

The Vicksburg Herald

Tuesday Morning, June 11.

Our exchanges are beginning to complain of too much rain.

HENRY S. FORTZ, once Governor of this State, though 78 years of age, is still hale and hearty.

The New York Herald wants Tilden to speak out about the investigation as Hendricks has done.

Our neighbor, the Commercial, makes a strong appeal for our city school teachers. It is timely.

The crop prospect in Sharkey county is excellent. The vote on the Railroad proposition by the Memphis and Vicksburg Company will take place on Saturday, the 29th of this month.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, in his letter to Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, says he believes Mr. Potter is Chairman of the Investigation Committee. Can it be possible that so careful a man as this proves Mr. Matthews to be, held confidential and intimate relations with that bad, bad man Anderson?

GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER, at Courtland, Lawrence county, Alabama, wishes to know of the whereabouts of Gen. Earl Van Dorn's children. We presume some of the citizens of Claiborne county, in this State, can furnish the desired information.

A CORRESPONDENT in Issaquena county writes us as follows: "Crops are splendid up in this section, haven't had fairer prospects since the war. Negroes are working better, and raising the crop cheaper than was ever known. Richard Griggs is out as a candidate for Congress, and is strong in this county. He can beat anybody but Chalmers."

We learn that the State, through Attorney-General T. C. Catchings, yesterday stepped in and prevented the sale of the Vicksburg, Ship Island and Pensacola Railroad. This was done on account of the State holding a joint mortgage with those who attempted to sell. According to a late Act of the Legislature the only way to lift this mortgage is to pay it, or to build the Railroad across Big Black river before January, 1880.

SOME time since a sewing machine roller was forwarded by the V. & M. R. R. to some point on the Ouachita river. It got as far as the Mouth of Red River, but sunk with the wharft-boat at that place. This sad accident caused one of the railroad men to tumble into poetry, of which the following is a sample verse:

"To Red River landing the roller did go, And was rolled on the wharft-boat, as these verses will show; But while waiting there a chance for to slip, It rolled to the bottom of the great Mississippi."

The author is doing as well as could be expected.

A Premature Agitation. E. C. Walthall is spoken of as the successor of Bruce in the United States Senate. It is too soon to be agitating this subject. At present, we favor the election of Etzel Barksdale or J. Z. George, but something may happen between this and the election to change our mind on the subject.—[Brandon Republican.]

We are not authorized to say that Gen. Walthall will be a candidate, but this much we may say, that if he is, the man that beats him will be the Senator. How he would fare in a caucus of plotting politicians, we cannot or will not conjecture; but if the race was before the people, he would come out a full length ahead of any competitor, for his personal popularity connected with his high qualifications would make the race a one-sided affair. Such, at least, are our honest convictions.—[Greensada Sentinel.]

It is too soon, as the Brandon Republican says, to commence the agitation of a question to be decided by the Legislature in January, 1880. The three candidates mentioned are all worthy, capable gentlemen, and the Press of the State can rest in ease, with the prospect of securing any one of them for U. S. Senator. Hon. O. R. Singleton, the present able Representative of the Fourth District in the Lower House, is also a candidate, and he deserves to rank in the esteem of the people with the other aspirants.

Closing of the St. Louis Races. St. Louis, Mo., June 9.—Yesterday closed the first regular meeting of the St. Louis Jockey Club. It was successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. One mile, two year olds—Latunah won. Good Night second, Voltuna third. Three mile heats, all ages—First heat, Whisler won, Rowell second; time 5:30; second heat, Whisler won by a neck; time 5:25; 5:31. One mile—Bass won, Rice second, Bell third; time 2:12. Three extra races Monday.

Which is the Safe Course?

The South, after long struggles, is free. Each State manages its own local affairs, and the contrast between the present time and a few years ago is marked indeed. So grievous were our burdens and so trying our troubles under the rule of the Southern Republican party, that the great questions that excited interest at the North were hardly mentioned in the South. A Mississippi Senator truly remarked that very few in this State had given the money question any thought or attention. The whole aim of the Democratic party for the last few years was to secure local government for the Southern States. All our platforms show this, and our leading statements in Congress have acted always with this end in view. Having gained our aim at last, our next duty, as a party, is to mark out a course that will secure to us, forever, if that be possible, the fruits of our victory. If the South is in any danger of losing local self-government, in any danger of military interference from the National Government in the future, that danger can be increased or removed by the South. If the South adopts a broad, national, conservative course, stands by the Constitution and all the amendments, stands to her own affairs, and avoids all irritation with the National Government, we may rest assured that we will never again be disturbed by National troops. On the other hand, if the South attempts to disregard the amendments adopted since the war, and continually accepts the wager of sectional strife offered by Northern extremists, there is danger and very great danger that Grant will be elected President in 1880, and danger that he will not regard any of the rights of the Southern States. If Grant is re-elected, he and his friends will regard it as an invitation for him to do pretty much as he pleases, and it pleases him very much indeed to use bayonets whenever he has the least excuse to do so. For this reason we do not think Southern Congressmen can act too prudently at this time. During the count of the Electoral votes they acted with good judgment, and they received the praise of the whole country for their prompt submission to the fiat of the Electoral Commission. In allowing the investigation business to be sprung, we think the Southern Congressmen made a great mistake. It won't do any good, and if it ever causes any great excitement or any confusion or strife, the effect will be favorable to the Radicals. It is true that Mr. Potter declares there is no intention of disturbing Mr. Hayes, but at the same time we know that Mr. Tilden and his friends claim that they will open the question in the Courts. It is just possible that the investigation was begun, therefore, as an aid to some scheme for unseating the President that will soon be developed. If this is the case, and any trouble should arise, it will be sure to be felt directly by the South. The cry will be raised in the North, for some bold, determined man, and Grant will then be put forward.

Meeting of Levee Board. The Board of Mississippi Levee Commissioners meet on Monday, the 12th of July, when it will receive the Engineer's annual report, and determine the location and amount of work for the present year, and levy the current tax.

We republish the Act of the last session of the Legislature, authorizing the Board to reduce the cotton tax for the liquidation of the bonded indebtedness, and to extend, if it deems it advisable, the subjects of taxation for construction purposes, by levying an ad valorem tax on all real and personal property, and to proportionately reduce the tax on cotton.

We republish this Act in connection with a suggestion, which we here submit to the tax-payers of this Levee District, that it would be well for them to concertedly make known to the Board their wishes and views on the policy of such reduction and change of existing basis of construction tax, upon which questions we invite, and will be glad to publish, communications from representative tax-payers. We especially urge this matter upon those interested, as it is a matter upon which we are aware there is considerable difference of opinion. And that it involves a responsibility that the Levee Commissioners may well desire to divide with, or devolve upon their constituents.—[Greenville Times.]

If we understand the Times, it means that the Board, or some of the members, have an idea of reducing the tax on cotton, but propose to make it up by a direct ad valorem tax on property, real and personal. In our opinion this would only be changing the burden from one shoulder to the other. The people expect the tax for levee purposes to be reduced. They hope to see it reduced on cotton to one-half what it is now. Then it would be large enough, Heaven knows.

Stewart's Hotel Thrown Open to the Public. New York, June 9.—Stewart's Hotel, exclusively for women, has been thrown open to the general public.

SENATOR BEN HILL has expressed his views about the investigation business.

He does not believe that it is possible to connect Hayes with any of the alleged frauds. His confidence in him is still unshaken. As to the charge that the Southern members contemplated unseating Hayes, it is utterly and wickedly false. Hayes is legally the President, and will be sustained by every Southern man until the end of his term. All talk about revolution is pure gammon. The only way to oust Hayes is by impeachment. To bring articles of impeachment would require the clearest proof that he had guilty knowledge of the frauds; that the frauds, in fact, elected him; and that he rewarded the offenders after he became President, with full knowledge of their guilt. No such proof has been yet adduced, and the Senator believes it will not be.

In regard to the cry of revolution, it is a matter of fact that more Republicans in the two branches of Congress would be glad to see Hayes ousted, no matter how, than Democrats. As to the wild proposition that when the Senate becomes Democratic the two houses should refuse to recognize Hayes, he does not believe there are to exceed twelve Democrats in both branches who would favor this.

As for Senator Matthews, in his unfortunate predicament, he has the esteem, respect and sympathy of every Senator. They do not believe him guilty of intentional wrong. The trouble will be to make the country understand Matthews as those do who know him. As the case stands now, he thinks Matthews is the most hurt man that the investigation has touched.

Senator Hill thinks that before the affair is over, the Southern members will give the country another example of their wisdom, moderation and patriotism. Aid and comfort for revolution and Mexicanization will never be had from the South. "We cannot tell what a few Northern Democrats and sore-headed Republicans might try to do, but they will get no comfort from the Southern Representatives."

A Strange Death

A MAN FROZEN TO DEATH LAST FRIDAY, THERMOMETER 9.

Meridian Mercury, Me.

Mr. James Knox, a young man of the eastern part of this county, has been strangely afflicted for about a year. Hot or cold, he was always afflicted as freezing to death. His case has been examined by several skillful physicians, and, we understand, has puzzled them all. He was continually using all the devices to warm himself that a man might who had been chilled by exposure to extreme cold, sitting around rousing fires enveloped in blankets and the house closely shut up, and this though the weather was at summer heat. It is said that he would sit by the fire and hold his head down to it and almost roast it in the effort to warm. It is a fact that he put cloths on his head to protect the scalp from actual burning when doing thus, and the cloths have actually been set on fire by the heat he subjected them to in endeavoring to warm his head. Some time ago he made a visit to Livingston in the hope of being benefited by the artesian water, when Dr. Webb of that town saw his case. Lately he had determined to return to Livingston and try again the waters, and again consulted Dr. Webb, going to his office to that purpose. He seemed as one suffering with extreme cold, and asked Dr. Webb if he had any fire in his office. He told him he did not, and that it was too hot to have fire and be comfortable. He said he could not stand it and ran out of the office into the street for the benefit of the sunshine to warm himself. The next day Dr. Webb had him in his office again to make a more critical examination of his case, and had him a rousing fire. He carefully tested with a thermometer the degree of animal heat he carried and found it near normal. With all of this trouble he lost little flesh and kept a good appetite for food and preserved rather a healthful look. On Friday, he started home again in a wagon with Mr. Meadows driving it. He had not got far out of Livingston before he wanted to return, complaining that he was freezing to death, and wanted to get somewhere to warm. Meadows insisted on continuing the journey on home and drove forward. Knox jumped out of the wagon and ran off into the woods. Meadows pursued him and compelled him to return and get into the wagon again, and drove on. He got as far as Mrs. Petee's.—Green Grant's old place.—with him. Mrs. Petee had observed Meadows driving slowly along the road, and knowing he had gone to fetch the sick man home, went out to the gate to make inquiry. When Meadows drove up and stopped, to her inquiry, he said he believed Jim Knox was dying. He was lying stretched helpless in the bottom of the wagon, and after it had stopped only gasped a few times and died, apparently freezing to death, last Friday, with the thermometer at near 90.

A Brace of Defaulters.

New York, June 9.—Wm. A. Bushnell, book-keeper and confidential man of Butler, Silliman & Hubbard, well-known lawyers, is a defaulter for fifty thousand dollars. A portion of the money was used in stock speculations, in which Bushnell ventured extensively. It is stated that John H. White, a prominent lawyer of this city, who died in February, 1877, was a defaulter, having taken from two estates, of which he was trustee, amounts estimated at from \$45,000 to over \$62,000. With reference to one of these estates little has been made public. This estate was for the benefit of some of Mrs. White's sisters, and \$15,000 belonging to them, it is stated, has been taken and misappropriated by White.

THE FLORIDA COMMITTEE.

Testimony of McLin Before the Potter

Sub-Committee in Jacksonville—Ex-Governor Noyes the Special Agent of Hayes—Some Interesting Facts Connected with the Great Theft.

JACKSONVILLE, June 10.—The Investigating Committee resumed this morning. It will close its labors to-night, leaving for Washington to-morrow afternoon, and arriving there Friday. The testimony of McLin was concluded. The witness detailed his appointment as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, for which his letter to Noyes, put in evidence on Saturday, had been written. Previous to his appointment he had been informed, at the instance of the President, by Cowgill, of the Returning Board, that he would be appointed. His rejection by the Senate he attributed to the personal ill-will of Senator Conover. His consequent failure to get a vacant Justiceship in New Mexico, promised him by the President, was due to the lukewarmness of Conover. The President would have made the appointment if Conover had been in earnest; the President having told Cowgill that he was under both political and personal obligations to Cowgill and witness. Witness was appointed to an agency in the Treasury, but declined to take it, and was then promised an Auditorship in the Treasury. Among the prominent actors in the Florida election of 1876, the following had been provided for, as stated: Governor Stearns, appointed on the Hot Springs Commission; J. W. Howell, who got up Dugger's returns in Baker county, is now Collector of Customs at Fernandina, Florida; Jos. Powers, Election Inspector, charged with manipulating ballots in Leon county, is in the Treasury Department at Washington; Wm. H. Vance, Clerk at Archer precinct No. 2, has a Federal position at Washington; R. L. Black, Inspector at the same precinct, has a Federal clerkship in Philadelphia; Bell, Inspector of Jefferson county, had received a Federal appointment, but was since removed; George H. Leon, Inspector in Leon county, is a clerk in the Treasury at Washington; Dennis, of Lachua county, had recently been appointed to a position in the Treasury; Moses J. Taylor, one of the Returning Board of Jefferson, is in the Land Office at Washington. Pending the close of the labors of the State Canvassing Board, Gen. Stearns said to witness he thought it of importance that the first reading before the Board of the face of the returns should show that Hayes was elected. Stearns read the returns as they were received by him, and said the result would be very close. The Dugger's return from Baker county being the most favorable of any returns from that county, Stearns desired witness to read that to the Board in preference to others, as it was really the only properly made return. When the witnessing statements were at Tallahassee, witness was told by Chandler, Gen. Wallace, probably Gov. Stearns, and others, that Mr. Noyes represented Gov. Hayes. Noyes assured witness that Louisiana would be all right for the Republicans, and talked of everything hanging on Florida for Hayes. Noyes came direct from Louisiana a few days before the State canvass was made. He told witness Hayes and he were bosom friends, and he came at the special request of Hayes. Witness did not remember that Noyes directly made promises of anything further than that the members of the Canvassing Board would be provided for. This was both before and after the canvass. From all he heard, and all that took place, witness looked upon Noyes as the special representative of Hayes, expressing his views regarding everything, and felt satisfied that if the State went for Hayes the leading Republicans of the campaign would be provided for. General Law Wallace, who was very active in getting up testimony before the Board, getting in returns and evidence in contested precincts; said he had been telegraphed to by Hayes, requesting him to come to Florida, and said before and after the canvass he was satisfied that Hayes, if he became President, would take pleasure in providing for the Republicans of Florida. Witness said his party feeling had more to do with his course in the Board than other cause, and did not know that he was directly influenced by promises of office, though these were not without effect. He felt assured, so far as pecuniary profit went, he could gain as much by casting his vote one way as the other.

most promising; first bloom in the State was May 28th—last year June 13th; condition of Sea Island crop not as good as usual; less land was planted and plant in appearance ten days behind this date last year. CHARLESTON, June 10.—Report of the Charleston Exchange based on 37 replies from 23 counties in South Carolina: Acreage planted has an average increase over last year of 4 per cent.; the weather, with few exceptions, has been more favorable; plant much more forward, estimates varying from 5 to 30 days, averaging 10 days earlier; labor abundant, and more efficient; use of commercial fertilizers varies considerably, several counties reporting an increase, others a decrease; the average shows 6 per cent. increase; where commercial fertilizers have decreased a large increase in those of home manufacture is reported; eleven counties report considerable damage from cut-worms, making replanting necessary; upon the whole, the reports are very favorable for a good crop.

Louisiana—From 27 parishes we have 87 replies, average date May 31st; area of land planted compared with last year is reported by 67 correspondents to be the same, while 11 estimate an increase of about four per cent., and 13 a decrease of 10 per cent.; average increase is 1 1/2 per cent.; character of weather has been more favorable than last year, and the stands of cotton good, and from ten days to two weeks earlier than same time last year; while some few report labor less in number, a majority state it is about the same and much more efficient than for many years; the use of fertilizers has been very limited; such as have been used consisted principally of barn-yard scrapings and cotton seed; condition of crop is generally good, with some complaint of grass owing to too much rain.

Mississippi—We have received 131 reports from 35 counties dated from May 26th to June 4th; 66 answers state the acreage to be the same as last year; 22 report an increase of from 3 to 10 per cent and 2 from 15 to 30 per cent., while 10 report decrease of from 2 to 10 per cent., and 9 of from 15 to 30 per cent., the acreage being barely one per cent. increase; the weather has been very favorable according to most replies received; in some counties, however, heavy rains early in the season caused planting to be delayed, while in others the weather in the fore part of the Spring was very good, and as favorable for planting this year as last; since then there has been too much rain and unfavorable weather for cultivation; the stands are generally good, and where complaints are made the causes are either that the seed was defective or that the weather had retarded growth; with but a few exceptions cotton is reported to be about 2 weeks earlier than last year; labor has been good and efficient; commercial fertilizers have not been used; present condition of crop is very encouraging; plant looks healthy, and is growing rapidly.

Arkansas—We have 51 replies from 25 counties, of average date 31st ultimo; six report an increase of acreage of five per cent, two of eight per cent, seven of ten per cent, and 30 of same acreage; one reports a decrease of five per cent, and four ten per cent; the average of the whole being one per cent increase; weather up to 10th of May was very unfavorable; crop being affected by heavy rains and badly in the grass; since then, however, the weather has been dry and favorable; the plants are good, and crop is about five to ten days earlier than last season; labor is universally reported as good and efficient; present prospect compared with last year is very good; no commercial fertilizers have been used.

THE INDIANS.

Their Movements in Idaho—Four Citizens Killed in Ouybee County—Gen. Howard Moving Toward Boise City.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—A Boise City dispatch says the Indians have gathered in strong force at Juniper mountain. Col. Berchard is watching them with his command. Nothing is known of the condition of affairs at the Lava beds. Captain Harper, who went out from Silver City yesterday with twenty men to attack the Banocks, reported at South mountain, has sent back for reinforcements. About seventeen men who went by way of Flint district, to join Captain Harper's company, came upon a body of Indians, estimated at 100, four miles east of South Mountain, on Rail Creek, and had a fight. The volunteers lost one killed, two wounded, six missing, and were forced to flee. Loss to the Indians unknown. Great excitement prevails in Silver City. General Howard, who has been daily expected with a column from Oregon, is reported to be at Baker City, 150 miles from here. Col. Summers, of the first cavalry, with three companies of infantry from Angel Island, and the troops stationed at Benefica, have gone forward to reinforce the troops in Idaho. SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—In an affair near South Mountain, Ouybee county, Idaho, four citizens were killed, one wounded and one missing. The latter is believed to have been killed. Reinforcements were sent to the scene of action. Another fight was expected yesterday. A considerable body of Indians was seen last night near Cold Spring Station, 65 miles from Boise City. All accounts agree that the Indians are continually passing across the stage road and across Snake river, and between Big Cannon Prairie and the scene of hostilities, in Ouybee county. Gen. Howard is expected at Boise City Tuesday, and a column of troops from Westville will arrive a day later. The Indians will probably make their first stand in the Juniper mountain region, but it is evident that only a portion of their fighting force is there. They will also remain in the lava beds till dislodged or forced to surrender.

THE COTTON CROP.

Its Condition in Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas.

SAVANNAH, June 9.—Report of Cotton Exchange for May: Georgia—147 replies from 61 counties: area of land planted in cotton this season slightly increased over last year—say two per cent; weather has been unusually fine and favorable for the plant; stands generally very good; crop ten days to two weeks ahead of last year; labor abundant as last year, both as to number and efficiency; where fertilizers are generally used the increase has been ten to fifteen per cent. over last season; present condition of the crop good; Spring was early; preparation of land for planting better than usual; the fields are clear of grass, and the plant is growing off rapidly.

Florida—32 replies from 13 counties: area planted in cotton about same as last year; Spring was cool and damp, but on the whole the weather has been more favorable than last year; crop in a more forward state than last season, probably as much as ten days; labor good,—about same in numbers as last year; little or no fertilizers ever used in this State; present condition of crop

FOREIGN.

Current Notes.

St. Petersburg, June 10.—Prince Gortschakoff sailed for Berlin to-day.

Rome, June 10.—Count Corti, Italian Plenipotentiary to the Congress, sailed for Berlin to-day.

London, June 10.—The Daily News's Madrid special says in consequence of favorable news from Cuba, the Spanish Government has granted amnesty to all press offenders, and ordered the liberation of Creoles imprisoned for rebellion. A National reward will be voted to Captain-General Jovellar and General Martinez Campos.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is believed Russia will set more importance on guarantees for the state of things to be established by the Congress, than on the question of frontiers. Correspondents of the Times at St. Petersburg and Vienna both report that a very sanguine feeling prevails in those Capitals as to a peaceful result of the Congress.

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch from Paris says it is stated a recent council of Ministers decided not to surrender any fortresses pending debate in the Congress. The Times correspondent at Bucharest declares there is nothing in the movements of the Russian troops in Roumania to give ground for apprehension of a conflict.

London, June 10.—The Standard's Berlin dispatch says Nobel's statement at the judicial investigation before he became insane, shows that he himself undertook the task, which he discussed with several persons.

Pressing demands reach Constantinople from Powat Camp, in the Rhodope mountains, for aid in behalf of over 100,000 refugees, who fled thither from Russian and Bulgarian leaders of the insurrection. They ask that persons be sent to administer relief to the sick and starving, and also to see that the country is not in arms against any power, but only defending itself against violence. They ask whether or not it is possible for England to do something to stop the outrage.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs telegraphed yesterday to the Turkish Ambassador at London, positively declaring apocryphal the statement that the Porte had issued a memorandum relative to the pressure exercised by the Russian Plenipotentiary during negotiation of the treaty of San Stefano.

CONGRESSIONAL

Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, from the Conference Committee on the bill for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, called up the report submitted Saturday, which was concurred in without discussion. The bill now goes to the President for signature.

Davis, of Illinois; White, of Indiana, and Jones, of Florida, were, at their own request, excused from service on the Matthews Investigation Committee, appointed Saturday.

Spencer, of Alabama, moved to take up the resolution submitted by him on Saturday, authorizing the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into alleged frauds in connection with the recent Presidential election, and began to read an argument in favor of the passage of the resolution, stating that the Republican party would have submitted to the administration of President Hayes for the brief period of four years, but the investigation had been reopened by the Democrats.

Morrill, of Vermont, made the point of order as to whether the Senator had a right to discuss the merits of the question on a motion to take it up, and said two or three mornings had been frittered away, when they should have been devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Spencer said he only desired five minutes.

Morrill withdrew the point of order. The motion to take up the resolution was agreed to.

Sargeant submitted an amendment to have the investigation made by the Matthews Committee, appointed Saturday, instead of a Special Committee. The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The River and Harbor bill came up. Windham spoke at length on improvement of the Mississippi river.

Mr. Sargeant called for the yeas and nays on the amendment increasing the appropriation for improving the harbor of Charleston, S. C., from \$5,000 to \$20,000, and it was agreed to.

The motion by which certain Senators were excused from serving on the Matthews Committee was reconsidered and the original order stands.

Sargeant, of California, inquired of the Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, Wadleigh, if it was the intention of the Committee to submit a report on the 16th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, conferring suffrage on women, at this session? Wadleigh replied it was the intention of the Committee to do so.

HOUSE.

Among the bills introduced was one levying 4 per cent. ad valorem tax on grape sugar.

The House is now in Committee of the Whole on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The following are among the bills introduced and referred: By Butler, of Massachusetts, for the relief of the industrial classes; for prompt settlement of public lands; and for the protection of the frontier from Indian depredations.

Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill non-concurred in.

Conference Committee report on Military Academy bill agreed to.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on Civil Sundry Appropriation bill. Amount for public buildings at Atlanta increased to \$60,000.