

VICKSBURG HERALD

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7th square	8 75	9 50	10 25	11 00	11 75	12 50	13 25	14 00	14 75	15 50	16 25	17 00
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19th square	23 75	24 50	25 25	26 00	26 75	27 50	28 25	29 00	29 75	30 50	31 25	32 00
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To Subscribers.—An "X" in blue pencil mark, on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, July 6.

MARK TWAIN intends visiting New Orleans soon.

THE Mobile banks are advertised for sale for taxes. They claim that they are exempt.

A FAIR Primary Election can be held, but it is impossible to have, under present circumstances, a fair representative Convention.

THE Memphis Avalanche says the currency must rest on something solid in every sense of the term. We say so too. Let it rest on coin, not gold alone, and on the inalienable credit and wealth of the vast United States.

THE Philadelphia Times thinks Mr. Haisted, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, will be brought out as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio. It is right cruel to sacrifice a very good editor in this manner.

LIEUTENANT FLIPPER, colored, who recently graduated at West Point, has been assigned to the Tenth Cavalry, a colored regiment. There would have been a howl had he been placed over white soldiers, for blood will tell.

A RESOLUTION adopted by the Noxube county Democrats on the 23d, declares that "we will regard any Democrat who offers himself as an independent candidate an avowed political enemy, and will treat him accordingly."

By reference to another column it will be seen that the County Executive Committee yesterday took action for the reorganization of the Democratic party in the county. A simple, easy plan was agreed upon, and we hope the people will come out when called upon and do the work.

When we take into consideration the fact that the Democratic party have to select candidates for Sheriff, Treasurer, Assessor, Coroner and Ranger, members of the Board of Supervisors, and members of the Legislature, we don't see how anything like justice can be done, if we have a Convention. It looks to us as if a Primary Election is a necessity. No Convention can be selected that will represent the people as to all the positions to be filled, but in a primary election every man can vote for his own choice, for every position. The people want a primary, and nearly every one of the candidates want a primary. Let us have one, it is the fairest and best plan we can adopt.

The office of Lieutenant-Governor was not known in Mississippi until the carpet-baggers and thieves obtained power. And now, when we are on the eve of getting rid of this unnecessary officer, we are surprised to discover that a number of our papers have suddenly discovered that a Lieutenant-Governor is actually necessary—that we cannot do without that officer—and that the people must vote against the proposed amendment!

We do not know how to account for this change—this conversion which is almost as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus. Possibly it has been found that that office is necessary in order that there may be officers enough to go round the ring.—[Raymond Gazette.

And the drawing of five hundred dollars salary by every member of the Legislature was not known in Mississippi until the Carpet-baggers and thieves obtained power. If we are so red-hot for reform that we must abolish the office of Lieut. Governor let us go the whole hog and allow members of the Legislature only their personal expenses while in actual service.

Discussing Dead Issues.

The Jackson Clarion very truly says that the discussion of the disbandment movement of 1873, is out of place in the present canvass. It has no connection whatever with our present position. The Clarion thinks it produced the victory that redeemed the State finally from the Radicals. While we honestly believe that it did nothing of the sort, and that it was the combined white people who redeemed the State, we see no use whatever in arguing the point. The Clarion could sustain its side, and those who think differently could sustain their side, and after the question was discussed threadbare, not one particle of good could come of it. We had just as well go to work and abuse the men who refused to support Stephen A. Douglass, when we could have had a walk over with him. The Clarion is right; it is worse than folly for a powerful, well-organized party to industriously seek some old question for its members to differ about. Let the dead past bury its dead.

If the Clarion is right in refusing to discuss this old issue, it is very wrong in continually harping on the Electoral Law. That question has not one point of interest for Mississippi Democrats at this time. It enters in no earthly manner into the present gubernatorial campaign, and to discuss it now when no good result can follow, it seems to us, places our distinguished contemporary in an inconsistent position. For instance no earthly good to the Democratic party in this State can come from such paragraphs as the following from the Clarion of the 4th:

Lieut. Gov. Dorshimer, Gov. Tilden's next friend, in correcting a misstatement in reference to that gentleman's position on the Electoral Commission, says that "it is within my personal knowledge that Gov. Tilden was not in favor of the measure." It was not necessary for the correction to have been made. Pending the question in Congress, the New York Herald stated, without contradiction, that he was opposed to the measure, and it is well known that when Hewitt sold out his party, Gov. Tilden withdrew his confidence from him. He observed a becoming delicacy in the matter of counting the Presidential vote, and would have subjected himself to the charge of selfish obstruction if he had undertaken to control the action of those whose sworn duty, under the Constitution and laws, was to count the votes and to make true and lawful announcement of the result. Yet his deference to the prerogatives of members of Congress, furnishes no reason for making him the scapegoat for the blunder that was committed.

Whether Mr. Tilden did or did not favor the Electoral Law, is now a matter of very small importance to our party in this State. But it is not a small matter to our party to have a large majority of our Congressmen charged with blundering. While we are very averse to opening this question we cannot see these charges repeatedly made and remain silent, while we feel positively certain, that they are cruelly unjust. The Electoral Law was a wise, good, and patriotic law. The men who voted for it are patriots, who prevented civil confusion, perhaps civil war. That the law was abused is no fault of the men who voted for it, and we think any Southern member of Congress who voted against it, committed a blunder. If the South had refused to accept the measure so fair on its face, and that could have been justly enforced, the excitement and wrath that would have followed would have again produced war, with the North against the South. It is plausible to say that Congress should have counted the votes and returned Tilden and Hendricks as elected, but under the circumstances it was utterly impracticable. The Radical party meant to have Hayes or war, and the Radical party had the North, the Senate, the Administration, the Army and Navy, the Supreme Court, and eighty thousand office-holders with them. The Democratic party had a House in its death gasps, and a victory won by "Rebel votes." Under these circumstances, any member of Congress who refused to accept a fair law that offered a peaceable solution, committed a blunder. We are glad that all the Democratic Senators but one appreciated this fact; we are rejoiced that such a large majority of the House appreciated it. We are certain that some of the members of the Commission abused a good law, as many good laws have before this been abused by men. If the law was abused by some of the men sworn to execute it, (and the Clarion has often admitted this) then it is plain that no blame attaches to those who voted for the law, and that the Clarion should, instead of charging these members with a blunder, charge those of the Electoral Commission with the crime they perpetrated.

CHAMBERLAIN thinks that private capitalists would shrink from building the Southern Pacific railway. They may have rushed in and built the Union Pacific, but if they did, the people have been deceived in regard to the matter. Now no such aid is asked for the Southern Pacific as that which was given the Union Pacific, and Chamberlain and others who oppose the Southern Pacific, may just as well make up their minds to see justice done the South in this matter now, for it will be done sooner or later.

CHAMBERLAIN, who was so opposed to South Carolina being freed from the rule of thieves, celebrated the Fourth of July in a manner to excite some comment. He made a speech on the 4th (we suppose that makes it a Fourth of July speech) at Woodstock, Connecticut, in which he bitterly attacked the President of the United States. He attacked him on his Southern policy, his financial policy, and on his civil service policy. Nothing the President has done since Mr. Chamberlain. He is among the stalwart Republicans of New England, and he gives stalwart blows. While we, down here, read his fine periods and his strained points, we reflect as to the motives that induced this South Carolina carpet-bagger to make this speech. Packard made a very similar talk in Iowa, and it is probable that they acted from the same motives—a desire to revenge themselves on President Hayes, because he refused to sustain their rotten, oppressive governments with the United States army. Of course these fellows wish the world to believe that they are moved to make these speeches from the over-load of patriotism they carry, but the world will be very apt to form a correct judgment of the cause.

Preparations for the Campaign — Meeting of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

The County Executive Committee of the Democratic party, met at the Opera House at noon, yesterday, Marlin Marshall, Esq., in the Chair; W. C. Pegram, Esq., Secretary. The city and county were well represented and the proceedings harmonious. The work of the Committee is embodied in the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee request the various Ward and District Clubs to assemble at a day prior to Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1877, for organization, and for the purpose of selecting (5) members each of the new County Executive Committee; the members when so selected to assemble at Vicksburg on Saturday, the 21st day of July, 1877, for the purpose of organization.

Resolved, That at the same meeting each Club shall elect one delegate and one alternate to the State Convention, which will be held at Jackson, Miss., on Wednesday the first day of August next; and that the eight delegates so selected assemble at the meeting of the new Executive Committee, and elect two delegates each to the county at large; the ten delegates to have authority to fill any vacancies.

Meeting at Mayersville.

At a meeting of the citizens held in Mayersville, June 28th, the Committees appointed at a mass meeting, some weeks ago made their report.

The meeting was called to order by W. S. Anderson, Esq., and John W. Edwards requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Richard Griggs, the chair appointed H. P. Scott and R. Griggs of the Republicans, and W. S. Farish and W. F. Allen Democrats, as a Committee of Conference.

On motion of G. M. Hlyer, the Committee went into a division of the county offices, when the following was unanimously adopted:

The Democrats to have the offices of Sheriff, Treasurer, members of the Board of the Second, Fourth, and Fifth Districts, one Magistrate in each District, Constables of the Fifth District, Surveyor, and (with the consent of Washington and Sharkey counties) Senator. The Republicans to have the offices of Representative, Assessor, Coroner and Ranger, members of the Board of Districts No. 1 and 3, Constables of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Districts. The Democrats to recommend the proper officer to appoint a Republican as Superintendent of Education.

The above to be combined, and have but one ticket in the field this Fall for county offices.

Capt. W. S. Farish offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of twenty, recommend the Chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Committees of the county to call their respective Conventions to meet on the same day at Mayersville.

Resolved, That after each Convention has agreed upon its nominations, the two Conventions shall then meet as one and adopt the respective nominations of each.

Resolved, That we furnish the Vicksburg Herald a copy of the minutes for publication.

W. S. ANDERSON, Chairman.
Jno. W. EDWARDS, Secretary.

A MOTHER once asked a clergyman when she should begin the education of her child, which was four years old. "Madame," was the reply, "you have lost three years already. From the very first smile that gleams over the infant's cheek your opportunity begins."

The Cotton Exchange Meeting. IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS—COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the meeting held a few days since by the Cotton Exchange several important resolutions were adopted, which for the want of sufficient space have been necessarily laid over for publication.

To each resolution a committee of three was appointed whose duty it is to see that every effort is made to place the matter before Congress, at its next session, with the hope that at least a part of the requirements of our section, in the shape of public improvements, may be had. With the steady and persistent work of the Committees, some good may eventually come of it, especially, as nothing has ever been done for us by the general Government. Underlying all measures of this kind, there are always to be found some movers in the matter, who have by strong efforts, and great labor, brought the subject forward in such a way as to finally lead to success.

The following are the resolutions adopted, with the Committee as appointed affixed to each:

Resolved, That the long-aggitated and popular measure of a railroad from Vicksburg to San Diego, is entitled to assistance at the hands of the United States Government, which is asked for by its managers. That the measure is essentially National in its character, and was so recognized as long ago as 1850, when the U. S. Congress passed a bill giving to it all of the aid asked for by its then managers, but which did not take effect because of the political action of the State of Texas looking to separation of the State; that since the Government has so liberally subsidized a Northern route, the equality of the sections demands that the modest assistance asked for the Southern route should be granted.

H. S. FULKERSON,
A. M. PAXTON,
J. J. COWAN.

Resolved, That it is essential for the proper preservation of the property and archives of the United States in our Post-office, Custom-house and District Courts departments, to have suitable buildings erected in this city, for their custody and safe-keeping, and the proper administration of the duties of those offices.

W. H. ANDREWS,
ALEX. KUHN,
LEE RICHARDSON.

Resolved, That a small appropriation from the General Government and the use of her dredge boats the Sunflower and Yazoo rivers can be made navigable at all seasons of the year, thereby facilitating business and opening up to the country at large, a very rich and productive section of the country and heart of the cotton region which has been and is suffering greatly from the need of such open navigation.

S. H. PARROT,
E. C. CARROLL,
Jno. H. WOODFOLK.

A Fatal and Distressing Accident—Death of Mr. Moses Frank.

A heart-rending casualty occurred about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, in the confectionery store of Mr. Bloomensiel, on Washington street, by which a young man, in the very prime of life, with scarcely a moment's warning, was ushered from time into eternity and the dark unknown.

Mr. Bloomensiel and Mr. J. B. Gottlieb, pawn-broker, each occupy half of the same room. Mr. Frank clerking for the former and Mr. Isaac Gottlieb for the latter. At about the hour named Mr. Isaac Gottlieb was conversing with Mr. Frank across the confectionery counter, when Mr. Flanagan entered and returned a pistol to Mr. Gottlieb, which he had borrowed from him on the day previous. Mr. Gottlieb is nearsighted, and was holding the weapon close to his eyes examining it, when it was discharged by some means and the ball took effect in the right side of Mr. Frank's neck, under the jaw, passed upward obliquely through the brain, and produced almost instant death. The unfortunate man exclaimed "My God!" and fell to the floor, bleeding profusely, while Mr. Gottlieb stood horror-stricken and almost paralyzed with grief and terror. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts, and at half-past five o'clock, the funeral took place under the charge of the K. S. B. Society and was largely attended by friends and acquaintances. Mr. Frank was the brother of Mrs. Bloomensiel, twenty-two years of age, and a quiet, unobtrusive, industrious young man. The family was much attached to him and are deeply distressed.

Mr. Isaac Gottlieb, who is in poor health, has been so greatly prostrated by the event, in which fate has made him the unhappy and unwilling agent of death, that his friends fear it may seriously affect him. To the family of Mr. Bloomensiel and all concerned, we tender our sincere sympathies.

"You only got the genuine by the can," said one lady. "Then you get all the others by the can!" punned the other; for DOOLEY'S BAKING POWDER never misses fire, and makes the most light, healthful and delicious bread, cake and pastry in the world.

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S book, "The Papacy and the Civil Power," has been answered by Dr. F. X. Weinger, of the Society of Jesus.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

Further Extracts from the Speech—Definition of Hayes's Policy and its Results—A Sharp Criticism.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The following are extracts from Chamberlain's speech: The Presidential policy, if the term is descriptive, is an anomaly, an offense; it savors of bad faith; it has a native and historical odor of treachery and intrigue; but, fellow-citizens, what is the President's Southern policy? In point of physical and external facts, it consists in withdrawing the military forces of the United States from the points in South Carolina and Louisiana, where they had been previously stationed for the protection and support of the lawful Governments of those States; in point of immediate foresen and intended consequence, it consists in the overthrow and destruction of those Governments and the substitution in their stead of certain other organizations. In actual present results, it consists in the abandonment of Southern Republicans, and especially the colored race, to the control and will not only of the Democratic party, but of that class at the South which regarded slavery as a divine institution, which waged four years of destructive war for its perpetuation, which steadily opposed citizenship and suffrage for the negro; in a word, a class whose traditions, principles and history are opposed to every step and feature of what Republicans call our national progress since 1860. In point of general political and moral significance, it consists in the proclamation to the country and the world that the will of the majority of the voters of a State, lawfully and regularly expressed, is no longer the ruling power in our States, and that the Constitutional guarantee to every State in this Union of a Republican form of Government, and of protection against domestic violence, is henceforth ineffectual and worthless. I could frame an excuse for James Buchanan. He was the decaying fruit of a century of Northern servilism to Southern dictation; the poor dregs of a worn-out politician whose life had been spent in cowering submission to the will of those whom he was now called to confront. But what shall be said of this President, educated by the events of the last seventeen years, the long and perilous struggle to save the Nation to freedom and justice, the representative of a party whose life and inspiration in every hour of its existence has been political justice and freedom for all American citizens; a President who had literally climbed to his high seat over the dead bodies of hundreds of loyal men in Louisiana, who met death in forms more terrible than any battle-field, in order that the liberty of which they had tasted might be kept for their children. Jas. Buchanan could say he negotiated with those who were in arms against us in order that he might by peaceful agencies preserve the integrity of the Union and avert a fratricidal war. This President enters upon his negotiations with those who are in arms against the lawful Government of Louisiana in order that he might the more surely betray the friends who trusted him and the cause he was sworn to uphold. Now, fellow-citizens, I exercise the right of an American citizen no more when I say that a review of this chapter of our history leaves me in no doubt that the real purpose of the Louisiana Commission and of the whole conduct of the Louisiana case, the President was to accomplish the overthrow of Governor Packard and his authority. Called upon under the Constitution and laws of the country as its Chief Executive to discharge a grand public duty, a duty essential to the maintenance of the life of the great State, a duty equally essential to the maintenance of human rights and the principles of the political party which had elected him, the President not only declines the duty, but he betrays the State that sought his aid, and betrays the men he was bound to uphold.

Resolved, That during the legislation of the foregoing resolutions, essential to the well-being and future prosperity of our immediate section, we earnestly ask from our Representatives in Congress a hearty support for them, and request that they take the matters in charge, using their influence towards the measures being carried through, at as early a date as practicable.

By Mr. Fulkerson:

Resolved, That in our judgment, it is of great importance to our immediate section of country, as also for the protection of navigation and commerce, to take such steps, as a thorough survey of the river contiguous to Vicksburg may show to be necessary, to keep an open harbor in front of the city and the National Cemetery.

Resolved, That the President was to accomplish the overthrow of Governor Packard and his authority. Called upon under the Constitution and laws of the country as its Chief Executive to discharge a grand public duty, a duty essential to the maintenance of the life of the great State, a duty equally essential to the maintenance of human rights and the principles of the political party which had elected him, the President not only declines the duty, but he betrays the State that sought his aid, and betrays the men he was bound to uphold.

Resolved, That the revenues of the National Government should be used for the sustaining of an efficient, creditable and economical administration, and for the payment of all honest and equitable debts due to citizens, and the surplus be exclusively and sacredly set aside, and devoted to the liquidation of the public debt, and the National Government should not undertake any new obligation, nor lend its credit for the furtherance of any speculative scheme, under the guise of "internal improvement" that may be for the advantage of any particular locality or corporation.

INJUSTICE.

The New Hampshire Legislature Opposed to the Government Aiding Any Further Internal Improvements.

CONCORD, N. H., July 5.—The following resolution was adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the revenues of the National Government should be used for the sustaining of an efficient, creditable and economical administration, and for the payment of all honest and equitable debts due to citizens, and the surplus be exclusively and sacredly set aside, and devoted to the liquidation of the public debt, and the National Government should not undertake any new obligation, nor lend its credit for the furtherance of any speculative scheme, under the guise of "internal improvement" that may be for the advantage of any particular locality or corporation.

SLOW BUT SURE.

Arrest of Radical Officials in Louisiana—State Senator J. Henri Burch in Ouverture Ville—Members of the Wells Returning Beared Arrested.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—State Senator J. Henri Burch, was arrested Tuesday evening, under a writ of the District Court of East Baton Rouge, charged with embezzlement of school funds, was to-day remanded to custody of the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge. Burch sought release under a writ of habeas corpus, but failed.

In the Superior Criminal Court today, Attorney-General Ogden and District-Attorney Funnay, filed informa-

mations against J. Madison Wells, T. C. Anderson, L. H. Kenner, and G. Casanave, charging them under section 833 of the Revised Statutes, with uttering and publishing as true certain altered, false, forged and counterfeited records. Immediately after filing the information, capias were issued for the arrest of the parties named. Wells and Anderson surrendered themselves to the Sheriff. The information is very lengthy, and charges them with having on the 4th of December, 1876, falsely and feloniously uttered and published as true, altered, forged and counterfeited election returns for Presidential Electors from the parish of Vernon at the election of November last, by adding 178 votes to each of the Hayes Electors, and deducting 39 from each of the Tilden Electors. Bail fixed at \$5,000 each, and has been furnished by Wells and Kenner. Anderson and Casanave will surrender themselves and furnish the required bond.

MONTENEGRO.

Successful Campaign of the Turks—Why they Have not Pushed Measures—Prince Nicholas's Incapacity.

LONDON, July 5.—At the termination of the recent successful campaign against Montenegro, it was asserted from Constantinople that a Turkish Governor would be appointed and the country reduce to the position of a Turkish province; also that Saleman and Saib Pashas were about to march upon Cetinje, without any further fighting. To account for the change in the Turkish plans, it is now announced that Mehemed Ali has been appointed to the command of the army in Thessaly, and Saleman Pasha recalled to Constantinople, probably with his army. These measures give point to reports recently current, that Austria, and probably other Powers, have brought a pressure at Constantinople, to save Montenegro from being crushed, and also with a view of taking away from Serbia one pretext for joining in hostilities against Turkey. A letter published in the Times, from its Cetinje correspondent, whose telegrams have always presented the Montenegrin position in the most favorable light possible, says the Russian Government was decided regarding Prince Nicholas's military capacity, and threw upon him a responsibility to which he was not equal, and which should have been shared by efficient military advisors. The Prince's fitness to civilize his people is much greater than for such a crisis as the present.

ODDS AND ENDS.

"MISERER CONDUCOR, Condusor! Veni I want to get out—dot's Deyver street!"—[New York Lady.

"CHAN is pronounced as if it were spelled 'char.'" Not in this office—not, at least, by anybody who has an idea that it is unpleasant to be shot and then kicked from a fifth-story window.—[Washington Star.

FROZEN BLOOD IN SUMMER.—It freezes our young blood to hear that Gail Hamilton is the one who set up the Iowa Convention and carried off its scalp in her dress pocket.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Is it wrong for a young and pretty girl to yearn for a coat of arms?" We hardly know whether it is or not. But right or wrong she had just as well yearn for a coat of arms as to yearn for the arms dry so.—[St. Louis Republican.

IN GOD'S COUNTRY.—We have a frightful state of things in the belt of Northern States joining the South and running from the Atlantic almost to the Mississippi. What a contrast does the peaceful and orderly South present to these States of Cameron, Wade and Morton, in which assassination, murder, outrage, robbery and riot run rampant and unchecked.—[Rochester Union, Dem.

IN THE WHALE'S BOWELS.—The Buffalo Express declares that "Jonah was the first and a great success in the emetic line." But he was not—in that line, in fact, he was simply a fraud. They say the whale swallowed him. Yes, and if, while fooling around in the whale's inner consciousness, he hadn't happened to touch the whale's bowels of compassion he'd have been there yet.

II ON THE BOSOM.—The Graphic prints the portraits of eleven big Harvard students as they appear in the garb of Education. The uniform consists of breeches ending at the knee, stockings, extremely ugly shoes, and a sleeveless waistcoat with an immense H on the bosom. These young, intellectual giants have very fat legs, heavy jaws, and must look anything but pale.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.

OUT OF ELBOW GREASE.—A copy of the Jackson Daily Times reached us last week in which there was no article referring to the Kemper county tragedy. The entire paper, day after day, having been filled with hashed and rebashed accounts of that affair—running all through about two months—it must have been dreadful to the editor when he found that he had nothing more to say on the subject. But, his readers—what an awkward fix they are in! All of which comes of running out of elbow grease.—[Raymond Gazette.

THE Jews are great merchants. Every eighth building on Broadway, from Chambers to Fourteenth street, in New York, is occupied by Hebrew firms.