A BUSINESS MAN'S VIEWS ON THE

COMING CITY ELECTION.

A Plan to Remove the Contest From the Political Arena.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

Your publication of the following suggestions relating to the approaching Municipal election will not only oblige the writer, but will perhaps lead to that free and wide public discussion of the topics suggested, which is the most fruitful of all sources of public improvement. Without expressing any censure as to the past, or entertaining any prejudices. we must all clearly perceive that some changes in city officials ought to and doubtlesss will be made at the coming election. The importance of seizing this opportunity to procure a really good city government cannot be over-estimated. The best and most permanent interests of all the inhabitants of the city are involved and it is the plain duty of every citizen to make the greatest, personal sacrifices and the most earnest exertions to accomplish the best possible result. It is not a question of abstract principles, of taste or even of feeling, but it is a solid question of property, prosperity and happiness to each and all of us and our families, and should be met in a practical, busines s-like manner.

If all personal ambition and private schemes could be set aside, and every voter, without distinction of party, class or race, would vote only for men whom he knows and trusts, we should have a better government. But this cannot be expected, and the next best thing is to concentrate upon capable and trustworthy men as many votes as possible. As there are undoubtedly in this and every community more good citizens than bad ones, more persons interested in the general prosperity than in the political fortunes of any man or set of men, a majority could no doubt be got to unite upon a really good ticket, if it were not for party organizations. When these organizations exist, howevery candidates are not selected by them with reference to their fitness for office, but simply with reference to their ability to obtain office. An incompetent man, who can wir, is a better party candidate than a competent man who is likely to lose, hence when there is a party-contest it often happens that the fittest men on both sides are made to stand back, and the voters, whose material interests are at stake, must either lose their votes or cast them for inefficient men." It is true that this is not always the case, but is it not likely to be the case ic our next municipal election, if that should be a party contest? If there is any such danger, if there is any chance that our city, already so impoverished, may be subjected to the misrule of incompetent or dishonest men, nothing should be omitted which can possibly contribute to averting such dangers. If a party contest is full of peril in this respect, (and none can deny that it is,) then we must avoid a party contest if possible.

The Republican party is the only political party in this city or State which is organized. This party claims a majority in the city, and makes out a strong case in support of it; but even if this claim is exaggerated, none can de ny that the party is very strong numerically. It controls the tederal and other official patronage; it has the prestige of previous successes, and if threatened with attack from without, can, by an enforcement of party discipline through Union Leagues and otherwise, unite its whole strength in a solid mass.

The voters outside of this party are not in any manner organized, their numbers are not known, they have no leaders of recognized anthority; they have few objects in common, except opposition to the present administration, and have no definite policy except to effect a change. In this condition of things, does it seem to be a very promising enterprise to beat the drums for war and make a set attack upon the Republican party? Will not the very noise of preparation strengthen that party and throw the control of it into the hands of its most extreme, and, to outsiders, most objectionable men ? Will not the apparent futility of the sttempt deter many good and prudent citizens from joining in it, and so increase the dissensions and differences already unfortunately ex-

It seems impossible, looking at the matter in a cold, practical way as business men, to escape the conviction that bad as things are now with us they would be rendered worse by a party contest for the municipal government. Is there no alternative? Fortunately for minorities, the strength of political parties lies in their internal harmony, and that depends upon the opposition they encounter from without, so that when opposition ceases or is no longer formidable, the dominant party becomes the scene of strife among its own leaders. This law of politics is universal, and the Republican party in this State and city cannot escape its operation. Without political opponents the party must divide, and the inevitable result of division will be a competition among the sections for outside support. If, when this competition arises here, the outsiders are still as at present without leaders or organization, their power will be frittered away, and their votes be either lost or cast without an effective compensation in the way of administrative improvement; cut if the great mass of the non-Republican voters of the city were organized, not in opposition to can nominees, and not even in support of their own nominees, selected wholly or in part from the Republicans, as was tried and failed in the Reform canvass, but simply as a solld voting power capable of being wielded by a trusted committee, and engaged to combine with any party or section of a party that case offer the best candidates and the most sails-factory guarantees, the weight and influence of such a body would be practically unlimited, and the rule of the incompetent would depart

The difficulty in ordinary cases of effecting such an organization is two-fold. First, in finding suitable leaders, and, second, in kee ing up the organization without the control some patronage. But these difficulties our to be easily overcome in our case, becau there are no political principles involved, as the practical importance of the matter to t business and happiness of every citizen is su cient to constitute of itself a motive as power tul as ambition, and a bond of union as peri as the hope of spoils. There ought to be, a I believe there are among us, wise and sa clous men, free of self-seeking ambition, whom could be entrusted the leadership of 'independent citizen's party, without fear the misuse of the power thus confided; a there are, I also believe, at least four thousa Aters of sufficient intelligence and put spirit to unite in the organization of such party on the express understanding that their | Galveston | 29.80|81 NE |Gen

THE FATE OF CHARLESTON. | votes are to be cast for whatever candidate GLIMPSES OF GOTHAM. their directing committee should indicate.

If such an organization can possibly be formed, and if its formation is likely to help us out of our present municipal difficulties, the sooner we set about it the better. The suggestion is thrown out for the consideration o all interested, and for general discussion. If nothing more promising or more acceptable offers, and these suggestions are thought to be of any practical value, the initiatory mea-

sures can be readily taken. For example, some such plan as this might be adopted: Let the Chamber of Commerce, the Hibernian Society, the Freundschaftsbund, the Fellowshin Society, the Board of Trade and Charleston Bar Association each select and send three delegates to a preliminary convention. The convention so formed might then elaborate the plan in detail, and call mass meetings in the several wards, inviting to them all citizens, irrespective of party or race, who desire to join the movement. At such meetings the nature and purposes of the movement may be fully explained, and if a favorable response is elicited, ward clubs can be formed and a central directing committee cre-

Trustice . Editor, that this communication will, at least, awaken discussion, and so lead to some practical and beneficial action, I am, yours respectfully, A Business Man.

THE WARD 8 MEETING TO-NIGHT. Individual Ambition Must Yield to the

Welfare of the City. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. We notice a call for the citizens of Ward No. ings in other wards will soon be called. These meetings are generally called by friends of and in the interest of certain aspirants for office. In order that no bad results grow out of these meetings called at too early a stage for Wednesday evening. Doubtless meetof the canvass, our citizens, those who have something at stake, abould attend, and see that, if no good is accomplished, no harm ve done. These was a meetings beretofore have not been attended by these whose interest it arrived out in the last Liverpool steamer, and would seem ought to lead them there but is named Rouzand. He fell indove with the would seem ought to lead them there, but have been left to the control of a few, (many of whom have axes to grind,) half-grown boys and wire-pullers from other wards. Hence it is, that in our nominating conventions we find among the delegates many who are aspirants for office. Instead of assisting to get "; the best ticket, selecting our best and most available citizens for office, they are log-rolling to get nominations for themselves. When the time arrives, the many aspirants, for the Mayoralty must be put aside. To succeed, we must harmonize, All of our special friends can't be made Mayor and Aldermen The various interests of our city must be represented, but that representation must be by representative men of that particular interest -men capable, men of brain, of experience, and finencial ability, of well known character at home and abroad. If we can't succeed with a strong ticket, we certainly can't with a

NEWS FROM WASHINGTO V.

The Strike of the Negroes-The Spanish Claims Commissioners-New Stamps-Governor cott Knows of no Ku-Klux

by negroes. At one point seven were arrested

by the police. The American and Spanish Claims Commis sion met to-day and considered the rules for their procedure. When these are completed the commission will adjourn for two months to allow claimants to prepare their papers; and to take testimony in accordance with the

About the 1st of August the interest revenue department will issue new stamper one kind called sensitive stamps, because the acid used to remove cancellation destroys them, and another kind, printed in colors, making photographing impossible.

Governor R. K. Scott, of South Carolina, estified before the Kn-Klux committee to-day He said he knew of no Ku-Klux in his part of the State, but believes that such organizations did exist in some counties, its object being to intimidate voters in 1872

Oir leaves for the South to-night.

THE NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

New York, June 6. The following are the new officers of the Cotton Exchange : President Liehrison; vicepresident, Wenman; treasurer, Greaves. Managers-Fuchirl, Hentz, Lehman, Blanden, Ranger, Hanneman, Oornwall, Brodie, Nieter, Tonnahill, Iaman, Cunningham, Fielding, Du-

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Flood Receding-Suffering in the Submerged District.

NEW ORLEANS, June 6. The water in the lake and canals is receding slowly. The canal crevasses have been closed. The water in the city has receded an inch There is much suffering in the overflowed district. Collections are being made for the relief of the sufferers.

is the remnant of the storm which was at Galreston June 4th, and at Key West June 1st.

Yesterday's Weather Reports of the Signal Service, U. S. A.

l of ght use and the	Place of Observation.	Beight of Baro- meter	Thermometer	Wind	Force of Wind	Sinte of the Weather	
ım-	Augusta	27.80	91	Ϋ́	Gentle.	Fair.	ı
rer-	Baltimore	29.95			Fresh.	Clear.	ı
fect	Boston	29.92	78	SW	Fresh.	Fair.	ı
and	Chicago	29.68	51	SE	Fresh.	Clear.	١
0.00	Cincinnati	29.74			Fresh.	Cloudy.	ı
ga-	Key West, Fla	29.85	8	š	Light.	Fair.	١
to	Mot ile	29.58	36	SW	Gentle.	Fair.	ı
an	Nashville	29.76			Fresh.	Listorm	ı
20000000000	New Orleans	29.84			Gentle.	Fair.	۱
r of	New York	29.96			Brisk.	Clear.	I
and	San Francisco	30.03			Briek.	Fair.	ì
and	Savannah	29.52			Fresh.	Fair.	ŀ
16,3-50000001	St. Louis				Fresh.	Fair. Clear.	ı
blic	Washington, D.C.	29.58			Gentle.	Fair.	ŧ
h a	Wilmington, N.C.	29.93				Fair.	۱
neir	Galveston	29.8	18	NE	Gentle.	CPar up	1

A FENIAN GATHERING TO PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY.

Bridegroom Photographed-The Bride Bound to be an American-A Chapter on Society Papers-How the Young Men of New York are Angled For-Paul Pry Journalism.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, June 3. The New York Irish are not satisfied with the Washington treaty. They met in mass meeting at Cooper Institute last night to protest against its ratification." As the treaty has already been ratified and the Senate has adjourned, this protesting is very much like locking the stable door after the contents have been carried off. The meeting served, however, to give expression to the bottled up wrath of the local professional orators. The administration came in for a scathing review ier its "flunkeyism." Fenian-General Halpine said to the audience, "Your rights have been sold and your interests betrayed, and to-night you are in the hands of one of the most desperate despotisms that ever existed on the face of the earth." This statement was so vague that the audience was in doubt if the depotism alluded to was the British Government, the Grant Administration or the Tammany Ring.

many Ring.

Mr. Patrick G. Duffy thought that "the permission granted to Canadian fishermen to fish in American waters was a contemptible surrender of the rights of New England fishermen." The resolutions condemn the administration for not providing in the treaty for the release of the Irish soldiers who are suffering imprisonment in the penal colonies of Great all the gatherings of this warm-nearted, impulsive people are, but now that it is over everybody is asking, "what did it amount to."
The society papers amounce, with a becoming flourish of adjectives, the approaching nuptials of Miss Christine Nilsson and a is named Rouzand. He fell indove with the millionaire songstress a couple of years ago, and was lucky enough to find favor in nereyes. He is fine looking, well bred, and twenty-eight, and has chestnut hair and red side whiskers. The twain are to be one fiesh in about a month. Meanwhile they have gone off to N'agara Falls and Saratoga under the care of one Dr. Doremus, of Fourth avenue. It is perhaps known to you that Nilsson has "declared her Intention" of becoming an American citizen. Doubtless her affianced has already been to the City Hall to take our his American ciozen. Doubless her amanced has already been to the City Hall to take out his papers. Nilsson-says she loves this country, and she is determined to live here. She may take a run 'over to the effete Old World occasionally, but this is to be her future home. In accordance with this feeling, she is putting the whole of her immense fortune into American whole of the lamber of the purchased ex-real estate. Her agents "tre purchased ex-tensively in Boston, Chica, J. Peoria, (Illinois,) and this city. Perhaps while she is in the mood for American investments she might be persuaded to take a South Carolina plantation or a few lots in the burnt district.

The society papers to which I have just with a strong ticket, we certainly can't wish a weak one. Let us hope that these meetings called will be attended by the people, and not left to the manipulation of a few interested parties, and that wisdom and moderation will govern their action. A false step now may prove disastrous.

The society papers to which I navel have made allusion are becoming a peculiar feature in New York journalism. The old Home Journal of N. P. Willis and General Morris has for years been recognized by the better classes as the organ for fashionable news, but the papers which have precently, sprung up are of a much more flashy and spasitional character. One of these boasts of a weekly circulation of 50.000 copies. It records all the matrimonial engagements, balls, and parties and move. 50.000 copies. It records at the mathioda-engagements, balls and parties, and move-ments of individuals in the social world of New York. As much of its information must be obtained after the Paul Pry fashion of key-hole listening and kitchen-girl whedling, it is offensive and exasperating to the people whose most private social transactions are thus exposed to public view.

in his Part the State.

Wishington, June 6.

There were several demonstrations to-day in case of the control with the several demonstrations to-day in case of the control with the several demonstrations to-day in case of the control with the several demonstrations to-day in case of the control with the several demonstrations to day in the several demonstrations to day in the several demonstrations to day in the several demonstrations are the several demonstrations to day in the several demonstration to day in the several demonst a casual gentleman acquaintance but that signals jotted down by a sneaking reporter, and her engagement to him is announced in the next issue. If you ask Tompkins and Jones to come over and have a quiet smoke, you will be astonished next week to read of the selegant dinner party. Mr. Smith, of Fortyamurth street, gave to a few distinguished friends," with possibly an imaginary "menu" attached. If your wife should go in the country without you, it is more than likely the society paper will him that she has eloped with the family physician.

physician.

However much this may be disgusting to really respectable people, there are a large class of the community who deem it an extraordinary honor to be named in the society paper, and who buy it with avidity. These are the booby young men, who go to parties and hants the assence and spend most of their haunt the avenue and spend most of their money in clothes. The society paper gets rich on the vanity of these tailor's blocks. The

money in clothes. The society paper gets rich on the vanity of these tailor's blocks. The number of securing their patronage is very simple. The editor announces, under the head of "Echoes from our best society," that young De Browne is noted for the exquisiteness of his neckties, or that Jenkyns's aquitine nose is unrivalled among the noses which appear on Broadway. The instant this appears, Brown and Jenkins rush to the publication office and buy a hundred copies each of the paper, which they mail to their friends, to the flattering paragraph carefully marked the editor farkes in ten dollars on this bair.

Then, too, the paragraph advertises the paper. Jenkins is sure to remark to Jones in a careless way the next time he meets him "Ah, by the way, Jones, did you see that aliusion to my nose in the last number of Our Best Society?" Jones is certain to mention to all his friends that Our Best Society is celebrating Jenkins's nose, and there is a rush of more fools for the paper to ascertain it their cases are likewise made the subject of editorial culogy. You see this is purely a mathematical calculation. The editor has but to administer to the concelt of one hundred young men in society weekly, and he is certain of what he may count upon receiving from the fellows who go to him openly with five dollar bills and ask him to mention their "points" in his paper. his paper.

SHOOTING IN KERSHAW. A Civil Officer Fired Upon.

[From the Columbia Union.]

who then returned the fire, the first parrel wounding C. J. Pegues, a younger brother, dodged. After that a third shot was fired at Schrock by R. H. Pegues, who then went in Schrock by R. H. Pegues, who then went in search of a physician for his brother, and the

The amputation of the leg of the wounded man was made on Saturday, and he is as com-fortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

It is understood that Schrock is perfectly willing to surrender himself. THE CONVICTION OF BOWEN.

End of the Trial-Verdict of Guilty-Episodes in the Case-The Indictment

The Washington correspondent of the Balti-

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

The bigamy trial of ex-Congressman C. C. Bowen, of South Carolina, was concluded Saturday afternoon by a verdict of "guilty." The closing arguments, made by Hon. A. G. Riddle for the defence and by District Attorney Fisher for the prosecution, presented no points of special interest, except that during the argument of the former the indictment was sought for and could not be found, and the trial had to be arrested until Bowen consented that a printed copy, clipped from one of the city papers, might be used instead. When Judge Fisher spoke of Mrs. King Bowen as "Mrs. Petigru King," this tacit denial of her right to his name called from her some manifestations of disapproval. At the co. Insion of the argument Judge Olin charged the jury that the double marriage had been proved, but that the defence to the charge of bigamy was two-fold; first, a previous divorce; and second, the desertion of Bowen by his first wife for more than five years. As to the first point the jury were to judge whether the alleged divorce in New York was ever actually obtained, and then whether the evidence showed that Bowen was a citizen of New York at the time of the divorce, and whether proper notice of the suit had been given to the wife. In regard to the other point, he charged the jury but the statute relied upon by the defence would avail Bowen nothing unless the jury believed that Bowen's first wife lad deserted him, lieved that the statute relied upon by the defence would avail Bowen nothing unless the jury believed that Bowen's first wife lad deserted him, lieved that the statute relied upon by the defence would avail Bowen nothing unless the jury believed that Bowen's first wife lad deserted him, gard to the other point, he charged the jury that the statute relied upon by the defence would avail Bowen nothing unless the jury believed that Bowen's first wife had deserted him, so that after using reasonable diligence he could obtain no information of her whereabouts. A number of instructions were asked for by the defence to the effect that Bowen was not guilty of uigamy in marrying Mrs. King if his first wife had refused to live with him more than five years previous, and he believed her to be dead. All these prayers Judge Olin overruled, and the defendant hoted exceptions. The jury then retired, and, after a short absence, returned into court with a verdict of "guilty." Mrs. King Bowen was much overcome by the result, and had to be led to the marshal's room. Judge Olin announced that as the case would go up to the general terth, on exceptions, he would, while the case was being reviewed, admit Bowen to ball in the sum of \$2000. Bowen soon afterwards secured Mr. Horace S. Johnson as his ball, and was released.

MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET.

False Hair - Padding-Tight Shoes-Painting the Face-Most Men Paint-Pinching the Hands-What Ugly Feet

[From the Springfield Republican.]

With your kind permission I have a few words to say to that Boston girl who asks the following questions of other girls:

"Could you love a man who wore false hair on his head when he had enough of his own? Who painted his face and improved his form as you improve (?) yours? Who pinched his teet with small shoes, his hands with small gloves, his waist with corsets, and then, as it he had not already deformed himself enou h.

gloves, his waist with corsets, and then, as he had not already deformed himself enou. h, tied a huge bustle to his back, and thrust tiny mountains of wire into his bosom?"

I am disgusted with you, Boston, you or any other girl, who follows the fashlons, and then rails about them, for there's not a doubt that you are the very personification of style, from the little switch that surmounts your cranium, to the dainty French boots which torture your to the dainty French boots which torture your tiny feet. I hold that it is everybody's duty to look as well as they can, or as their circumstances will admit of; and what would be said of any girl or woman who did not arrange her hair after the prevailing style, although there are plenty of 'hadies who do that, with only their own luxu. It tresses, without getting any credit for it as every one says, "What a splendid switch;" whose boots and gloves did not set neathy, who wore ill-fitting dress. did not set neatly, who wore ill-fitting dress es; and, supposing we do wear bustles, wher they are properly adjusted, instead of being a deformity, they are very becoming. There is nothing injurious about them, and we must have some variety. Women dress to please the men, and there is not a man in Christenders, but he has the mental account. lom who has the moral courage to appear public with a lady dressed, however modestly and sensibly, if in disregard of the prevailing

fashion.

And when you come right down to the nicety of the point and talk about getting one's self up to look pretty, the men use quite as much deception for that men use quite as much deception for that purpose as the women, and quite as much time and money. Your gentleman pays a barber by the week to keep his hair and whiskers in order, and to brueh and dean and itx him up, and turn him out in the morning fit for his place of business, and at night presentable for the evening; and a tailor by the year to keep him well dressed. And you just go to these tailors, to the "artist tailors" in Temple place, in your own city, for instance, and see what they will tell you, if you can persuade them to tell, of stays and corsets, padded chests, shoulders, and even legs, to which the "tiny mountains of wire," which, perhaps, some ladles wear—although for my own part I never saw such a thing—are not a circumnever saw such a thing-are not a circum

Men quite as often use cosmetics as women They wash in borax and lemon juice, use end-less quantites of glycerine and sweet oil, and can tell the girls secrets about sleeping in kid can tell the girls secrets about scepning in and gloves, and poulticing hands and face to make them white. Perhaps you have not a big brother. I have, and a big cousin, both of whom delight in looking as irresistible as possible, and some of the mysteries of the tollet into which these same lords of creation have initiated us girls would astonish you. Why.

into which these same lords of creation have initiated as girls would asionish you. Why, biess you, Boston, we didn't even know there was such a thing as "Pearltina" until they told us. "Most all the students use it," says Coush Tom, who is at Yaunherst; "can't get along without it, it makes them so fair." And then brother Jack tells who buys cosmetics at his drug store, and it is not the girls.

I know for a certainty of more men that paint their faces than I do women—really paint, pink and white; and you can't find one lady in five hundred that does that. Almost every lady sometimes uses a little innocent toilet powder, to counteract the effect of soap, and makes no secret of it, but that is a very different thing from poison paint. Do you say it is only young cierks and students that are so vain? You are mistaken. Vanity is not confined to a class. I have heard a lady say, who for years kept a large boarding house for gentlemen, and at different times numbered, professional men. railroad officials, insurance agents, drummers, mechanics, &c., among professional men, railroad officials, insurance agents, drummers, mechanics, &c., among her patrons, that nearly every toilet table was supplied with paint, and she knew they used it. And no harm in it either, only this universal painting makes one almost fancy that "civilization's a failure, and the Caucasian played out."

versal painting makes, and the Caucasian played out."

I like to see fair play. The men need not blame the women for what they are continually doing themselves. "Could you love a man who pinched his leet?" I should just like to see Boston or any other girl find a man to love who does not wear boots a full size too small for him.. Did you exer see a man's bare foot? I wish you could see brother Jack's. They look about as much like a lady's soft, white, pretty, perfect-shaped feet as they do like mad urtles. Corns here, and dislocations there, bunions on the joints, and the toes piled up one on top of another, with the ends turned under. And I know by the sly talk I hear between him and his chums about ointments one on top of another, with the ends turned under. And I know by the sly talk I hear between him and his chums about ointments and corn plasters that he is not an exception. After making the few follies of the gentler sex their own, in an aggravated degree, these male bipeds assert their manliness by chewing tobacco, smoking cigars, or worse, a nasty pipe, by staggering home several times a week the worse for liquor, by keeping disreputable company of the opposite sex as their own. indulging in fast horses, betting at races, playing at billiards, and squandering their money generally. And it is very little appreciation the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters get for keeping themselves nice, pure, dainty and pretty, and for doing everything in their power to make home pleasant and attractive for them. Boston had better let the men fight their own battles as they are quite able to do, and if she has anything smart to say, let it be on the other side of the question. To be sure her article would not stand so good chance of getting printed (or anything down on the her article would not stand so good chance of getting printed for anything down on the women; every editor will give it a conspicuous place, and every man will chuckle over and read it aloud to his lady irlends within hearing, and mark the piece and send it to those at a distance. Whether my letter is read or not, I have freed my mind and that is one set.

at a distance. Whether my letter is read or not, I have freed my mind and that is one satisfaction to

A Springfield Girl.

ALL FRANCE TRANQUIL.

SHALL THE PRINCES RETURN FROM EXILE,

M. Thiers's Speech to the Assembly-New Ministerial Appointments-Fortreback in the Interior of Paris.

The debate yesterday on the right of the Orleans Princes to seats in the Assembly was postponed to Thursday. Favre wants a simultaneous decision upon the verification of the election of the Orleans Princes and the abro gation of the decree of exile against them The deputies from the provinces occupied by the Prussians will move a postponement of the Orleans Princes'-question until the war debt is paid, and France cleared of Frassians.

The following appointments are announced: Lambrecht, Minister of the the Interior; Le. Franc, Minister of Agriculture; Cessy, Minister of War; Leon Say, Prefect of the Seine; Lefto, Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Tranquillity prevails throughout France. LONDON. June 6:

The Orleans Princes will decline seats in the French Assembly.

Auguste Vermorel, a noted Radical journal ist, is dead. Diplomats are returning to

Paris. The Assembly to-day presented an animated appearance. Many notabilities occupied seats on the floor, and the galleries were growded with spectators in anticipation of debate upon the right of the Orleans Princes to seats in the House. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Metternich and nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps. President Thiers rose to move a postponement of discussion. He said he had passed hours in consultation with members of the committee hav ing in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly. The committee had acknowledged that it was impossible to come to an agreement to-day, and he had requested them not to hasten their deliberations. He stated that he was very unwell, and begged that the Assembly would consent to postponement of the question at issue till Thursday. The committee, he said, layored the simultaneous decision on the verification of the elections of the Orleans Princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them. The Assembly agreed to an adjournment of the debate. The committee appointed to consider what action should be taken in regard to acts of the recent governments of France, reported in favor of an investigation into the administration of the

which Thiers is President. Paris, June 5. French soldiers returning from imprisonnent in Germany will replace the mobilized guards as fast as they arrive. In Algeria none of the Mobile Guards will be retained under

Government of the National Defence at Paris,

Tours and Bordeaux, of the government over

PARIS, June 6. Several officers under the Empire have beome candidates for the Assembly under supplemental elections. La Verite thinks al ministers who were members of the government of September 24 should resign. It also xpresses opposition to the plebiscite.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of of Paris have been located at Montmartre and Chaumont. Engineers have already commenced work.

THE GROWING COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, June 6. The Agricultural Bureau has issued no est report has been made concerning cotton. A excellent. statement of comparative acreage, and the condition of the growing plant, will be made in about two weeks.

. THE DOUBLE BABY.

clentific Examination and Lecture by Dr. F. Getchell, of Jefferson Medical

The very curious and interesting double baby was made the subject of a scientific ex-amination and lecture in Philadelphia, on Thursday, at the Jefferson Medical College. Dr. F. Getchell, who delivered the lecture, had examined the child at the museum, and felt so much interested in it that he procured feit so much interested in it that he procured permission to introduce it before the faculty of the college and medical students. The child was brought into the amphitheatre of the college in a little crib, nicely adapted to its peculiar form. The crib was then placed of the revolving table, in full yiew of the audience, the body of the child being covered by neat bed-clothing. At each end of the bed was a bright and pretty little face, one being along and cheerily, and the other looking plump and cheeriul, and the other looking a little thin. Both, however, were very sprightly.

As the two faces day in the crib, they gave the idea of two very short babies lying with their heads in opposite directions and their feet in contact. And this idea was strengthenleet in contact. And this idea was strengthened by the fact that while one face was laughing and one set of hands were playing with Dr. Getchell's pencil, the face at the other end wore quite a sedate expression, and lis eyes were looking about in seeming wonderment at the movements of the lecturer and his assistants. Subsequently the child—or rather that end of the double child—which had been laughing and playing, hurt itself with a key which it had in its hands, and began to cry, while the face of the other end began to laugh.

When the clothing was removed, the two heads and two sets of arms and hands were lound to be attached to one body and joined together, just as if two separate tables were

heads and two sets of arms and haques were found to be attached to one body and joined together, just as if two separate babies were cut through the middle and abdomen, just at the waist, and then the two upper halves united at that point. There is a fully developed set of shoulders to each head, and a fully developed chest or throat to each; but from the breast or chest at one end, to the breast or chest at the other, there is only one trunk. On one side; the left side of the plump baby, just where the waist of the two come together, there are two hips and two well-formed legs, extending at a right angle from the body, like extended arms. These look as if the lower halt of one of the babies, from the middle of the abdomen down, had grown out of that side, and this part of the body performs the functions for both heads and the half bodies attached. On the other side, also extending from the waist at the right angle, is a long excresence, composed of the bones and toes of two other legs, enclosed in one skin, and having the appearance of one deformed leg. deformed leg.

The photographs and other published pic

three photographs and their photosack per-tures give a very fair idea of the child, except as to the two bright, pretty faces which it is a great pleasure to look at. It is the only ex-hibited curiosity we have ever seen that has not been exaggerated in the description of it. In this case the simple truth and lacts are so strong that there is no room for exaggeration Dr. Getchell states that the child was born in Miami County, Ohio, October 12th, 1870.

CROP PROSPECTS.—The cold spell in the early part of the past month, followed by a drought, has materially injured early crops. We have made inquiry from every section of the county, and find that late corn is doing well, and prospects good. Very little cotton has been planted in this county this year—the low prices of cotton the past season and the disappointment of farmers in n & realizing their expectations from the use of guanos and fertifizers has caused our people to turn their attention more to the grain crop.—Horry News.

A "SUN" SENSATION SPOILED.

. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. CHARLESTON, S. C., June 6, 1871, Sir-My attention has been called to an ar ticle in The CHARLESTON News, of yesterlay, from the New York Sun, under the heading, "Impeaching Governor Scott." The follow-

"Impeacing Governor Scott," In Section 2016, 1987. Speaker of the House, General Dennis, of the furniture swindle, and a dozen others, resolved, as soon as Scott had passed beyond the borders of the State, to issue a proclamation over Panciar's name calling the Legisla. tion over Ransier's name, calling the Legisla-ture together, impeach Scott for alleged malture together, impeach Scott for alleged malfeasance in office, suspend him from office,
and pass the celebrated per diem bill, which
was defeated in March last by Scott's veto.

* * * * It was a beautiful project.
Remsier was to call in the Legislature the
same day Scott left. As nearly all the members are in Columbia, or near it, Speaker Moses was to organize it the next day."

New Legact here who the writer of this

ses was to organize it the next day."

Now I do not know who the writer of this
extraordinary article is, nor do I care to know,
nor would I feel called upon to notice it, but
for my official relationship to the Governor. I

or my official relationship to the Governor. I only notice it, therefore, to say that at least so far as I am con erned it is in every particular false, and my impression is that the writer knew it to be so when he penued it.

Since writing the above, I notice that the impression is made upon the minds of some parties that there was much, if not all, of truth. impression is made upon the minds of some parties that there was much, if not all, of truth in the article referred to, because of my applying to the attorney-general for his construction of the law bearing upon the datles of my office, &c. . In justice to myself and to those gentlemen named in the article from the Sun, I'veg to kay that I did so simply because I was in doubt as to whether or not it is competent for me to perform any of the duties of the office if Governor in his temporary absence, and not because, as the public might believe upon feading the Sun's article and my letter to the attorney-general, of any pressure upon to the attorney-general, of any pressure upon me in the interest of the schemes referred to in the article. The applications to me for Executive interference relates, in the main, to

private individual interests.

A. J. RANSIER. STORM IN GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, January 6. A terrible storm prevalled here, commencing Saturday noon. The wind from the southeast forced the waters of the Gulf on the island, covering to several feet deep the southern part of the city. About two miles of the G. H. and H. Railroad is washed away. Two miles above the city the bridge across the bay

The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, from Rockport to New Orleans, went ashore twenty niles west of here on Sunday, and will probcbly be a wreck.

The bark Virginia Dare, from Cardiff for Galveston, with a cargo of railroad iron, went down about six, miles east of this place on Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen meh, were rescued yesterday from the masts, where they had been lashed since three o'clock Sunday morning. Many buildings have been washed away from the lower part of the city. No lives lost. The velocity of the wind on Sunday hight, at ten o'clock, was thirty-nine miles per hour. Six inches of rain fell since Saturday, 2 P. M. The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston, doing much damage there. Heavy rain storms are reported at all the telegraph stations in the in-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

-The bodies of the unfortunate journalists, Spaght and Lodge, of the Montreal Gazette, who went over the Lachine Rapids on the Queen's birthday, have been recovered. Their uneral took place yesterday.

-A dispatch from Bucharest states that the Roumanian Chambers were opened by Prince Charles, who met with an enthusiastic recep-

-By order of the Pope, a solemn high mass was held yesterday for the assassinated priests. -From Kingston, mates of the growing cotton crop; no official the prospect for a very heavy crop of coffee is

VEWS FROM NEW YORK.

New York, June 6. The seamen of the British bark Manitoba had a hearing for piracy. They are to be held for extradition. The ship Europa from Bremen reports that on June 3d she saw a brig with a signal of distress; she proved the J. L. Bowen, hence for Gibraltar, four days out, the crew having mutinled and killed the captain. The chief mate lay on deck senseless, with his head badly cut; the second mate had his arm broken and was otherwise badly injured; and two men and one passenger had also been badly beaten. The captain of the Europa put one mate on board the brig to bring her back

> THE SACRED SEX. [From the Saturday Review.]

What constituted the old sacredness of woran? For one thing, her very confession of
weakness; but mainly her unobtrusive life of
help and love, the hollness of her function as
mother; the sweetness of her office as wife.
No slanders could invade the home where she was at once queen and guarded; and save for the feminine follies which came to the surface and were fair game for safre, no one despised or scorned her. It has been reserved for our or scorned her. It has been reserved for our own day to see women of culture and class refinement publicly challenge the disdainful attention of their age ty an unsexed ambition like to nothing so much as the prowess of the Amazons of Dahomey, or the patriotism of les Dames de la Halle. But though they have unsexed themselves, and trampled under foot most of the qualities which have hitherto been their giory and their crown, they have tried to keep hold of the sacredness which was the result of those qualities, wishing to make the best of two states, and, while usurping the distinctive places of men, wishing to make the best of two states, and, while usurping the distinctive places of men, retaining some of the pleasanter and safer conditions of their own. But, above all, they object to adverse criticism, and however monstrous the thing they do, they think they ought not the thing they do, they think they ought hot to be plainly spoken to, nor honestly dealt with; for truth is an offence to their sacredness which they cannot forgive. They set themselves down before the doors of a medical college, doggedly determined to force their way into the ranks of the reluctant students, they have for young then and thinking it no shame for young rien and women to study anatomy and physiology together, to dissect dead bodies in concert, to listen to lectures on obstetrics and kindred subjects, sitting side by side on the same benches; but they think it horrible brutality when told that their determination is disgusting, and that, if they have lost their distinctive modesty, men have not. They take up a foul thinking it no shame for young men and ing, and that, if they have lost their distinctive modesty, men have not. They take up a foul question, which, before their handling, even men discussed among themselves with a certain reserve, but which now—thanks to the unabashed manipulation of the Sacred Sex—has become a household topic, discoursed on with unblushing freedom by men and women there there has the property on hy women to men, and together, lectured on by women to men, and by men to young women; but they are highly offended when rebuked for their free handing of moral filth, and maintain that, being ling of moral filth, and maintain that, being women, they should be dealt with tenderly and spoken of respectfully. They are sacred by the grace of sex; and voluntarily to make themselves scavengers does not in their minds tell against their sanctity.

If they are unreasonable in their notion that they ought to be allowed to take up a position but not to accept its consequences, so are they in their notion as to what position they ought to be allowed to take up, and their own fitness for the work they demand to do. They ask to

for the work they demand to do. The sak to have a voice in the imperial councils, but the great servant question, which is emphatically all their own, is confessedly in the most unsatisfactory condition; and the regulation of domestic life, the management of children, the

reform of fashions, and the art of getting the greatest amount of pleasure in scolar intercourse, also questions exclusively their own, are in a hopeless muddle. The Sac of Sex which cannot put its kitchen, its nursery, or its drawing-room in order, nor even clothe itself rationally, thinks it can help to decide on the gravest events of current history, and that its pluing voice may be profitably raised in the settlement of the most delicate and important economic questions. The better regulation of the army, the provisions of the budget, the the army, the provisions of the budget, the righteousness or unrighteousness of war, and the poor laws, the future results of commercial treaties—all these are within its scope, and great good is expected from the application of its fine intuitions and delicate percentious in the arrangement of these matters. plication of its fine intuitions and delicate perceptions in the arrangement of these matters; but Mary Jane drugging the baby with, a dose of "quietness," that she may slip out more at her ease to her cousin the Liteguardsman, and cook poisoning the family with inistaken herbs and arsenical coloring matters, are beyond the functions or the knowledge of the mother and the mistress, to prevent. For we must remember that women cannot abolish their duties; they can only delegate them. their duties; they can only delegate them— turn them down from hand to hand till, they reach the lowest, which perhaps will refuse them in its turn, and so throw, them back to the starting point, where they ought to be. Thus all the cry raised now for a wider sphere means only, in the case of married women, that they do not like their natural duties, and means only, in the case of married women, that they do not fike their natural duties, and that they want to shuffle off to other shoulders the assigned burdens which they do not choose to carry on their own. They do not propose that men should keep the house, or that machines should nurse the baby; they only ask that other women than themselves should do so; and they confess, with cynical frankness, that they prefer to engross parchment and make up pills for money wherewith to pay other women for their time, rather than themselves nurse or educate their own children, or put thought, energy, or knowledge into making the home happy and beautiful for husband and family. If they ad no, other work to do there would not be so much to say against their undertaking such of men's work as they could perform creditably and satisfactorily; but we confess that we cannot see the as they could perform creditably and satisfac-torily; but we confess that we cannot see the value of the present movement, which con-sists only in shitting the kind of work, in the arbitrary degradation of certain kinds which nature has made imperative, and in the substitution of ambition for love, self-glory for duty, and making for saving. However, what will be will be. If it is so ordained that this uncomfortable phase of active feminine amuncomfortable phase of active feminine ambilion has to be worked through, nothing that we or any one else can say will prevent it. But, at least, we may give one note of warning by the way, and do what we can to mitigate the worst of the absurdities resulting. In particular, we would urge the incompatibility of the old sacredness with the pew self-assertion, and the unwisdom of wincing at satire voluntarily courted. To run with the hare and hunt with the nounds has been as yet a test found impossible with the best willin the world; if women are able to unite the coarse life of men with the sacredness of womanlite of men with the sacredness of womanlife of men with the sacredness of woman-hoed, they will have solved the problem in their own-favor. But until the new phenome-non is made manifest, we must take the liberty of questioning its possibility, and of maintaining that if the Sacred Sex wishes to-remain the sacred-sex still, it must not offer itself as a mark for public discussion on a more than questionable line of action; if it wishes to keep its head whole, it must not thrust it where blows are failing; and it is thrust it where blows are falling; and it it likes clean fingers, it must not touch pitch.

THE PROSPECT FOR COTTON. A Dismal Report.

From the Montgomery Attvertiser.

We referred briefly yesterday to the crop prospects in Northeast Alabama, as we saw them two weeks ago. Since then we have overlooked a large mail with a view to ascertaining the opinion of the press concerning the outlook for the planters in other parts of the State and communicating them to the public, but the record was everywhere so nearly the same, and told such woful takes of failure, discater and threatened rule that we concluded aster and threatened ruln, that we concluded to epitomize the whole in one grand summary of—rains, grass, and almost unprepedented sorry prospects for the cotton crop. So much for Alabama;

In North Carolina the falling off in cotton planting reaches fifteen per cent. Weather

South Carolina has one-fifth less cotton under cultivation this year than she had last. Weather worse, if anything, than in North Carolina. Crops very inferior and unpromis-

ing.
Georgia decreases her acreage about fifteen per cent, this year. Crop, about the same as in Alabama.
Mississippi falla off 12 per cent, this year in acreage. Weather unusually unfavorable. Prospects gloomy and cheerless.
Arkansas—about the same as Mississippi.
Louisians—decrease of acreage 10 per cent, Weather not so unfavorable as in other Southern States. Prospects for cotton, however, not very fine.

ern States. Prospects for cotton, however, not very fine.

Texas not heard from. The total decrease of the acreage in cotton in the Southern States is about one million of acres, equal to about twelve or thirteen per cent. of the total numbers of acres in cultivation last year. This ought to be equivalent to a decrease of 300,000 bales from last year's crop, according to a rate twenty per cent lower than the rate of production that prevailed throughout the South last year. Admitting that the remaining lands—the lands now in cultivation—will turn off a half crop, (which we believe to be a large estimate,) the next season will leave the South in possession of the stupendous amount South in possession of the stupendous amount of 1,900,000 bales of cotton as the product of of her teeming fields for 1871. "Cotton will

be cotton" next sesson. fotels.

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