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Weekly Pioneer.

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PINKNEY ROLLINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

THE BLOOD RED FLAG.

The International Working Men's Society.

[From the N. Y. Standard, Jan. 1, 1872.]

The Federal Council of the International Working Men's Association met yesterday at No. 68 Grand street, Citizen Millot in the chair; secretary, McGregor. Nineteen sections were represented, and the hall was crowded with interested listeners. A new section, formed in this city was admitted. The delegate from this section is a lady—Madame Haleck—the first female delegate in the council, and she took her seat amid great applause, for which she blushingly bowed her thanks.

The treasurer reported the finances in a flourishing condition, and the correspondence from all parts of the country gave evidence of the rapid spread of the International. New sections are springing up in all sections.

Citizen Banks, from Section 9, submitted the following document, which was ordered to be sent to all sections, and, of approved by them, to be adopted and acted upon:

A SWEEPING PROPOSITION.

"The International working men of the city, through their delegates in the Federal Council, recommend to the citizens of New York city the embodiment of the following propositions in the forth-coming city charter: That the city shall institute gas-works of its own, and not only supply the streets, but all the buildings in the city, with gas at cost. That the city shall institute coal depots to supply fuel to its citizens at cost of mining and transportation. That the city shall institute markets where the provisions of the country may be garnered and dispensed to the people at cost of purchase, transportation, and distribution. That the city rescind the charters of the city railroads and ferries, take possession of and run them in the interest of the people at cost. That economical dwellings be erected by the city upon its own unimproved lots, to be let to the people at cost. That the system of contracting public work shall be abolished where it can be done by the city authorities. That all public officers shall receive their commissions direct from the people, while the names of deputies, clerks, and other employes shall be taken from the list of qualified applicants, as jurors are, by being drawn from a wheel. That all fee offices shall be abolished, and salaries reduced to comport with the wages of working people. That (to prevent venal legislation) all tax levies and other important measures shall be submitted to the people, and heads of departments shall publish frequent reports, in detail, of all receipts and disbursements. That school-houses and town halls shall be free for the people to convene in to consider subjects of public welfare, when not otherwise occupied."

Among other correspondence read and submitted to the council was the following from George Francis Train, which was laid on the table amid much merriment, one delegate proposing that Mr. T. be allowed to take the matter in hand, and pay the council the $900, and keep the $100 he proposed.

TRAIN'S LAST.

"BURNET HOUSE, Cincinnati, Dec. 18.—Presidential mass meeting to-night. What do you say to great demonstration in New in about three weeks? My charge is $100, but you should take $1,000 for your cause, it well advertised. Consult with our friends, and telegraph to me here.

"Immense audiences expected. G. F. T."

THE MEANING OF THE BLOOD-RED FLAG.

Yesterday afternoon a very large attendance was present at the Cosmopolitan Conference, No. 2 Blecker street, to hear an address from Mr. C. Osborne Ward on the meaning of the Red Flag. The meeting opened with the singing of the new International hymn. At the conclusion of the singing Mr. Ward said that, in reference to the emancipation of the working classes, that can only be done by themselves. The working men should introduce a system of a general demonstration annually, and show every one what they intend to do. They are the only men who can form a great legislature. The constituents send their representatives to the Legislature to fight for justice, and not to fear speaking out their mind in case of offending one or more of their colleagues. The speaker then referred to the red banner. What is it? This is the great query before the world. What does the red flag mean? Is it bloodshed, revolution, or what? No, it is not. It is the conference flag of the working men, not the flag of nationalists or countries, but the consolidated emblem of all the working classes—the emblem of honest labor. It was well known in the old Roman time; the color is taken from blood and means vigor and manliness. Long may

LE DRAPEAU ROUGE

wave over the heads of all honest working men. It is not the blood-dyed red flag of bloodshed and rebellion. It is peace until it is insulted, and then becomes vengeance. Let us rally around the principles of that banner. What are these principles? They are the principles of the international Association of Working Men; a revolution in the poverty-damned system of the galvanized aristocracy, the abolition of titles and licenses, to those in authority, the nationalization of land, the downfall of railroad magnates and corporations, who have stolen and kidnapped acres of lands from the country; revolution in all political affairs, and the downfall of such men as Tweed and the Tammany Hall Ring. Mr. Tweed is another Napoleon. Their ill-gotten wealth was squeezed out of the public by false pretenses, such as acts of charity, social clubs, religion, &c., until he made every one dance a hell jig to his use. The red flag will crush such men into utter obscurity.

The remarks of Mr. Ward were listened to with great interest, and he was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Ever since we have had anything to do with politics, we have been trying to find out the true definition of the word "Conservative;" and having heard it used to designate half a dozen different parties, our perplexity has naturally been nearly insufferable. In the new edition of the works of Hookham Frere, he is reported to have said: "Why do you talk of conservatives? A conservative is only a tory who is ashamed of himself." Our American politics afford excellent illustrations of this sharp but perfectly just remark. We have never had a "conservative" party of any public weight and importance; and when we have had one at all, it has usually been composed of men who were tired of being Whigs or ashamed of being Democrats. "Conservatives" talk a great deal, write no less, and generally try to convey the impression that they are sharper-eyed, clearer-headed, and cleaner-handed than their neighbors; but there is nothing about them remarkable except their perfect willingness to be nominated for office, and then to be beaten within an inch of their lives.—*Horace Greely.*

Terribly Boiler Explosion—Three Persons Killed and Several Wounded—Total Destruction of a Planning-Mill. Harrowing Scenes and Incidents.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morrning the boiler in the sawing, planing, and moulding establishment of Messrs. Harrington Brothers, corner of Pratt and Fremont streets, exploded with a terrific noise, causing the death of three persons and wounding eleven others. The explosion was of such force as to cause people in the neighborhood to think that the city had been visited by an earthquake. Considerable excitement therefore ensued, and crowds flocked to the scene from whence the noise emanated. The rear portion of the building was literally blown to atoms, and several persons in the establishment at the time were buried in the debris. The explosion of course caused the shattered building to take fire, and an alarm being sounded, the department responded, and at once, with the assistance of the police force present, went to work to extinguish the flames and rescue those buried beneath the ruins.

RESCUING THE BODIES.

A number of the workmen who were slightly injured, were soon rescued, after working about an hour the dead, mangled body of a man was taken out, which proved to be that of William Harrington, senior member of the firm. The body was taken to the late home of the deceased, corner of Pratt and Parish streets, where the scene that ensued when the wife and five children were apprised of Mr. Harrington's sad fate was heart rending. He had only a few hours before left his home and family in the vigor of health. The firemen who had succeeded in recovering the body of Mr. Harrington continued their work, and in about an hour afterwards rescued a boy named George Frank, who was badly scalded about the face and body.

OTHERS WERE MISSING,

and the firemen and policemen continued to work vigorously in removing the debris. Soon after R. F. Scarborough, a carpenter, who had gone to the establishment for the purpose of procuring some finished work, was taken out. His nose was broken and his body badly scalded. Charles Lyle, a workman, was also rescued. He was cut about the head and legs, and was much affected by the shock. While some of the firemen were thus working to relieve those who had bee buried beneath the debris, others were engaged in

PUTTING OUT THE FIRE,

and soon had it under control, and by their efforts saved the surrounding property from destruction, after endangering their own lives while working near and under the tottering walls. The engineer of the establishment, William Grayson Jennings, was missing, and also a boy named William Clark, about seventeen years of age, who had been engaged at work in the establishment as an apprentice. The city firemen worked vigorously to effect their rescue, and after laboring until about 3 o'clock P. M., the body of Jennings was found, and presented a shocking appearance. The left

LEG WAS BURNED OFF

up as far as the knee and the right leg was partially burned off. His face was burned nearly to a crisp. He could only be recognized by his clothes. The deceased was about thirty years old, and unmarried.

Search was continued for the boy Clark, and about a quarter to 5 o'clock his body was found near the engine, all doubled up by the pressure of the debris upon him. His body was not burned or much mutilated. It appeared that he

HAD BEEN SUFFOCATED.

He was a son of Policeman Clark, who was shot sometime since by Kusey. There being no other person missing, the work of removing the debris was discontinued after the finding of the body of the boy.

THE OTHER PERSONS INJURED,

not mentioned above, are as follows: Martin Duffner, head cut; Henry Renninger, hurt about the face, Benjamin Murray (colored,) a driver for Messrs. Kelfresh & Son, who was at the establishment for the purpose of hauling away some work, had his head and face hurt, but not seriously. The two mules attached to the wagon driven by Murray were thrown entirely out of their harness by the force of the concussion. Thomas Hobbs, a workman, was hurt about the head and back. Anthony Genette, a workman, jumped out of a second-story window, causing a dislocation of his hip and considerably bruising himself. John King, driver for the Messrs. Harrington, was injured about the head and back, but not seriously, it is thought. A workman named Smull was slightly injured.

Death of Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge.

Rev. Dr. Robert J. Breckinridge died at his home, in Danville, Ky., Wednesday evening after a protracted illness. Dr. Breckinridge was a distinguished Presbyterian clergyman, and was ordained as the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Baltimore, in 1832, in which position he remained thirteen years, and rose to eminence for his eloquence and power in the pulpit. He was born at Cabell's Dale, Kentucky, March 8th, 1800, and was consequently nearly seventy-two years of age. He was the uncle of Hon. John C. Breckinridge. His family had been Presbyterians since the time of the reformation, and included a number of distinguished men.

In 1845 Mr. Breckinridge became president of Jefferson College, Pa., where he remained two years, and then removed to Kentucky and assumed the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church in Lexington. He was superintendent of public instruction in that State, but resigned that office and his pastoral charge in 1853, when he was elected a professor in the seminary at Danville, Ky., continuing in that position several yeaas. He participated largely in the religious movements and controversies of the last thirty-five or forty years. While in Baltimore he was conspicuous for his controversial ability, and as the editor of the "Literary and Religious Magazine" and the "Spirit of the Nineteenth Century."

He exerted a commanding influence in the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in which he often had a seat. In the slavery discussion which agitated the country before the late war he took a decided course in opposition to extreme opinions on either side, and for his services to the free blacks of Maryland he received a piece of gold plate from more than one thousand of them. On the threshold of the war he was conspicuous in the peace convention which assembled at Washington to avert the calamity, but, that failing, he earnestly maintained during the war the cause of the Union.

Honor Among Thieves.

[From the Cincinnati Simes.]

On Sunday, Dec. 17th, there died in the county jail at Lawrence, Mass., a very singular and renowned character, known as Carrol Sanborn, "the gentleman burglar." Mr. Sanborn was of an excellent family, well educated, and refined in manners and tastes, and married to a beautiful wife, whom he loved tenderly and devotedly. Toward his two little children he exercised all the care of a most affectionate parent, and appears to have been, in all matters of daily life that came before the world, unusually free from blemish—free from all bad habits, kind toward his fellow-man, and prominent in objects of benevolence and general culture. If this were all, we should not have had this article to write; but in addition to his many virtues, our hero was possessed of an insatiable, ineradicable passion for midnight burglary—a terrible kleptomania of that order so eloquently laid down by Dr. Holmes in his "Professor's Story." Without any apparent need or any ostensible object, he would run the greatest risks to "crack a crib" in the dead of night, and carry away any property upon which he could lay his hands, rating the pleasure afforded by the amount of danger incurred. That he did not steal for the love of gain, or *lucri causa*, as the law phrase runs, was plainly evidenced by his concealing the stolen property instead of appropriating it to his own uses. After a long enjoyment of his strange passion, he was finally detected and arrested, and in the furious combat that then ensued with the officer, received a mortal wound. In the present day of "emotional insanity," a well-conducted trial would undoubtedly have cleared him, but this he absolutely refused to do, plead guilty to the charge, and handed over every article of the stolen goods. Before sentence could be pronounced, however, he went before the bar of a Higher Court, breathing his last in the arms of his loving and agonized wife.

The case is a very remarkable one, and almost without parallel as an example of pure kleptomania. It suggests, however, the many other incidents on record where men who have lost all proper sense of the laws of *meum* and *teum*, and taken to stealing as a means of livelihood, have done deeds of unusual benevolence outside of their profession, and not unfrequently led lives otherwise pure and exemplary. We certainly cannot cite the celebrated Claude Duval as an example of the latter clause, and yet in his universal courtesy to the sex, in his frequent fellow-feeling for the poor, and the many instances where a species of generosity led to the abandonment of his schemes, we find much of the proverbial "honor among thieves." It is not very good theology, but fair sense, that as much credit is due to those who, having the temptation and the power to do evil, forbear, as there is to those who do active good where there is very little enticement to do otherwise.

Robin Hood, too, though so covered with the glamour of fiction that we can hardly find the man, was undoubtedly a genius of this order. It delighted him much to rob the fat prior of Jorvaulx and let the Disinherited Knight go free. In all the broad lands of Sherwood Forrest there was not a haughty baron but cursed his name, and not a poor peasant serf but blessed it to his dying day. The siege of the castle of Torquilstone was but one of a hundred deeds of Derringdo, prompted by a brave and generous spirit.

Though gamblers may somewhat object to being classed under the head of thieves, there is an instance of our kind from their profession that we cannot omit. It is a famous story at Baden-Baden, and is in the mouths of every hotel keeper and guide in the city; Mark Twain, also, gives a short sketch of it in his "Innocents Abroad." The *venue* lies in Paris, and the hero and heroine are a young couple, with one bright-eyed little boy, much admired for their character and accomplishments, and moving in excellent society. It has been wholly a love-match, and perhaps bride and groom were never better mated—she as winning and lovely as a young wife well could be, and he courtly, brave and accomplished. Wealth, too, had thrown its brightening influences around them, for though the husband was in no active business, his "income from the rentes" enabled them to live very comfortably. There was one sad grievance to the little wife, however;—her husband's poor health obliged him to spend the summer months "at a German bath," and the expense was so heavy that he did not think himself able to take her and the boy and the nurse along. So, though she cheerfully consented to the separation, it was a great drawback to their happiness.

All went well until one summer, during the absence of the husband, some English friends persuaded the wife to accompany them on a sudden excursion to Baden-Baden, and there in the gambling hall of the Cursaal, her sweet little face went down in a dead faint on the mable floor, at finding her husband a croupier at the roulette table. She never recovered from the blow, but sank into an early grave, killed by the struggle between love and shame.

Swinging Around the Circle with three Husbands.

Yesterday morning, in accordance with a dispatch received the evening previous, a lady and gentleman hailing from Irwin's Station were arrested, charged with something resembling polygamy. At the hearing the woman told her story, which is sufficiently startling to make a plot for novels of the "Terribe Temptation" order. It appears that a good many years ago—from her appearance it may have been twenty—she was married to a man, and has one child now living, of which he was the father. After a while another man—the man who now claims her as his wife, she says—took a fancy to her, and succeeded in winning her affections from her husband. She left her husband and went to live with this other man. For twelve years she says, she has lived with this man as his mother, and is the mother of two of his children, but never was his wife in fact. Some six months ago a third man of winning ways appeared on the scene and came to board in this strangely constituted family. The woman was again favorably impressed, and concluded that after all, this was the one for her. He thought so too, and the pair decided to run away together. Some property which she claims belonged jointly to "the other man" and herself, was sold for about six hundred dollars. The pair of affinities came to this city, and on Tuesday, according to the statements they make, they were married by a Pittsburgh Alderman. The woman professes to feel perfectly at ease under the circumstances. The other man, she claims, never was her husband, and she has a perfect right to go where she pleases with her own husband. Queer, isn't it?—*Pittsburgh Post.*

The United States and Cuba.

[Philadelphia Press of January 2d.]

The general rule which prohibits the interference, by one nation in the affairs of another, admits of an exception—like all other general rules. In social life, a man does not interfere with the domestic *menage* of his next door neighbor; yet if hearing cries of "murder," he should burst into the house and find the neighbor cruelly beating one of his children, or, with an axe in his hand, entirely "on the rampage," threatening to kill his wife, it would not be held illegal to knock down the inhuman ruffian and so restrain him that he shall be punished for his violence, and not again be able to threaten or destroy. This is the unerring and justifiable policy of humanity.

On the same principle the United States must desire to be on good terms with Spain, as with all other nations—but if the Spanish government, republican or monarchical, shall maltreat one of his family with notorious and persistent cruelty, the law of humanity may justify remonstrance, and should that be unheeded, even actual intervention. It has become a question of so much importance that it is gravely discussed in the London *Times* whether the neuterality which the United States has hitherto observed with regard to affairs in Cuba may not soon be laid aside and a more active policy taken up. The *Times* takes the affirmative of this question, and even gives its opinion that it is best that Cuba should be separated from Spain. We must not commit the error of fancying that because the *Times* takes this view of the matter it is to be held as expressing the opinion of the British government. The Thunderer (as Mr. Walter's paper, with inimitable modesty once was self-designated) has sometimes been a semi-official organ of the government of the day, *informed* if not *influenced* by it, but at present there is a decided coolness between the high dignitaries who respectively are powerful and dictatorial in Printing-house Square, Blackfriars, and in Whitehall, Westminster. The Times may or may not express, the Ministerial view of the Cuban question, but there is little doubt that it expresses the general and common-sense view of the British nation thereon; for the great tact which has built up that newspaper into "the leading journal of Europe" consists in taking stock with accuracy and judgment of public opinion, and of putting the result before the world as the result of its own cogitation. In point of fact, that journal rather *observes* than *originates*, and adroitly seizing the fragmentary threads of public opinion, weaves them into a issue which it passes off as entirely its own material as well as manufacture.

It may be pretty confidently assumed, therefore, that the good senses of England recognizes the probability, even the propriety of *our* intervention with Spain, as regards the manner in which, ever since Isabella II. was hurled from the throne, four years ago, Cuba has been treated by successive Spanish governments. Cuba demanded to be placed on an equality with any Spanish province in Spain; or, if this were denied, to be independent and self-governed. Neither demand was acceded to, and for the last four years there has been a War of Independence in Cuba—the authorities retaining their position with difficulty against Spanish troops, ordnance, and treasure. The proverb says "It is the last straw that breaks the camel's back," and so the appointment of Marshal Concha to supreme command in Cuba will probably break down the few remaining obstacles to the United States cessation of neutrality. Concha, during his former official command in Cuba, was relentless and unscrupulous, and has probably been sent there, a third time, to make a reign of terror. It is hard to conceive any thing worse than the existing rule, with an iron rod for a sceptre, in the Queen of the Antilles, but if worse should arise, under Concha, perhaps the United States, in the name of outraged humanity, may impressively remonstrate with the Ministers of King Amadeus. It is pretty clear, from what the *Times* says, that England—we might say Europe—would only be surprised this had not been done before.

The New Apportionment Bill.

The new Apportionment Bill under the last Census has passed the lower House of Congress. It Provides that the House shall consist of two hundred and eighty three (283) members, and distributes them among the several States as follows:

Delaware	1
Florida	1
Oregon	1
Nevada	1
Nebraska	2
New Hampshire	2
Vermont	2
Rhode Island	3
West Virginia	3
Kansas	3
Minesota	4
Arkansas	4
Connecticut	4
California	5
Maine	5
South Carolina	5
Louisiana	6
Maryland	6
Mississippi	6
Texas	7
Alabama	7
New Jersey	8
Wisconsin	8
North Carolina	9
Virginia	9
Georgia	9
Tennessee	9
Michigan	9
Iowa	10
Kentucky	11
Massachusetts	12
Indiana	13
Missouri	19
Illinois	20
Ohio	26
Pennsylvania	32
New York	

Gems of Thought.

Falsehood could do little mischief if it did not gain the credit of truth.

Woman is at the heart of man from birth to manhood, and in it from manhood to the grave.

Appearances are often deceitful; hence we should not determine hastily on the unfavorable side.

Secrets of success, is he that is open, without laxity, generous without waste, secret without craft, humble without meanness, bold without insolence, cautions without anxiety, regular yet not formal, mild yet not timid, firm yet not tyrannical; is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship, love and virtue.

Thanksgiving Day at Washington.

Dedication of the Bells.

Rev. J. E. Parker communicates the following to the New York *Advocate:*

The great event of Thanksgiving in the national metropolis this year, and one that is not often equaled in its importance on that day, was the service in connection with the dedication of the magnificent tower and chime of bells just completed and placed on the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. It is nearly three years since the church proper was finished and dedicated; and ever since that time it has been a power for good under the efficient and popular management of Dr. Newman, its accomplished and laborious pastor. It was a success from the very commencement, and at no time has it been more efficient than it is at the present time.

In order to give their members and pastors an opportunity to be present and participate in the pleasures of this important occasion, several of the adjacent Methodist Churches deferred their own services till evening. A large number of preachers were present—several from Baltimore and elsewhere. During the regular services in the church appropriate to the day, which consisted of an able sermon by the pastor, and other exercises, the church was filled to repletion, and thousands remained standing upon the pavements and in the streets surrounding the church, waiting for the services which were to follow outside.

In connection with the services inside of the Church was the presentation by its members and friends of a beautiful basket of flowers to Mrs. Newman, in which was ensconced a valuable present as a token of their appreciation of her indefatigable labor in procuring this elegant completion of their church. And most worthily was this recognition made. To her sole and untiring efforts, almost from her first entrance among them to the present time, are they indebted for this crowning ornament of their church.

At the conclusion of the services within the church the vast crowd emerged and joined those without, and then for the first time commenced the music of the bells—eleven in number—much to the delight of the surrounding multitudes. They played several pieces, among them "Sweet Home," "Antioch," Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Old Hundred," and others.

Among the vast concourse present on the occasion were the President and Vice-President of the nation and their families, Chief-Justice Chase and a large number of the other distinguished men of the nation who have already reached here.

In the evening Dr. and Mrs. Newman gave a pleasant entertainment in the parlors and lecture-room of the church, to which all the patrons of the enterprise, the ministers of all our churches here, and many of the distinguished citizens were invited. The assemblage was large and select, and good feeling and enjoyment depicted on every countenance.

Such was Thanksgiving Day at the National Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. Altogether it was a notable event, and well calculated to give a still greater impetus to Methodism in the national metropolis.

A little more than a month ago Reverdy Johnson presided at a meeting held in Baltimore to protest against the declaration of martial law in South Carolina. In his speech, it was empatically denied that there was such an organization as Kuklux in existence, that the horrible crimes imputed to it had ever occurred, and that there was any necessity for national interference. Now read the following extract, taken from a verbatim report of his address to the jury in the case of the United States vs. Robert Haynes Mitchell, the charge against the prisoner being intimidation of voters and conspiracy to murder:

"Neither my distinguished friend, Mr. Stanbery, nor myself, are here to defend or justify or palliate any outrages that may have been perpetrated in your State by the association of Kuklux. I have listened with horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved have been schocking to humanity; they admit neither of justification nor excuse; they violate every obligation which law and nature impose upon men. These men appear to have been alike insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion, but the day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice should not overtake them, there is another tribunal from which there is no escape. It is their own conscience, that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man, and that still small voice that thrills through the heart, and as it speaks gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience—the voice of God. And if it has not already spoken to them in tones which have waked them up in the enormity of their conduct, I trust in the mercy of heaven that a voice will speak before they shall be called to the dread tribunal to account for their transactions in this world." These are the words of a humane and Christian gentleman, and a full confirmation of everything that has been written or said in relation to the crimes of the Kuklux. The scales have fallen from Mr. Johnson's eyes since he went to South Carolina, and now he realizes the terrible picture we have painted, and which he denied. Would to God that his party in the North where one-half as honorable and humane as he.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The World to Stop in 1873.

The second adventists are at it again. At a convention held in Rochester they have definitely settled the time for the total destruction of the world. It is to take place in 1873. Dr. Barbour, who has prepared several charts from which he has lectured extensively of late, from Boston to Rochester, on the coming of Christ in 1873, made a speech on the signs of the times, and cited articles in the *London Quarterly*, the *Edingburg Review*, *Blackwood's*, and several American magazines, quarterlies and newspapers to show the enormous proportions of the Commune, its rapid growth the past year, and its present threatening aspect. There were (he said) 500,000 members in this country and millions in Europe. Wendell Phillips was a member, and said in his recent lecture in Music Hall, Boston, that "Europe was resting on a volcano that threatened the destruction of all her thrones." And if the church would not discern the signs of the times, the world did, and "men's hearts were failing them for fear and for looking after the things that are coming on the earth."

The Weekly Pioneer.

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1872.

GENERAL NEWS.

The new church of the Messiah, in Louisville, Ky., was nearly destroyed by fire on the 1st. It was completed a few months since and cost $70,000.

At Baltimore, on the 30th ult., a little son of John Medinger, two and a half years old, was fatally burned while playing with matches.

On the 2nd inst., Col. E. D. Frost took charge as General Superintendent of the New Orleans, Jackson, Great Northern, the Mississippi Tennessee Railroads, all now under the same management.

Intelligence has been received at Leavenworth, from the Indian Territory, that Lonis Choteau, a half-breed trader and one of the leading men of the Territory, was stabbed to death by a white man on Thursday last.

The Secretary of the Treasury will sell $2,000,000 of gold any buy $2,000,000 of bonds during January, Bond purchasers, $1,000,000 on the first and third Thursdays; gold sales, $1,000,000 on the second and forth Thursdays.

A Mormor elder, named Hulser, is arranging for revival meetings in Eastern Long Island. The authorities will be asked to prevent the meetings, and some trouble is expected.

Bartholomew Barnes was hanged at Pittsfield, Ill., on Friday of last week for the murder of John Grisham, in February last, Barnes who was only 19 years old, and attributed the crime for which he suffered to whisky.

A Halifax despatch reports that in the "double murder case," at Harbor Grace, N. F., the girl Hamilton has confessed that Geehan murdered his wife by smothering her, and then shot her brother, Sayers Hamilton.

At Trenton, N. J., on Saturday night, a woman disguised in male attire shot a man named Snowell in a saloon, and then escaped. Snowell is seriously, but perhaps not fatally injured. The cause of the shooting is said to have been jealousy, because Snowell took another woman to a ball.

At Louisville, on the 30th ult., Mrs. Wessert was examined in the City Court, for the murder of her mother-in-law on the Sunday before. She chopped the old lady's head with an axe. As physicians were of opinion that Mrs. Wessert was insane from physical derangement at the time of the murder, she was admitted to bail in $300.

Indian depredations are again reported from Texas. Two men were killed by Indians at Salt Creek on the 27th ult. On the 20th three drovers returning to Kansas were murdered near Hillsboro.' Within a week past nearly all the horses and around Fort Concha have been stolen. Mexican officials have furnished an affidavit to the United States Collector at Laredo, stating that recent depredations near that place were committed by Kickapoos from Mexico. The commander of the revolutionary forces on the Mexican border has offered permission to a pursuing party from Texas to cross the frontier and punish the Indians, who are said to be camped near the border with large quantities of stolen stock.

A Havana dispatch of the 30th ult., says the report that the Florido had been captured by the Spanish man-of-war Vasco Nunez de Balboa, is false. After the Florida sailed from St. Thomas the Spanish man-of-war followed, and fired a blank cartridge at her. The Florida continued on her way, and the man-of-war then fired a ball cartridge. The Florida was then stopped, and a boat was sent from the Balboa, the officer in charge having been ordered to examine the Florida's papers. As no fault was found with the papers the Florida was allowed to proceed on her voyage, and the Balboa has since returned to Cuba.

On the opening of the U. S. Court at Columbia, S. C., on the 1st instant, Avery the defendant, was absent. Mr. Wilson, of counsel for defense, said Avery had gone to York county, to visit his family, and he understood he would return on the next train. Judge Bond demanded of Mr. McMaster, counsel for Avery, where defendant was, and McMaster hoped the Court would excuse him from answering the question. The Judge then ordered McMaster to show cause why he should not be stricken from the list of attorneys. The Court signed an order for forfeiture of Avery's bail, and issued a *scire facias*, returnable on Wednesday. The District Attorney asked leave to consider whether the case should go the jury in the absence of defendant, and the Court adjourned until next day.

A dispatch from Rochester, N. Y., dated the 2d inst., says that on the Saturday previous a negro man 25 years of age, decoyed a little girl named Ocho, ten years of age, into the commons, just outside the city, and committed a terrible outrage upon her. He evidently intended to kill her, striking her on the face with his fist. She wandered into the town of Brighton, having to cross over on the ice of the Canal, River and Feeder, to do so. She sought refuge in a house, where her condition was ascertained, and word sent to the police. The girl gave such a description of the scoundrel as to enable the police to suspect who the rascal was, and he was captured this morning at the house of a relative in Pennfield. He was brought to the city and taken before the girl who identified him. The people made an attempt to lynch him but the police fought them off, using their revolvers in doing so. The girl is in a precarious condition. The excitement over the affair is great and threats are freely made against the lie of the negro.

Political Paragraphs.

The first day of the new year was observed by the colored people in the South as "Emancipation Day."

It is reported that Mr. Akerman, on his retirement from the Attorney Generalship, will be invited to act as counsel, for the Government in the Kuklux prosecution.

R. C. De Large has published a card in the Charleston papers denying the report that he has abandoned all claim to his seat in Congress, and compromised with the contestant, Bowen.

Jackson, Mississippi, held its municipal election on the 1st instant. The Citizens' candidates for Mayor and Aldermen, all white men, were elected by 150 majority.

U. S. Attorney Bates has written from Salt Lake City to Senator Trumbull, asking advice from the Judicary Committee as to what shall be done in the Mormon prosecutions. He says he has no money to pay Court expenses, and that the cost of transportation and of keeping prisoners has already reached the sum of $15,000. The Territorial Court officers are all Mormons, who will not punish their brethren, "but do frequently punish Gentiles." He therefore sees no course for the Government other than to provide money for prosecution expenses, or order all the cases to be dismissed.

The Louisiana Legislature met at New Orleans New Year's day. Both houses organized by electing Republican officers—the Senate through the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. A resolution in favor of Mr. Sumner's One-term amendment to the Constitution of the United States was passed by the Senate—two Republicans voting for it. The message of Governor Hayes reports the interest bearing debt of the State at $8,956,211, and the non-interest bearing debt at $44,518.

The Kuklux at the Bar.

The *Press* has performed its full share in the exposure of the hellish conspiracy of the Southern Democracy and its foul crimes against freedom and humanity, and we confess to something like exultation at the spectacle of the members of the Kuklux Klan in the prisoners' box and on the first stage of their journey to the convict's cell. To expose the crimes of the universal organization of the South, and to defend those against whom it was directed, has been a task of no little hardship. Even Republicans have united with the Democrats in the assertion that the statements of the outrages upon negroes were fabrications, and the Klan itself but the creation of the unscrupulously partisan mind. Now, however, in the courts, before legally constituted tribunals, and a jury of their own selection, the damning crimes of the South Carolina whites are being made known in the clearest light to the whole world. The Democratic papers have been silent ever since the trials began at Columbia.

The most desperate efforts were made to prevent any investigation of the alleged outrages in the South, and afterwards to suppress the facts, and now are making to withhold punishment. First, in Congress the appointment of a Congressional Committee of inquiry was most earnestly opposed by all the Democrats and a few of the Republicans, but it passed notwithstanding. Next, the committee was hindered at every step. Subcommittees sent into the South had obstacles of every nature thrown in their pathway; negro witnesses who could have sworn to outrages were bribed or threatened, and dared not appear; white ones, members of the order, refused to testify, and could not be coerced. But eventually the truth was gotten at, the facts came out, and the existence of the Klan was proven and its crimes attested.

Next it was recommended to the President by Senator Scott, of this State, to declare martial law in several counties of South Carolina, and to make an example there which could not fail to exert a salutary influence over the whole South. Here again the opposition element asserted itself. In times of profound peace this was an unprecedented invasion of the rights of the people! No act so despotic or arbitrary disgraced the rule of Cæsars! But the President was firm, and the courts and the county authorities being failures, he evoked the military power of the nation.

As a consequence, we have, as soon as the news of the proclamation reached South Carolina, a virtual exodus of the white male population over twenty-one years of age in nine counties, a confession by flight, and the arrest of nine-tenths of the remaining minimum. Next in order we have the scene now being enacted in Columbia before Judges Bond and Bryan. The last act of the drama will be in a convict's cell if not on the gallows. Like all their other efforts, the last one of the Kuklux and their friends has been futile. The United States was represented before the courts by no great advocates, but by men of ordinary minds and average legal attainments. To defeat these in the first conflict, in the argument upon the legality of the indictments, was the initial point carried and the battle half won, and so the most eminent talent was imported. Charles O'Conor, the brave and able Democrat of New York, was solicited to come; but he would no soon defend a murderer like Cyclops Avery than a thief like Sachem Tweed, even if they were members of his party, and so Messrs. Reverdy Johnson and Henry S. Stanbery alone were retained. The court, after the argument, sustained but two of the counts of the indictments, and when these were about to be prosecuted, the local lawyers representing the prisoners arose and changed their plea from "guilty" to "not guilty."

This was the last desperate resort, but it also failed. The court was determined to hear the evidence, and resolved that it should not be suppressed; and now the South Carolina papers teem with it. The existence of the Kuklux Klan is proven, its atrocities, its objects, its political bearing all laid bare. What interests in South Carolina and the nation are compromised remain to be revealed, but enough has been shown to involve many of the chivalry. The relation of the Democratic party of the North will be the next revelation.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The New Year reception of the President at Washington was brilliantly and numerously attended. Cabinet officers and foreign ministers were first received; then the Judges of the Supreme Court; then the officers of the army, navy and marine corps; then prominent officials; then the soldiers of 1812, and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association; and finally the public.