

The Vicksburg Herald

Friday Morning, May 17, 1878.

MR. OLIVER CLIFTON has been elected Clerk of the Supreme Court.

COL. FLETCHER COOPER is to deliver a temperance lecture in Raymond tomorrow night.

THE great damage the Bourbon papers do this State is the co-operation they offer the Radical journals at the North.

A COMMUNICATION from one of our solid citizens, who signs himself "Vindex," about the Deer Creek railroad will be attended to, so soon as the proper parties can be conferred with.

A MURDERER is soon to be hanged in Louisiana for his crime, and on the 7th of June we are to have a hanging in this city. Verily, it is again coming in style to punish criminals in the South. This is another effect of overthrowing Radicalism.

THE Raymond Gazette regrets to hear that a disease has appeared among the hogs in the northern part of the county, and that they have been dying rapidly. The loss thus far has been confined to the northern townships of Hinds and the southern townships of Madison.

THE Press Convention of Mississippi will meet in this city on the 5th of June. It has been the universal custom in this State to extend the hospitality of the place of meeting to the members of the press, and we hope Vicksburg will not prove an exception to the rule. Our State owes a debt to its press that it can never repay, but we hope Vicksburg will do her part as the leading city in the State to show to the profession that the people are grateful.

The Grand Commandery—Closing Hours.

THE Grand Commandery of Knights Templars assembled at 10 a.m. yesterday morning. After prayer by the Grand Prelate, business was resumed. Reports from various Committees were made and acted upon. Resolutions of thanks were offered to the retiring Grand Commander, Fairchild, for his wise and courteous management of the affairs of the Grand Commandery of Mississippi during his term of office; also a hearty vote of thanks was given to Magnolia Commandery No. 2, for their knightly hospitality; to the citizens at Vicksburg; to Main Street Public School; the steamers Natchez and Fair Play for their very kind invitations and generous welcome to the Grand Commandery of Mississippi; and in bidding them adieu they leave them their fervent benedictions, that love and prosperity may ever be with them.

AT 12 m. the Grand Commandery attended in a body an exhibition at the Public School on Main street, and were delightfully and profitably entertained for an hour. Sir Knights Power, of Jackson, and Linn, of Columbus, returned thanks in a few brief remarks for the Commandery. After returning to the Asylum the Grand officers elect for the ensuing year were duly installed by Past Grand Commander Fairchild. The usual closing exercises were gone through with, and with the benediction by the Grand Prelate, the Grand Commandery of Mississippi adjourned to meet in the city of Columbus, May 21, 1878.

The Grand Commandery at Main Street School.

A large part of the Grand Commandery visited Main Street School at noon, yesterday, in a body, to witness calisthenic exercises by the 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Female Divisions, taught respectively by Miss Sophie Clarke, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Allen and Mrs. Moore, and could our citizens have seen the manifestations of surprise and pleasure on the part of Sir Knights, they would have more fully realized the value and excellence of Main Street school. The visitors could not find terms strong enough to express their admiration, and we venture to say that among the many pleasant memories of us which they will carry away with them, this school, the pride and hope of Vicksburg, will occupy the most prominent place. One of the most attractive features of the exhibition was a recitation by little Miss Bertha Scharff—

"They will hang me to the gallows, Hang me till I'm dead."

It was greeted with a prolonged round of applause, and the Knights would not rest until they had learned the little girl's name. After the exercise, the whole school was brought in, and Col. J. L. Power, by request of Eminent Commander Fairchild, returned the thanks of the Commandery for the entertainment afforded them by the beautiful exhibition. His remarks were very interesting, instructive and highly complimentary to the school. Rev. J. B. Linn, Grand Prelate of the Commandery, also made a few remarks, saying that the Sir Knights could learn a lesson from the perfect drill and graceful evolutions which they had witnessed in the school-room. He congratulated the teachers on their success and our community on the useful institution which had grown up in our midst. We don't know when we have been so proud of Vicksburg, the metropolis of our native State, as we were in the school-room yesterday afternoon. Of all her triumphs, there is none which speaks so well for the present, or that promises so much for her in the future.

The Same Old Song.

If the action of the Pennsylvania Republicans is any indication of the course the party intends to follow, they propose to continue the fight against the South. We are told that the "mission" of the Radical party is not ended, and that it will not end until unity and peace shall be established in all parts of the country. This shaft is aimed at the South, and it is this that will forever prevent the party from gaining any strength in the South. This resolution is an assertion that peace and unity do not reign in the Southern part of "the country," and that it is the mission of the Republican party to hammer away at the South. The great business of the Republican party is to attend to the affairs of the Southern States by a dictatorial interference in them. It is hard to imagine what will become of the party, as we are quite sure it will not be allowed to carry out this "mission." Ten thousand soldiers stationed in a Southern State could not cause it to go Republican with this insulting feature. The Southern States know how to manage their affairs just as well as do the Northern States, and if left alone they will do so. In proof of this fact they point to the glorious achievements since the Democratic party gained the ascendancy. In their whole history there never was a time when the State Governments were administered better than they are now. Look at Mississippi, Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana now, and reflect on the condition of these States a few years ago. The Southern States are doing so well that they might well be spared this guardianship that was recently tried so disastrously.

The Pennsylvania Republicans of course felt it their duty to express themselves as being very hostile to Southern claims. It never occurred to them to say that all just claims should be paid, whether they come from the North or the South, and no unjust ones from any section should be paid. If a claim is Southern, that is enough for these patriots—they love the whole country so well that they are opposed to doing one particular portion of it justice. They seem to be under the impression that claims should be considered according to latitude. Southern latitude is death to them. Of course this conservative, National policy will induce many Southern men to believe the Republican party is under the control of the old leaders, who are still inspired by prejudice and hatred of the South.

In regard to free trade the resolutions are outspoken, and no doubt very satisfactory to Pennsylvania Republicans. The resolutions on this subject mean in favor of the Government forcing citizens of the Union to pay the Pennsylvania Republicans more for their articles of manufacture than they are worth in the markets of the world. They want their labor "protected" by taxing the labor of the West and South. This would be fine for them but rather foul for the great agricultural interests of the Union. It remains to be seen what effect their action will have on Western Republicans. It would be no more unreasonable for farmers to demand "protection" for their produce, than it is for the manufacturers to demand it. Let us have free trade, free agriculture, and free States.

A False Heir.

SPECIAL to the Chicago Tribune. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—A Tichborne case on a small scale was decided in Butler county, Pa., to-day. Thirty years ago a young girl named Emily Ward left her home near Gettysburg, and all traces of her were lost, and it was believed by her parents, brothers and sisters that she was dead. A few weeks ago a woman appeared at the old homestead, which, in consequence of the oil discoveries, has become valuable, and claimed to be the long lost Emily. Her claim was at first admitted by the family. In a few days, owing to conflicting stories which the woman told, doubt was thrown upon her identity, and she was dismissed as an impostor. She then brought suit to recover her share of the estate. A large amount of testimony was introduced, showing that the claimant was Margold Hill, daughter of George Hill, of New York, and not Emily Ward. The genuine Emily was traced to Mendon, where she died in 1858. The facts were brought out so distinctly as to completely nonplus the pretender, and were so satisfactory to the jury that they brought in a verdict for defendants. About a dozen of the best lawyers in the State were employed on either side. The estate is valued at \$300,000.

A BURGLAR broke into the house of a poor unprotected woman, Mrs. Hopkins, by name, of Rochester. The poor unprotected woman arose and went for that wicked burglar. She was small, weak and unprotected, and didn't feel very well, but she had a pistol, and the result of the interview was that the burglar escaped with a pistol ball in his arm, using as he went the most profane and objectionable language in reference to the eyes and liver of the unprotected female.

A Brilliant Affair.

THE Temple Anshe Chesed was the scene, last evening, of one of the most brilliant weddings that has taken place in Vicksburg for some time. Mr. Morris Meyer and Miss Alice Fischel were united in marriage, after the simple and impressive rite of the Jewish Church, by Rev. Dr. Gotthelf. We have never seen such a crowd in Vicksburg. Every pew was crowded and so great was the interest and curiosity that a large number of people stood in the vestibule, on the door steps and in the street. The music was beautiful, a marked feature of it being a sextet from the "Bride of Lammermoor," with Mrs. Louis Hoffman, the accomplished organist of the Temple, presiding at the instrument. At half-past seven o'clock the sound of the organ playing the Wedding March announced the approach of the wedding cortege. The center folding doors were thrown open and the following procession entered, preceded by a beautiful group of juvenile groomsmen and bridesmaids, as follows: Master Eddie Fischel and Miss Ella Slenker, Master Alex Kuhn and Miss Clara Simmons, Master David Slenker and Miss Annelie Hornthal, Master Sam Brown and Miss Sara Baer. They were followed by the bridesmaids and groomsmen, as follows: Mr. Leopold Levy and Miss Emma Meyer, Mr. Al. Fischel and Miss Ella Levy, Mr. Leon Meyer and Miss Rosa Brown, Mr. M. Brown and Miss Helena Kuhn, Mr. Simon Cohn and Miss Bertha Hornthal. The charming bride, one of the handsomest of the many beautiful Jewesses of Vicksburg, followed leaning on the arm of her future father-in-law. Then came the groom, with Mrs. Fischel and Mr. Fischel with one of the Misses Meyer. The procession passed up the center aisle, under three arches of evergreen, to the altar, where Dr. Gotthelf received them and made them man and wife. The costumes of the wedding party were elegant, but we cannot, at the late hour of writing, attempt to describe them. After the ceremony the bridal party and a large number of invited guests repaired to Genella's Hall where a splendid supper was provided by Bloomensiel, and where dancing was kept up, to a late hour. Besides all the leading Israelitish ladies and gentlemen of this city, there were present from a distance, among others, Mrs. Carrie Kahn and Mr. Raphael Kahn, of Shreveport; Mr. and Mrs. Sig. Meyer, of Monroe, La.; Miss Emma Cohn, of New Orleans. During supper, a shower of telegraphic congratulations came from all quarters, the affectionate messages of absent friends, and in answer to a toast a very happy congratulatory speech was made by Col. C. E. Webb, which was neatly responded to by Mr. Leon Meyer, brother of the groom.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS.

were displayed in the ladies' dressing-room, and was the most dazzling and costly exhibition we have ever seen of the kind. We can name but a portion of them. All were of solid silver, of the finest manufacture:

- Two salts and spoons from Dan Meyer; fish knife and fork from Leon Meyer; a magnificent tea set from Messrs. Wachenheim & Herman and their ladies; massive waiter, engraved, from Emanuel Brown; two ornate napkin rings from Samuel Leyens; half-dozen tea spoons from Mr. and Mrs. E. Teller; half dozen silver forks Mrs. B. Simmons; Cologne set, S. Schwarz; card and bouquet holder, Mrs. B. Fischel; ice pitcher and goblets, Mr. and Mrs. Brown; large silver spoon, gold lined, and butter knife, M. Wolf and lady; one large and two small soup ladles, A. Kuhn; half dozen gold-lined soup spoons, and half dozen teaspoons, Mr. and Mrs. Slenker; toilet set, Lee Richardson and C. E. Webb; magnificent eggpergs from the congregation of Anshe Chesed; butter dish and two butter knives, Meyer Levy. This is hardly half the list, but we have no room for more.

Mr. Morris Meyer is a young man of fine personal appearance, and is in large business with his father and brother in New Orleans. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Sam. Fischel, one of our leading merchants and a valued citizen. The happy couple leave for New Orleans this evening on the steamer Lee, followed by the good wishes of a host of friends, among whom the HERALD wishes to be numbered.

PANHANDLE, TEX., March 19, 1878.

MR. Henry Lambert, Chimarron, N. M.: You are indebted to me in the sum of \$70, and for fear that you may ask further questions, I will explain all as I go along:

- The reward.....\$50 00
- Catching thief.....1 00
- Acting Sheriff.....50
- Acting lawyer.....50
- Acting Judge.....50
- Conviction of thief.....50
- Rope.....1 00
- Making hangman's knot.....25
- For heavy weight on light end of rope.....1 00
- Paid man for fifteen days' work delivering stock.....15 00
- Total.....\$70 00

Please enclose the amount and send by bearer, and if you think this Court is extravagant in its charges, just send your next business to some other Judge.

The money, we are happy to state, was sent.—[Mealla (Tex.) Independent.]

THE rare phenomenon of St. Emo's fire was observed in several localities in the Harz Mountains last month. The air was so laden with electricity that causes held aloft emitted from their points light blue flames five inches in length and three in breadth. In one place, during a storm of mingled snow and rain, the ends of the branches in an entire grove were surrounded by flames of from four to five inches in length.

Beautiful Buyskudere.

Constantinople Cor. Philadelphia Press. At Buyskudere is the country residence of the Russian Ambassador. It is an elegant two-story structure of the Italian villa style, in wood, on a large and thickly-planted park, with a charming view of the bay in front, the Black sea in the distance, and the opposite coast of Asia, crowned by a ruined Genoese castle. It is the custom for the Embassy to leave the palace at Pera about the 10th of May, and to remain at Buyskudere until the beginning of October. Buyskudere is one of the most beautiful sites on the Bosphorus. At this point, the Bosphorus expands into a broad bay five or six miles wide. Immediately opposite on the Asiatic shore is the valley of Hunkar Iskalesi where the Russian contingent of 30,000 men encamped to check the advance of Ibrahim Pasha on Constantinople during the war between Mehmet Ali and his suzerain, the Sultan. It is a dead level, with heights gently sloping down to it. A clear, full stream of water runs along a eastern border under a fringe of pendant willows. In their shade the Turkish women, who come here in great numbers by cak, on Fridays, delight to sit on the long summer days on their sedgeloosh, in separate groups, with their children and slaves, gossiping, smoking, eating sweets and enjoying the dolce far niente. Through the middle of the valley runs the macadamized road made by order of Abdul Aziz, and which leads to a sequestered kloek among the mountains. It is planted with rows of trees on either side. On the west side were held the magnificent reviews of the Turkish troops in the presence of the Emperor Eugenie and the Emperor of Austria when they visited Constantinople. On that occasion a splendid Moorish kloek was built for the accommodation of the Imperial guests, with a central pavilion for their special use, before which hung a gorgeous cloth of gold. On both sides of Buyskudere are soft and verdant valleys, penetrating deep into the mountains. The name of the town is made up from the two words, buyuk (great) and dere (valley). The great valley commences at its eastern extremity, and stretches ten miles or more inland to the forest of Belgrad. A fine road, built by the Sultan Abdul Azik, leads thither, densely shaded by lines of trees. At the opening of the valley, on the Bosphorus, there is a group of immense cypress trees called the Yedi Kardash, and which are said to have sheltered the army of Godfrey de Bouillon. The forest of Belgrade is thirty miles in circumference. Within it lie the reservoirs that supply Constantinople, sixteen miles distant, with water. Forest guards prevent depredations, and no one is allowed to cut wood lest the thinning of the forest might affect the flow of the springs which feed the reservoirs. Roads run over the summits of the mountains in the rear of Buyskudere, whence views are had of the minarets and domes of Constantinople, the Black sea with its illimitable expanse, and the devious windings of the Bosphorus between the two continents. A more delightful place of residence and a fiercer climate it would not be easy to find than at Buyskudere for six months of the year.

Mississippi Press Association.

The Press Association of Mississippi will hold its Thirteenth Annual Convention in Vicksburg, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next.

Annual Orator—F. C. McGee, Esq. Essayist—G. T. Herndon, Esq. Poets—Messrs. W. W. Hoskins and W. H. Kernan.

By invitation of the last Convention, Mrs. Ellen E. Hebron, of Vicksburg; Mrs. H. D. Money, of Winona, and Mrs. Lide Merriweather, of Memphis, will read poems. The following lines of railroad have liberally consented to grant free travel to members of the Association going to and returning from the Convention: Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad Company; Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad Company; and Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company. Terms on other routes will be reported as soon as ascertained.

Members who propose attending the meeting will please forward at once to me, at this place, their names, stating the routes over which they will travel, in order that the railroad companies may supply the necessary certificates. W. J. L. HOLLAND, President. S. D. HARPER, Secretary.

Burning of St. Agnes Academy, Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 16.—This morning, St. Agnes Academy was burned, with the valuable library and all the clothing of pupils, and a large portion of the furniture. How the fire originated is not known, as the Sisters of St. Dominic, who owned the Academy, were at prayers in the Chapel when the alarm was given, and rushing out found the upper portion of the building in flames. Their efforts were then directed to saving the pupils who were very much alarmed and excited, but the coolness of the Sisters prevented a panic. The roof fell in, and Chief McFadden and two firemen were authorized by the Constitution, that State was denounced because she would not pay that debt. I say this Government is a more repudiator to these freedmen than Mississippi was in reference to the bank. The money was lost; and profit in law of Mississippi when it was not loaned under authority of law.

Mr. Chas. T. Howard, manager of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, takes occasion through a card published in the Times to warn all dealers in, and vendors of lottery tickets, the sale of which is not authorized by State laws, that henceforth he will defend the vested rights of the company he represents. Mr. Howard claims that the Louisiana State Lottery Company, having fully satisfied the requirements of its charter, will not abate a jot or tittle of its legal rights, nor extend any favor, or yield to any menaces of the wilful violators thereof.

Subscribing for the Herald.

Speeches.

OF HON. CARY YOUNG OF TENNESSEE, AND HON. J. R. CHAMBERS, OF MISSISSIPPI, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MAY 3, 1878.

The House being in Committee of the Whole, and having under consideration the bill (H. R. No. 4104) making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1879, and for other purposes—

The Clerk read as follows: For rent of the four floors of the building occupied by the Department of Justice, \$14,000.

Mr. Young—I move to amend by striking out "\$14,000" and inserting "\$8,000." I do not know whether or not the Committee on Appropriations have investigated this matter, but I am a member of a committee that has had it under consideration and I am of opinion that \$14,000 for rent is certainly most exorbitant. No individual engaged in any sort of private business in the city of Washington would give half that rent for the building. It was offered a short time ago to sell and the highest price offered for it was about \$125,000. The Department of Justice occupies only the four upper floors, the basement and first floor being used for other purposes. Eight thousand dollars for the part of the building used by the Government is ample rent, more, I believe, than it is actually worth, and more than it could be rented for to be used for any other purposes. Abuses of this sort have existed long enough, and ought to be corrected at once. I need not reason with the Government should pay in rent than private individuals would have to pay for the same property. I therefore ask my colleague, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, to accept the amendment I offer. We had as well commence a needed reform now.

Mr. Atkinson—In reply to my colleague [Mr. Young] I will say that I think the rents paid by the Government are very high; and the Committee on Appropriations have done their very best to cut them down, but it has been almost a matter of impossibility. The building occupied by the Department of Justice belongs to the Freedmen's Bank. There has been a proposition to sell it to the Government. That proposition was submitted to the Committee of which my colleague [Mr. Young] is a member, and the gentleman from Georgia, I believe, Chairman. They declined to recommend its purchase. Our Committee considered it. We turned over to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. There are various estimates placed on the building. I will say that it is very likely, as this building belongs to the Freedmen's Bank and a large rent for that amount of property being taxed, there were— says 34,000,000.

So the amendment to the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Young—I move now to amend by inserting \$9,000, in order to have an opportunity to say a word to the House in explanation of my course in reference to this matter.

I am perhaps just as anxious that the freedmen should have all that justly belongs to them as the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] or any other gentleman in this house; and if I was assured that the money would be honestly and fairly applied to the discharge of the debt of this country, I would most willingly join the gentleman from Ohio in any lawful effort to provide a fund for that purpose. If the payment of this extravagant rent is intended as a part of National munificence to the freedmen on the part of this Government, why, let gentlemen say so and I will act accordingly. If the Government will vote every dollar necessary to discharge the indebtedness, it is the purpose of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Foster] and of the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to do a humane and charitable act for the freedmen. I will most heartily and cheerfully co-operate with the. But I know of no reason why this Government should make an appropriation to pay the losses sustained by the failure of the Freedmen's Bank more than for any other bank that may have failed. It is no more sacred, as far as I am aware, than any other claim of similar character. If the gentleman from Ohio will submit the proposition fairly and distinctly for this Government to reimburse these unfortunate people all they have been robbed of, and show me any legal warrant for such action, I will support the proposition as heartily as I can, as cheerfully as I will. But if that is not the purpose, if it is the purpose alone to fix a fair and just compensation for the rent of this property, I suggest to my friend from Ohio that it would be better and more creditable to argue it from a different stand-point.

If the subject of the Committee on Appropriations is to determine what is the rent for this building, I beg to say that the amendment I first offered, in my judgment, and in the judgment of many men competent to determine that question with whom I have consulted, provides an ample rent for all that part of the building occupied by the Government. I were loath to insist on a greater sum if I should do so in deference to the judgment of my colleague, [Mr. Atkinson], and not because I believe it is worth it.

Mr. Chambers—The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Young] remarks that he saw no reason why the Government should pay a debt to these people. I propose to tell him why they should pay it. Through my District circular after circular was sent to these ignorant people telling them that if they would deposit their little earnings which they had aquired by hard labor in the Freedmen's Bank the security would be as good as the Government itself; that the Government was bound for it. Under these promises they made the deposits; the few women, the boys that earn nickels by blacking boots, all the freedmen in all parts of my District put their little savings in this bank in the belief that they would be held sacredly for them by the Government.

The money was lost; and profit in law of Mississippi when it was not loaned under authority of law. The proper course to have been adopted, in my judgment, was that the Committee on Appropriations should have recommended the appropriation of money enough to pay for that building precisely the sum which it cost these people to build it; which they cost into it, and I introduced a bill for that purpose. That much, at least, the Government should do as an act of justice and good faith to men made citizens by their act, men who had no education, men who trusted the Government, men who believed the declaration made by a man wearing a blue coat was as sacred as that of the Government itself. The Government should respond to their trust.

On this point I quote the testimony of Aason M. Sperry, who has been in the con-

tinuous service of the bank since its organization in various capacities, among others as its inspector from 1871 to 1874, a most intelligent and, in my judgment, reliable witness.

"Question. Do you know whether at Vicksburg or any other branch the indentment was held out to depositors to deposit in that bank because it was a Government institution?"

"Answer. I think it was."

"Q. Did they not represent that the deposits made by individuals would be guaranteed by the Government of the United States?"

"A. I think they did, but I qualify my answer by saying that I am not certain as to Vicksburg; though I think so. But of this I am certain, that you will find on many of the pass-books of the New York branch these words, in English, French, and German: 'The Government of the United States has made this bank perfectly safe.'"

"Q. You say that that will be found on many of the pass-books?"

"A. Yes. I wanted to raise this question before the committee because it is important, and it relates to the history of the institution. I do not think our more judicious casuals ever adopted that phrase."

True, the "more judicious casuals" never did adopt that phrase, but a little pamphlet was prepared, containing the charter and by-laws of the bank and distributed among the freedmen, which contained this statement:

"The whole institution is under the charter of Congress, and received the commendation and countenance of the President, Abraham Lincoln. One of the last official acts of his valued life was the signing of the bill which gave legal existence to the bank."

It needed only a reference to the martyr-President who had signed the Act of Emancipation to inspire the utmost confidence. Everything that the wits of these people, sharpened by the whettings of their infernal avarice, could suggest was resorted to for the purpose of drawing money from the freedmen's pockets. The "Christian soldier," General Howard, was then loud in his professions of love for the negroes, and his certificate was sent out as follows:

"I consider the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company to be greatly needed by the colored people and have welcomed it as an auxiliary to the Freedman's Bureau. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General. The colored people were entreated to practice industry and frugality. It was a matter of importance to put these appeals in a form that would attract and carry conviction to the uneducated minds, and hence this rhyme, the poetry of which is no better than the morality of its authors: 'Is little by little the bee sicks her cell; And little by little a man sicks a well; 'Is little by little a bird builds her nest; 'Is little a forest in verdure is dress; 'Is little by little great volumes are made; 'Is little by little great oceans are dled; And little by little a city we build; 'Is little by little an ant gets her store; Every little we add to a little makes more; Step by step we walk miles, and we saw at, at an' at stich; Word by word we read books, cent by cent."

It is thus that these lessons of industry and frugality were taught to the negroes so that the manage of the bank at Washington might live in laziness and luxury on the proceeds of their labor and "grow rich" upon the sweat and blood of the self-denial of the freedmen.

Mr. Young—I desire to say a word or two in reply to the gentleman from Mississippi. [Loud cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" and "Go on!"] I only want to talk about two minutes. [Loud cries of "Vote!" "Vote!" and "Let him be heard!"]

Mr. Atkinson—I hope the House will hear my colleague; he rarely speaks, and when he does he always speaks to the point.

The Chairman—Is there objection to allowing the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Young] to occupy the floor for two minutes? The Chair's answer none.

Mr. Young—I should make no reply to the gentleman from Mississippi if his remarks were not calculated to place me in a false attitude before the House. I am willing to give him all the credit he is entitled to or deserves for his admirable stump speech, but do not want him to have it at my expense. I give him full credit for his political astuteness in the well-being of the freedmen. I know that it is entirely disinterested and springs from pure goodness of heart, being in no way influenced by the fact that he has in his district a majority of 9,000 colored voters. [Laughter.] As evidence of the unselfish motives which prompted his eloquent declaration I may mention the fact that there are not a dozen men in my district who ever had a dollar in the Freedmen's Bank. [Laughter.] So he can have no concern about any losses his constituents may have sustained.

His district adjoins my own, and is only a little way below it on the river, and if any of his constituents ever deposited any money in the Freedmen's Bank such deposit would have been made in the branch of that institution located in the city of Memphis, where I live; but I took occasion a few days since to examine the books of that branch and did not find that a single one of his constituents had ever had a dollar in it. So all he manages to get out of it for them will be a clear gain. [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Chambers—I know that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Young] thinks that the sun rises and sets in Memphis, and that there is no other place on the face of God's green earth where the freedmen could have deposited their money. But let me tell him that there are some banks in Mississippi that do, and that the ten per cent now due on freedmen's deposits in the banks at Vicksburg and Natchez alone amount to over \$10,000.

The gentleman says that my constituents are poor, and that they do not own any money, and that I have a large majority of colored people in my district. I never heard it before asserted in the American Congress that it was a disgrace to a man to be poor. [Laughter.] I admit that I represent a majority of colored population; but, sir, I have made Democrats of them, and they sent me here to represent them, and I intend to represent them honestly, fairly, and fully, whether they are rich or poor. My colored constituents, sir, are poor but honest men. [Laughter and applause.]

"My son, you should rise with the sun," said the old gentleman, knocking at the door. "Governor," mumbled a youthful voice from under the bed-clothes, "I fear you never studied the Copernican theory—the sun does not rise or otherwise move." "Well, it don't need books to tell me that that is true of my son!" replied the blunt paternal, turning away.

A. P. HARPER will discuss the resolutions of '78. He must advance a little and talk a little about the affairs of '78.

NEVER put off till tomorrow what can be done just as well today after.—[Danbury News.]