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Friday Morning, May 31, 1878.

MISS MARY ANDERSON, the celebrated Southern actress will make the tour of Europe this Summer.

SOME one of his numerous friends has sent us a copy of a very able speech delivered in the House of Representatives by the Hon. John W. Caldwell, of Kentucky, in favor of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

To Editors.

We are requested to announce that the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad will pass members of the Press Association to and from the Convention, on presentation of certificates of membership, signed by W. J. L. Holland, President Mississippi Press Association.

IF the Potter investigation business, that Mr. Potter has repeatedly informed us, is to result in no movement towards the unseating of Hayes, has produced any good effect on the public mind, we have failed to perceive it. If Mr. Potter is the spokesman of our party, our party has proclaimed to the world, "we don't mean anything, but we would like to be allowed to dig a little party bait."

A GOOD many of our State exchanges find it convenient to offer the Shoestring District doses of advice. It occurs to us to remark that the Legislature hewed out this District as a sacrifice to make the other Districts dead sure for Democratic nominees. In the face of this fact, this District elected one of the ablest Democratic Representatives now in Congress. This should cause some of the outsiders to hold their peace. If they expect more of us in the future than we have done in the past, they will be disappointed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY has written a strong letter against the Potter resolutions. He talks about revolution and all that sort of thing. He may rest in peace as far as the South is concerned. A vast majority of the Southern people do not care three cents about the Potter resolutions. They know that Mr. Hayes was not elected President, but they know the majority of Northern people wanted him for President, and that he is installed President, and they will take not the least stock in any effort to unseat him.

THE New York Sun says it prefers the Simon Cameron Republicans of Pennsylvania, to the Democrats. The Democrats have lost the respect of this journal to this extent, because in their recent State Convention they adopted the following resolution:

"Thorough investigation into the Electoral frauds of 1876 should be exposed, truth vindicated, and criminals punished; but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title, as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in its results."

The Sun wants the investigation to proceed even to the attempt to unseat the President, and we presume it wants the rebel Brigadiers to do the fighting.

THE cotton bloom fiend will soon be on his travels. Already the fiend is talking of advanced cotton and of cotton with a number of squares on it. The Natchez Democrat gives the following news in regard to the advance of the fiend in that section of the cotton belt: "There was sent to us yesterday by Mr. Geo. Hedrick, from Deadman's Bend, in this county, a stalk of cotton which is far ahead in growth of any we have seen this year. The stalk is over two feet in height, and has on it several forms, which would have bloomed had it been left in the ground a few days longer. We also received yesterday, by the steamer Lee, a stalk of cotton already in bloom, from Mr. T. Gordon Reddy. Mr. Reddy claims this as the first bloom of the season. It was grown on the Yzuaga place, in Concordia parish, La."

Contraction and Communism

It is interesting and beneficial at this time to consider the connection between contraction of the currency of a great people, and Communism, or, more properly speaking, to note the effect that the financial blunders of the Radical Administrations have had. It cannot be denied that when currency was abundant employment was also abundant, and there was not the least dread of labor riots or of Communism. Persons may point to the fact that the Communistic uprisings in the Old World have sprung from a far different cause than a lessening of the circulating medium, or the means of commercial exchange among men. They may point to the fact that these uprisings have sprung from a tyrannical abuse of governmental power, or on the other hand, from unstable government. In either case, Communism has sprung directly from the same cause, namely: Discontent. This cause may be produced in many different ways. Oppression, want of a sufficient protection by law, want of employment, employment too poorly paid, enforced idleness in a land of plenty, government partially administered so as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, are all potent producers of discontent. Nearly all of these causes have been produced by the financial course the late Administrations have pursued. Day by day, week by week, month by month, and year by year, the volume of currency has been steadily contracted, until enterprise and confidence that give employment to labor have almost ceased to exist. No one can estimate the number of the citizens of the United States who have been thrown out of employment. "An idle brain is the devil's workshop." There are hundreds of thousands of idle brains in this country, and the devil's work is being done in a way that is truly alarming. It makes one sick to read the long smoothly and powerfully written papers on the danger of Communism, labor riots, etc., while the men who have the power in their hands to remove the cause refuse to do it, but remorselessly pursue a course that must daily add to the ranks of the idle army. These writers, philosophers and statesmen will find out before long that men with empty bellies and starving families care nothing for smooth periods, wise dissertations, and Government, no matter how beautiful its theory may be, that allows them to starve to death in a land of plenty. Shakespeare said that "a man who has no music in his soul is fit for stratagems and spoils." Recent events in this country prove that hungry men with starving families are fit for Communism and revolution.

A few days ago ten thousand Communists paraded in the streets of St. Louis; others in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania are arming, yet no relief is offered by the blind and deaf men at Washington. Let them at once change the financial policy of the Government, and let them at once give labor to as many as can be employed on needed National enterprises. Let them take measures to restore confidence and enterprise and to remove idleness and discontent, or another year will not pass without an uprising that will cost much precious blood and treasure in its suppression.

THE Natchez Democrat has been informed by Col. McCardle, who is now in Natchez, and who is Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of the Sixth Congressional District, that the Secretary of the Committee has been instructed to write to the various members in regard to holding the Nominating Convention at Vicksburg on July 15th, and should the responses be favorable, the Convention will be called to meet at that date. The Colonel, we are glad to see, is a warm supporter of Gen. Chalmers, and thinks that he deserves at the hands of the Democratic party a unanimous renomination and re-election to Congress. Col. McCardle but re-echoes the sentiment of a large majority of the people of the Sixth District. Any way will suit us—Convention or no Convention. We hope, however, that if a Convention is held, that some steps will be taken to aid the nominee to secure his election. In the last campaign, Gen. Chalmers and a few friends had pretty much all the work to do.

THE Starkville Citizen says General Stephen D. Lee will not be a candidate for Congress in that District at the ensuing election.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Jos. M. Kochler, banker, failed. Liabilities $450,000. He was once very wealthy. The shrinkage of real estate caused his misfortune.

Memorial Celebration at the National Cemetery.

About six hundred colored people from this State and Louisiana were present yesterday on the beautiful grounds of our National Cemetery to assist in the annual decoration of Union soldiers' graves. At 12:30 p.m., Hon. Wm. L. Murrell, of Madison parish, took the Chair, and in a few appropriate remarks stated the object of the meeting and proceeded to introduce the first speaker, Hon. Jas. Hill, ex-Secretary of State of Mississippi. Mr. Hill's speech was decidedly liberal, untinged by prejudice or pedagogism, and gave evidence of careful thought, good taste, and a commendable regard for the opinions and feelings of those who espoused "the other side." Our crowded space permits only a few extracts. In his exordium he said: "We are here, to-day, fellow-citizens, with malice toward none and charity toward all; to commemorate the deaths and to decorate the graves of the brave men who died in defense of the flag and maintenance of the Government of our country." After summing up the results of the late war upon his own race, and alluding to the unfortunate strife and acrimony of political parties immediately following the war, and the Reconstruction measures pursued in the Southern States, the orator continued: "The condition of Southern communities as thus outlined, suggests to me duties to both classes of our citizens the consideration of which are pertinent to the present hour. There is a duty mutual to the white and colored citizens which with great propriety may be indicated on this occasion, and that is the character of judgments that they may form of each other. Our community of interest is so substantial and permanent that no man, white or colored, upon any occasion, or for any purpose, can be justified before the public opinion of the country in an attempt to use either the prejudice or ignorance of the races."

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback followed in a speech of an hour and a half, in which he paid a glittering tribute to the sacrifices of the colored soldier in American history. We give one extract: "The first assault upon the British soldiers in Boston, Massachusetts, March 5, 1770, which was the first act in the Revolutionary War, was led by Crispus Attucks, a mulatto slave, and he was the first to fall in the cause of American Independence." We would like to publish the entire speech of Governor Pinchback, as also that of Mr. Hill, but the length of the speeches, and the crowded condition of our columns for the present at least debars us from indulging our inclination. W. H. Goens, Esq., of Delta, and Rev. Dr. Stringer, of Vicksburg, also delivered orations eulogising the dead, and advising the living. After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Green, of Vicksburg, the decoration of the graves took place. The ceremonies throughout were decorous and impressive, and were conducted with a dignity and solemnity that was edifying, and reflected credit upon all the participants.

Loveland Sunday-School Encampment.

Rev. James E. Gilbert, Superintendent of Instruction, writing from Topeka, Kansas, informs us that the plans are well-nigh perfected for the Sunday-school Encampment, to be held at Loveland Camp-ground, near Cincinnati, July 18th to 31st. Among the attractive features are: An Academic Course of lessons on Biblical geography, archæology, and history; a Normal Course of ten lessons, on the theory and art of teaching and school management; twenty-two lectures on religious, reformatory, educational, and Biblical themes, of general interest; two exhibitions of customs and manners of the Jews; two concerts of sacred song; a musical institute in two classes, giving instruction in the rudiments and practicing new music; a juvenile institute in two classes, according to age, giving instruction upon facts of Bible inspiration and composition; a temperance institue on the lecture plan, treating the subject from a moral, scientific, and legislative stand-point; six sermons by prominent divines; two model Sunday-schools; two model teachers' meetings; four Bible readings; seven prayer-meetings; two oral reviews and one written examination on normal and academic course; eight conversational meetings for ministers, officers, primary teachers; two social reunions, for acquaintance-making; two normal class teachers' interviews; one grand meeting in the interest of the Young Men's Christian Association work; one in the interest of the Missionary cause; one in the interest of State Sunday-school Associations. The programme for such variety of exercises has been arranged so that the whole machinery will run like a clock. About fifty men and women will appear, representing all denominations. They have been selected from among the most prominent lay and clerical workers in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. There will be an opportunity to hear at Loveland this year a greater variety of talent, on more extended themes, from a wider extent of country, than has been presented to the people of the Ohio Valley on any former occasion.

THE Rev. Canon Beadon, of Southampton, England, now over 100 years old, says the secret of his long life lies in his never having worn an overcoat, never being in bed after 7 a.m. or out of it after 10 p.m., and never having done any brain work after dinner.

"He Got It and Has It."

WHAT HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE TITLE OF PRESIDENT HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—Judge Jeremiah S. Black was interviewed here to-day on the investigation going on at Washington into the frauds of 1876. It was easy to say that he was under some restraint in this part of his chat, arising, perhaps, out of a past or present professional connection with the subject. He said:

"I take no stock in the prospect of turning out Hayes by a quo warranto. No doubt Hayes got the Presidency by means of fraud, but he got it and has it. It was conceded to him by the House of Representatives, which ought to have withheld it from him. Possession under such circumstances is title to every legal intent and purpose. Mr. Hayes is President for four years, unless his term shall be abridged by impeachment, resignation or death."

"Can he be impeached for the fraud practiced to elect him?"

"Certainly not; but if there was a fraud to which he consented or for which he bargained beforehand, and after he got into power he rewarded the guilt of the rascals by giving them offices, he is impeachable for that; so, also, is any subordinate officer who did the same thing. That a fraud, stupendous, shocking and outrageous was perpetrated in Louisiana and Florida is beyond denial. It has been already proved many times, in a thousand ways and by clouds of witnesses. The pending investigation can only bring out some particulars showing by whom it was instigated and paid for. I hope and believe that Mr. Hayes had nothing to do with it, but certain 'visiting statesmen' may have gone down there and committed the crime, using the State officers as mere instruments, who did their corrupt work on a contract. If one of these men became Secretary of the Treasury afterward, and carried out the filthy bargain by rewarding the criminals, then there is no law or justice either that can save them from impeachment. An example is needed. I think the House ought to have proceeded distinctly and expressly on this ground, and moved to this objective point, giving Mr. Sherman either a clean vindication or a just condemnation after a fair hearing. As it is, the investigation seems to be aimless. The mill is going to be sure, but there is nothing in the hopper that can be legally ground."

Terrible Tragedy.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF AN ENTIRE FAMILY BY A REJECTED SUITOR—A WOMAN'S HEAD CUT OFF—SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

Special to the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

CHICAGO, May 27.—A special from Arlington, Ill., to-day, gives full particulars of the horrible tragedy which occurred in that place last night. It appears a man named Samuel Kearney had been for some time waiting upon Mrs. Elizabeth Shehan, daughter of James Cullenbine. She had not lived with her husband for several years, but resided with her parents, and maintained her two boys by her own exertions. Kearney visited the place Saturday night, and asked to be allowed to remain all night, but was refused. He returned again yesterday, and remained to dinner with the family. He started up stairs to where Mrs. Shehan was sitting, and almost immediately the report of a pistol was heard, and cries of murder.

Mr. Cullenbine, her father, started for the stairway, and beheld his daughter descending, covered with blood, and Kearney trying to detain her by holding to her hair. She disengaged herself, however, and ran out upon the porch, and fell, Kearney following closely. Mr. Cullenbine attempted to interfere, and was shot by Kearney, the ball taking effect in his hip. The murderous villain then approached the prostrate form of Mrs. Shehan, and with a butcher-knife cut her throat from ear to ear, literally severing her head from her body. Mrs. Cullenbine, the lady's mother, in attempting to draw him off, received a slight cut in the back of the neck from the knife.

Mr. Chamberlin, a barber, living near, appeared on the scene, and Kearney also shot at him without effect. Kearney then passed around the house and drew a razor from his pocket and cut a deep gash in his own throat, severing the carotid artery. He sat down upon the porch, took off his coat and vest, and again applied the razor to his throat. He fell upon the porch and instantly expired. Kearney was a man of about forty years, and had a bad character.

Schouvaloff's Propositions.

LONDON, May 30.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna dispatch says the propositions which Count Schouvaloff took to London, and which appear to have been substantially accepted, were that the southern boundary of Bulgaria is to be a line from Burgos to Philippolis and Vranga; Turkey to retain Batoum on condition of the demolition of the Danubian fortresses; the substitution of European for Russian control in carrying out the treaty, and remaining questions to be left to the Congress.

Economic Aspect.

The economic aspect is a strong point in favor of Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts, Vanilla, Orange, Rose, Almond, Lemon, etc. They are three times the strength of the ordinary extracts; the bottles hold nearly twice as much as those sold for the same size.

Failure of the Women's Hotel.

New York Evening Post.]

No one, we venture to say, was greatly surprised at the circumstantial account which we gave on Saturday of the failure of the late Mr. Stewart's philanthropic project for the working-women of this city. It was expected to fail of its professed purpose as soon as the conditions upon which it could be enjoyed were known. Judge Hilton is reported to say that he shared this opinion with the public. He is also reported to be of the opinion that it failed solely because men were excluded from the building. There will be two opinions upon this point.

The Women's Hotel was established to furnish cheap, comfortable living to women who must support themselves. Unluckily the living was too comfortable to be cheap enough. The inn was too good for the charges to be smaller than they were, and the charges were too large for the means of the class of women for whom the inn was intended. There was a good inn and an abundant class of persons to live in it; but the inn did not meet the need of the persons, the two did not fit, and could not be made to fit each other. In the very nature of the case, shop-women chiefly must have been the occupants of the rooms, if the rooms were to have occupants, and shop-women could not afford to live in such an inn. The cardinal mistake was in providing for a class of persons accommodations which that class of persons could not afford to avail themselves of. The prices may have been very low for the accommodations given, but they were too high for the persons intended to be benefited. Diamonds at half-price would be cheap, of course, but their absolute cheapness would not enable poor folks to buy them.

A second mistake, made with good intentions probably, was scarcely less fatal in its influence. We mean the restrictions placed upon the occupants of rooms. In order that the inn might not be made a system of disguised shops, women taking rooms in it were forbidden to have sewing machines, without which most women of the class intended to be benefited cannot get on conveniently, as they must do their own sewing out of business hours. For less apparent reasons women living in the establishment were forbidden to keep pets of any description, a deprivation which most women living alone would feel very keenly. For the sake of securing the moral rectitude of the inmates, another onerous restriction was placed upon them; they were forbidden to receive guests in their rooms. This, as a good woman said upon reading the list of rules, made the inn scarcely freer than a convent, and it must have given offense to great numbers of persons who might have endured the other rules. Few women with minds of their own would consent to rent rooms to which they could not at will invite mother, sister or friend; few women with ordinary sensitiveness would be content to be treated as suspected persons, needing this sort of supervision from their landlords.

The scheme was intended to be of advantage to poor women, and it failed because of an excess of zeal which, in trying to care too minutely for its beneficiaries, regulated them out of its reach. It was a well meant scheme which had the misfortune to be impracticable.

A CELEBRATED English physician says that pedestrian exercise particularly exhausts the spine and brain, and is, therefore, the kind of exercise less suited to intellectually hard-working men. It is on this account that horseback exercise is the kind of medicine it is—the horse having the fatigue, and the rider the exercise. To sufficiently jar and agitate the liver and other internal organs for some convalescents, the legs and loins must be overworked. The thorough shake-up which is got in the saddle is without effort, or with the effort of only such muscles as can best afford it; and the student-rider comes back with physical forces refreshed, besides the exhilaration of movement for the spirit and the change of mind.

THE average Englishman, it appears, is more loyal to his earthly than to his heavenly sovereign. This, at least, is the interpretation that the conduct of a church full of English people warrants. It was during the marriage service in the church of Lord Rosebery and Miss Hannah de Rothschild. It so happened that when the Prince of Wales arrived he found the whole congregation devoutly kneeling in prayer. The prince, conscious of being late, tried, like an ordinary mortal, to slip in unobserved, but the moment he was espied, the public forgot it was a congregation assembled in a church, and rose en masse to its feet, causing quite a disturbance in the midst of the solemnity, and began curtseying and whispering until the prince reached his seat. What a spectacle—a Christian people ceasing their homage to the King of Kings, to do homage to the heir apparent of the British throne!

Cause of the Russian Change of Position.

LONDON, May 30.—A letter to the Daily News, from Constantinople, explaining the recent change of position made by the Russian forces, says the country between San Stefano and Adrianople, is exceedingly malarious, and 15,000 Russians on that line have died, mostly of fever, within two months.

STRAWBERRY short-cake is so called because it is short of strawberries.

A CUBAN LEADER.

Arrival of Gen. Macco at New York—His Statements Regarding the Insurrection.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The steamer Atlas, which left Jamaica on the 2d, arrived, bringing Gen. Antonio Macco, the well-known commander of the Cuban forces. He is accompanied by two members of his Staff. He has been wounded twenty-one times, and has four bullets in him, yet suffers no inconvenience. The Cuban patriots he represents are about one thousand strong, well-armed and drilled, but have 40,000 opposed to them, and they give the Cubans no rest. The General said: "There is no truth in the report of my surrender; I made no terms with the Spaniards; I am commissioned here by the Provisional Government. By courtesy of Gen. Campos, I was permitted to pass through his lines. We have a great many foreigners who have commissions—Gens. Jordan and Reeves, Americans, the latter recently deceased; Maximo Gomez and M. Diaz, Dominicans; Gen. Prodo, of Peru, and Col. Roloff, a distinguished Polish officer; our diplomatic agent here, Mr. Echenera, is a Venezuelan, and so is Mr. Friend and General Barretto. The war must continue. There is now no more Congress or standing Government, and affairs are under the direction of Manuel Calvar, head of the Provisional Government. Brigadier Felix Aguerado, and Lieutenant-Colonels Jose Lecret and Miguel Santa Cruis Paches are now in Jamaica, on an important commission from Manuel Calvar." The General, while protesting against the report of his surrender, could not well explain whence it came, and why it was afterwards confirmed by Havana journals. He thinks the conciliatory policy of Gens. Jovellar and Martinez Campos have done more injury to the Cuban cause than all the Spanish forces combined, and have caused a large defection from the patriot ranks.

The Press Association of Mississippi.

The Press Association of Mississippi will hold its Thirteenth Annual Convention at 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. Meriweather, of Memphis, Tenn., will read poems.

The following lines of railroads 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 Convention 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 Miss. Press Association.
S. D. HARPER, Secretary.

ACCORDING to the glowing view of the diplomatic situation set forth in the Journal des Debats, Count Schouvaloff's mission has been crowned with complete success and the peace of Europe now fairly is in train; all of which is not stated loosely or weakly, but with positivism and dates. Yet in despite of this assurance, the temperate utterances of the London Observer probably come closer to the actual truth and are entitled to much more of respectful consideration. It is not reasonable to suppose that Russia has yielded so entirely as is stated in the Paris newspaper after holding out so long, and if Count Schouvaloff brings any proposals at all to the Empress from the Czar, they are likely to be modifications in form but not in principle of the terms already proposed. The most that can be hoped for as the result of this famous mission of the Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James, is a base for future negotiations looking to the establishment of peaceful relations between the rival Powers. If this much has been accomplished, a long start has been made toward a final straightening out of the existing tangle of affairs; and it is certainly far better to confine expectation to this reasonable limit than to permit it to stray away into the domain of what borders very closely upon the impossible.—[Philadelphia Times.

The English Scheme for a Protectorate Over Asiatic Turkey.

LONDON, May 30.—It now seems probable that some scheme for a British protectorate over Asiatic Turkey has been put forward by the Government. The Times returns to the subject this morning, and in its leading article says a constitutional Ministry in Turkey is at present a mere dream; there must be some permanent center of force to control, by its attraction, shifting elements of personal will or caprice; that central force, it is to be hoped, the Porte will consent to accept at our hands, and thus introduce the only principle of stability into its government of which it is yet capable.

SITTING BULL, after all, is not callous to the influence of civilization. He has taken to robbing stage-coaches.