred at Glasgow on a recent evening, on the occasion of the parting of two brothers, one of whom was about to leave home for America. The two brothers are named Robert and Edward Paton, and a number of friends had assembled at Edward's house, in Gilroy court, for the purpose of bidding adieu to Robert.—Some 'drink' having been consumed, the farewell was taken, its sadness being heightened by a somewhat distressing incident. The two brothers unfortunately differed on a question relating to the money paid for the 'drink,' and, still more unfortunately; the difference ended in a personal encounter, during which they rolled on the floor, and Edward, instead of tenderly embracing his departing brother, bit him severely in the cheek. Their friends had the good taste at this point to check further demonstrations of brotherly love by tearing Edward away from Robert; but while they were holding him, Robert, unable to control his feelings, rushed at his brother and fractured his skull with some iron instrument supposed to be a horse-shoe. Edward was then taken to the infirmary, and Robert, although of course deeply anxious respecting his brother's condition, was compelled to go on board the steamer that was just starting for Liverpool. In the meantime Edward lies in a most precarious condition, and poor Robert has been taken into custody at Liverpool, and is to be brought back immediately to Glasgow to go through all the pangs of another parting."

A Hopeful Partner.

A Washington county (N. Y.) merchant had a son who was rather fast, and, to encourage him to do better, gave him an interest in his store. The young man at once devoted himself to business, and the success of the firm was marvelous.—At the end of two months he was intrusted with $1,000 to go to Troy and purchase goods. In that wicked city he unfortunately fell in with some convivial friends, and together they made several nights of it, all at the young merchant's expense. Meantime the senior member of the firm received a letter from a "complaining friend" in Troy that his $1,000 was fast running down the neck of the junior partner. Furious he dashed off these lines:

"MY DEAR SON: Unless you return to-morow morning with the goods I will dissolve the partnership and close up the store."

The junior partner received this just as he was topping off a gin cock-tail in the Troy House. He read it, and then walking across the street to a hardware store ordered a hammer and a keg of tenpenny nails. Then he telegraphed to the senior partner:

"DEAR FATHER: I send, per express, a hammer and a keg of nails, which may be useful to you in closing up the store."

Among those from a distance who were expected at the Fitch-Sherman wedding on Thursday, was Miss Fannie Meiggs of Lima, who, on account of the great wealth of her father, Henry Meiggs, Esq., is not unfrequently called the "Heiress of Peru," although her prospect in this regard are by no means her greatest attractions in the eyes of those who enjoy her personal acquaintance. Like the true American she is, however, she preferred patriotic duty to personal pleasure. Her stay in the country being limited, and never having been in Washington before, she chose to spend the day in visiting Mount Vernon rather than attend the wedding, great as was the temptation to do so.

Singular Coincidence.

A most singular incident, in connection with the death of Bishop Lee, of Iowa, has come to light. A private letter from Davenport, Iowa, contains the following:

"We have been very anxious the last two weeks over the illness of Bishop Lee, which terminated in his death Saturday morning. The whole community are saddened by the event. Some two months ago he got up in the night and took a bath, and on returning to his room he made a mistake and stepped off a long flight of stairs, and landed at the foot with a tremendous crash, as he was very heavy, weighing over two hundred pounds. It aroused the whole family, and Mrs. Lee and Carrie sprang from their beds, and, lighting each a candle, went to see what had happened, and found the Bishop lying on the floor of the entry. He got up, however, without aid, and seemed to have received no injury except a few slight bruises, though his right hand was a little lamed.

"Mr. H. and myself called on him two days after, and while telling us the circumstances of the fall, he mentioned this coincidence:

"He had a letter in his hand, which he had just received from his son Henry, living at Kansas City. His son wrote, 'Are you well; for last night I had a dream that troubles me. I heard a crash, and standing up, said to my wife, 'Did you hear that crash? I dreamed that father had a fall and was dead.' I got up and looked at my watch, and it was 2 o'clock. I could not sleep again, so vivid was the dream,' and it made him anxious to hear from home.

"The Bishop said he was not superstitious, but he thought it remarkable that Henry should have had the dream at the very hour of the same night that the accident occurred. The difference in the time there and here is just fifteen minutes, and it was 2:15 by his watch, making it at the same moment. It was as if he had actually heard the fall. And the fall finally caused the Bishop's death. His hand became intensely painful, and gangreene set in, which, after two weeks of suffering, terminated his life. We are none of us Spiritualists, as you know, but surely facts like this must go far to make us realize that there is a basis of truth for their hypothesis of spiritual faculties resident in man. How did Henry Lee become cognizant of the accident to his father?"—Washington Chronicle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitch in New York.

The newly-wedded couple who entered the world of matrimony at Washington on Thursday last under such magnificent circumstances, took the 9:30 o'clock train from Baltimore for New York yesterday morning. This train starts from Washington at 9:20, and is a limited "special," composed entirely of drawing-room cars. Quite a number of those prominent in the wedding ceremonies were passengers from Washington for New York, so there was a general hand-shaking and renewal of congratulations when the train stopped at the depot outside Baltimore, and the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Fitch was made up with the train. Among these who welcomed the bride were one of her bridesmaids, Miss Marcy, daughter of General Marcy; two of the groomsmen, Mr. George W. Galvin, of Boston, and Lieutenant H. C. Hunter, United States Navy. With the latter were his father, Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, and his sister, Miss Hunter, all of whom formed a group around the pair, and beguiled the journey of its tedium with pleasant reminiscences of the events of the day before. The Hon. William M. Evarts, who entered the train at Trenton, upon learning that the bridal party was on board, lost no time in paying his respects to General Sherman's daughter. Upon the arrival of the train at Jersey City, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch crossed to New York by the Desbrosses street ferry, and were driven to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where they remained secluded during the evening, the fatigue resulting from the last week's exciting events demanding an interval of repose. This afternoon they will visit their friends in Brooklyn, and on Sunday morning will attend a Grand High Mass in St. Bridget's church, in this city, where Gratulla's band will play the orchestra portion of Mozart's Twelfth Mass.—N. Y. Herald, 3d.

Marriage Services.

It is a little singular to reflect upon, that there should not be in existence a fully appropriate marriage service for the uses of either the Church or the world. The Episcopal service, one most hallowed by churchly associations and most full of excellencies, has yet egregious faults. Bad taste, bad grammar and perjury may have their places, but a marriage service would not seem to be the place for them. "I take thee to be my wedded wife (or husband)—to have and to hold," is an awkwardness for which only long, inculcated reverence could feel so much rhetorical respect as not to mar a matrimonial ecstasy. "Till death us do part," is a dislocation in which the most devout church-woman must feel a pang. The inquiry, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" is, to say the least of it, an anarchism. "I pronounce you man and wife," flavors somewhat of the tenement-house patois, as of a couple henceforth to say, "My man is abroad to-day," or, "My woman is getting dinner." "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," is a fiction so stupendous as to be more amusing than impressive. "Do you promise to obey him and serve him?" The woman shall say, "I will." Herein we have the spectacle of a priest at the altar offering the most solemn and blinding of vows to a woman who has not the least intention of keeping it; who will not keep it, if she has, and who ought not to keep it, whether she has or not. The church service was written in a by-gone age, for a by-gone type of society. Its real beauties cannot save it intact to the future. The marriage to be will demand a pledge for which this is neither speech nor language.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps in Woman's Journal.

There is a religious sect called Winrebrenarians, and they have a society in Pittsburg. Washing the feet they regard as a sacrament, and at their Sunday services a large number of persons take part in this rite. On a recent service there were about thirty of them. The pastor fills two basins with water, and a man and woman, each wearing an apron, in imitation of the girdle worn by Christ, washes one by one the feet of those of their own sex, the shoes and stockings having been previously removed. Both feet are placed in the basin, and after having been washed and wiped with the apron worn by the washer, they shake hands and kiss each other. During the performance of this ceremony the congregation sings a hymn:

This is the way I long have sought,
And mourned because I found it not.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

Of the "White Man's Club" of Pascagoula, at Scranton

[From the Pascagoula Star.

Whereas, The negroes of this county and State, in common with those of the entire South, have uniformal and posistently exercised the rights of suffrage, since it has conferred upon them, as a consolidated class and people, in opposition to the Southern whites, and to their interests, and to all men and measures proposed and upheld by them: and

Whereas, Such conduct cannot be the result of an exercise of a free untrameled expression of individual opinion, as freemen, but proceeds from bigoted, unjust and unfounded prejudices, kindled and fanned by corrupt vicious and designing white men for the furtherance of their own base and selfish purposes; and

Whereas, Such a course on the part of the negroes exhibits an unnatural, ungenerous and unwarranted distrust of the Southern Whites which should not exist, and which serves to degrade the latter politically, and to ruin and destroy their material interest: and

Whereas, This close clanship on the part of the negroes, at the ballot box, has been the means of filling our public offices with ignorant, incompetent, dishonest and corrupt officials who have wrought the ruin of individuals, communities and State, until in the language of the State Grange—"Taxation in Mississippi has become a burden so large and extensive that the vital energies and industries of our State are becoming sapped, paralyzed and destrayed, and ruin inevitable and irretrievable stares us in the face": and

Whereas, Such a lamentable condition of affairs is partly due to past political apathy and indifference on the part of the Southern whites, as well as to indefatigable zeal and energy on the part of those corrupt aliens and strangers, who to prey upon our substance and to use the negroes as tools, have consolidated them in loyal leagers by guns, signs and passwords, and by false representations and low and contemptible association and pretension of social equality, have induced them bodily, and in mass, to follow their lead: therefore

Be it Resolved, That we condemn and denounce, such a course of conduct on the part of the negroes, whose interests are indentical with ours as unjust, unreasonable and unwarranted; perversion of the exercise of the right of sufferage, and subversive of the rights and interests of ourselves as individuals, and of the welfare of the County and of the State.

Resolved, That self-preservation and a proper regard for the welfare of the State, demand that the White People—the owners of the soil, should have a voice in the political control of the affairs of the State; and to this end, and recognizing truth that "In Union there is Strength," do we unite and combine, to assist, strengthen and sustain, one another, in every legitimate way possible—at the ballot box, and the every day business of life as practicable, and we do most earnestly exhort every white man in the State, who has at heart her welfare, to unite with us in her deliverance, in securing the election of office of white men of known capacity and integrity.

Resolved, That we do hereby most distinctly and emphatically aver that we have no desire or intention of depriving the negroes of any rights, privileges or immunities, to which they are entitled, that we recognize the imperative duty of all good citizens, of respecting and preserving inviolate, irrespective of race, color, or previous of condition, the rights of all men, under the Constitution and laws of the land; and with scorn and contempt do we hurl back the foul aspersion attempted to be fastened upon the White People of the State and of the State, by their slandrous enemies, for political effect, that they intend or desire to participate upon the ignorant negroes, the dupes of bad white men, "War of Races."

Resolved, That those white men who have consorted with the negroes to mislead them; who have by false and fraudulent representations, inflamed their passions and prejudices, as a race, against the white people of the State; who have used them as a means to satisfy lust for office, and under pretension of party fealty have labored to gratify their own selfish and corrupt desires; are enemies to the people of the South, and whether they be comparative strangers (carpet baggers) or born among us (scalawags,) they merit the contempt and are unworthy of the respect, confidence or support, in any manner, of any and every true man who loves his race, and every citizens who has at heart the good of the State.

Resolved, That it is to the interest of the white people of the State that Capital and white labor should come among us, to buy and work our lands, run our mills and factories, and in working out their own fortunes, to assist in retrieving ours; and to the honest, bona fide settlers who come to help, and not to rob us,—no matter what may be his political or religious faith—do we extend a hearty, cordial welcome, and pledge ourselves to assist, encourage in every way, white immigration.

Resolved, That all papers in the State friendly to the objects of this meeting be requested to publish the foregoing.

The story of the young English girls who were accused of assisting in the escape of Marshal Bazaine was thus explained by Col. Villette during his recent trial in Paris: "Our constant occupation," said the Colonel, "when we first went to the Isle, was watching the small boats on the sea. We soon distinguished one which was approaching the Isle. It contained girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, who evinced their sympathy for us. We were touched by it. These girls sent the Marshal sweetmeats for his little child. Afterwards they sent flowers. I thought it my duty to thank them by testifying my respect for them. The youngest of them was Miss Charlotte Campbell, the daughter of an English Colonel. She apprised us one day of her departure, by means of leaves of an album, on which she had written these words: 'I start on Monday.' Some signals were also made to us. All that has no importance. It is what I call my prison romance."

What constitutes a Saratoga belle? "Nine gallons of Inflated panier, 176 yards of muslin in trailing underskirts, $48 worth of wig, one 21 inch fan, $36 worth of dangling smelling bottles, card cases and straps, 196 yards of gros grain silk, some cotton, pearl powder, $72 worth of gutta percha, six button gloves mammoth umbrella, copy of Edmund Yates' book—and all hanging on the arm of something intended to represent a man—a sort of amateur gentleman."

The Indiana man who worked three days in a harvest field and received therefor a litter of pups, has come to the conclusion that it is not more currency we need but a better currency.

OUR PAST.

Decoration Day, 1874.

BY JENDWINE.

For thee love's flower, the bleeding-heart, blooms sorrowfully;
To thee a pilgrim sigh turns back perpetually;
For thee hangs memory's ever green eternally;
O'er thee the pines, like human things, sob mournfully;
Magnolias, white as saints, in tears hang heavily;
On thee the slender morning-glide leans hopelessly;
Round thee the starry jasmine twines so tearfully;