VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN CO. AND CITY OF VICKSBURG.

JAS. H. SWORDS, Publisher.
WM. H. SPEARS, Editor.

TERMS OF THE VICKSBURG HERALD:

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in Advance.....$10 00
Six Months, in Advance..... 5 00
Six Months, in Advance..... 3 00

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance.....$5 00
Six Months, in Advance..... 2 00

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

Space occupied	1 Day	2 Days	3 Days	4 Days	5 Days	1 Week	2 Weeks	3 Weeks	1 Month
1 Square	$3	4	5	6	7	12	20	35	50
2 "	5	7	9	12	15	22	35	50	90
3 "	7	10	12	14	17	27	44	70	120
4 "	9	11	14	17	20	36	56	90	160
5 "	11	14	17	20	23	42	68	110	192
6 "	13	16	19	22	25	50	80	130	224
7 "	15	18	21	25	30	62	92	152	256
8 "	17	21	25	29	33	66	104	168	288
9 "	19	23	28	32	36	73	112	184	320
10 "	21	25	30	36	40	80	120	200	352
11 "	23	27	32	40	44	90	128	213	384
12 "	25	29	35	43	48	96	136	224	416
13 "	26	30	40	46	52	98	136	272	448
¼ column	36	40	44	60	60	80	160	240	480
½ column	52	60	80	81	80	100	216	376	672
1 column	80	90	100	120	140	160	288	480	800

WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES:

SPACE OCCUPIED	1 TRIAL	1 MONTH	2 MONTHS	3 MONTHS	1 YEAR
1 Square,	$1 50	4	8	10	15
2 Square,	2 25	7	14	18	26
3 Square,	4 00	9	18	25	38
4 square,	5 25	11	22	32	45
5 Square,	6 50	13	26	39	55
9 Square,	7 75	15	30	46	65
¼ Column,	9 00	17	34	50	75
½ Column,	17 00	30	50	75	100
¾ Column,	25 00	45	75	100	140
Column,	40 00	55	80	120	160

Complete Job Office and Book Bindery attached.

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Regular advertisements must be paid, at the expiration of each month. None received except on these conditions.

Every-other-day advertisements charged two-thirds of the rates for every day advertisements.

Ten lines Nonpariel (5-6 of an inch space) constitutes a square; seven words constitute a line, and advertisers can always tell the amount to send by calculating according to this scale.

Twenty-five per cent. additional to daily rates for inserting advertisements in both Daily and Weekly.

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Fifty per cent. additional for advertisements to be left on 3d or 4th page.

Fire Companies, Charitable and Mutual Benefit societies half price.

Letters on business connected with this Office, should be addressed to

J. H. SWORDS,
Vicksburg, Miss.

SENSIBLE.—The London Spectator considers Secretary Boutwell a "child on finance." "His plan," the writer continues "forbidding interest on deposits, and limiting advances upon collaterals is idiotic."

IT is said that the cause of the haste with which Father Hyacinthe returned to France was that he he brought about 2000 francs equal to about $400 in gold—and that being expended he was compelled to return to his friends.

J. W. McDonald, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Texas, telegraphed on the 24th ult., to General W. T. Clarke, Congressman elect from that State, now in Norwalk, Conn. that Davis is elected by 800 majority, and will be Provisional Governor in a few days. Milan and Navarro are not to have an election.

THE statistics made up by the three great companies of San Francisco are interesting at this time. 138,000 Chinese have been brought into San Francisco; 10,426 have died, 52,323 have returned to China, and about 91,000 remain on the Pacific slope, 41,000 of them being in San Francisco. Of the 41,000, 9,000 are women, children, cripples and criminals. The rest, 31,700, are men at work and producers. A San Francisco paper remarks that of 41,000 white persons in this country, probably only 8200 are active men and producers, and that the Chinese earn, at a dollar a day, $51,000, while the 41,000 of white population, at two dollars a day for each productive man, would earn but $16-400 per day.

THE death of Mr. E. M. Stanton leaves two vacancies in the Supreme Court bench. When these seats are filled, Judges Nelson and Clifford will be the only representatives in this important tribunal of the old epoch of Taney and McLean. All the other members of the Court will have been appointed by either Mr. Lincoln or General Grant. It has been rumored that Judge Nelson also designs resigning.

The Rupert Land Revolution.

Within the last ten days frequent mention has been made in the dispatches of the "Rupert Land revolution." Few of our readers we presume have much idea of the character of this revolution, or even of its locality.

Rupert Land or the Northwest Territory is a part of the British Possessions, which extend from ocean to ocean north of us, and which are some ninety-six thousand square miles larger in area than the United States, excluding Alaski. The rebellious section in question lies west of Western Canada and north of the Northwestern States of Wisconcin, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dacotah and Montana. We suppose that it is intended to embrace the whole of the basin of the Saskatchewan river, from the Rocky Mountains eastward to lake Winnepeg, and the drainage of the lake on the east, and on the south, including the Red river of the North, a region covering an area of not less than three hundred thousand square miles—a beautiful region for cereals, cattle and sheep, equal in dimensions to seven or eight States of the size of New York, and no doubt capable of supporting twenty millions of people. In fact, after the Canadas, New Bruswick and Nova Scotia, the Northwest Territory is all that remains of the British Possessions east of the Rocky Mountains adapted to profitable cultivation. All the rest, like Alaska, is worthless, except to the hunter, the trapper, and the fisherman.

From all we can learn of the strength of this Rupert's Land revolt lies in the settlements of the valley of the Red river of the North. The sources of this river are in that extensive table land of beautiful fresh water lakes which no man has numbered, on the northern half of Minnesota. From this magnificent table land of fine forests and countless fresh water lakes we find interlocking the head springs of the Red river, which, through Lake Winnipeg, passes north into Hudson Bay, and the head springs of the Mississippi, which flows south into the Gulf of Mexico. The Red river for some two hundred miles is the boundary line between Minnesota and Dacotah, and for a hundred miles and more before it enters the British possessions is a navigable stream.

Just this side the British boundary line, in the northeast corner of Dacotah, lies the the principal settlement of the river, the town of Pembina. It is the half-way trading post of her Britannic Majesty's settlers of the Winnepeg basin, where they make their exchanges with the traders from St. Paul, Minn. Indeed, during the summer, by boats up the Red river and by ox teams or pony carts across to the country to the Mississipp, those French Canadians and half breeds bring over, to a considerable extent, themselves, their buffalo skins and their furs to St. Paul, and take back in exchange their dry goods and groceries. During the winter even thay still drive a pretty brisk trafic over this route with dog sleds. With such business intercourse these Red river or Lake Winnipeg French Canadians have become pretty thoroughly Americanized. Impenetrable, roadless forests and morasses cut them off from Canada, and hence they naturally call the new government sent out to them from that quarter "a strange government." They don't know anything about it. Their business and social relations are with the people of the United States, and hence their declaration of independence.

But through all the southern tier of the British provinces of North America, from sea to sea, among the French Canadians, Fenians, traders and speculators, disaffection, in one form or another, against the British government exists. It is daily widening, too, and assuming a movement for annexation to the United States. It appears that a declaration has been issued in the name of the provisional government as a republic of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, signed by John Bruce, as President, and Louis Rielle, as Secretary; that in this declaration it is proclaimed that the people of Rupert's Land, &c. (less than forty thousand in number, we suspect,) have heretofore respected the authority of the company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them, unsatisfactorily as was the government; but that as it has abandoned them by transferring to a strange Power (the New Dominion) the sacred authority confided to it, the people concerned have become free from all allegiance to said government; that they repudiate the authority of Canada; that they will not have Governor McDougall and his companions to rule over them; that the people of said Northwest Territory have accordingly set up a government for themselves; that they are ready to treat with the Canadian or New Dominion government; but that meantime, in support of their declaration, "relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge on oath our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. World writes thus:

"In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to reconstruct Virginia, which he said he should move at the proper time as a substitute for the bill already reported by the Judiciary Committee, and which shows that Mr. Sumner is not at all in favor of the speedy admission of that State. The bill provides that the present government shall be considered merely provisional until the Governor issue his proclamation convening the Legislature.—The members of which shall take the iron-clad test oath. Next, the Fifteenth Amendment must be adopted, and a pledge given that nothing in the Constitution of the State shall prohibit negroes from voting, or holding office, or sitting on a jury. These requirements, particularly the requirement of the test oath had been repudiated by the administration in the case of Virginia, and are intended to place Virginia on precisely the same footing with Georgia. The Radicals who took an inch, are, it seems, determined to take an ell. There is a rumor that Butler, who recently pledged himself to the Virginia delegation that if they would see that the provisions of the State Constitution as it now stands were carried out, he would see that Virginia was a State in the Union within a week, is now, having got his revenge out of the Virginians by receiving them as suppliants, ready to side with even so extreme a measure as this of Sumner. Consistency, the Radicals say, is a jewel, and it would be inconsistent to demand more of one State than from another."

IT is said that the President was walking in Pennsylvania avenue when he was informed of the death of Stanton. His first remark was one of surprise, and when assured of the fact, his head dropped upon his breast and he showed much emotion. Extraordinary! The idea that such a stolid creature as Grant could show emotion of sorrow is preposterous. When Rawlins, the man who made him great, lay dying and vexing the wires with plaintive calls to Grant at a neighboring watering place to return to his dying friend and companion, Grant threw aside the dispatch and continued his dissipation and permitted one who loved him devotedly and who labored like a slave for his advancement, to die unnoticed. There is not room for a soft emotion in his heart of stone.

ADVICES have been received in London which confirm the statement that Lopez has fled from Paraguay. It is not known to what point he has fled. We think this another canard about this remarkable man. The Allies have had him killed, fled the country, etc., times without number before.

GENERAL BANKS is about to return to America. In anticipation of this event, he was honored by a grand diplomatic banquet had by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Paris, on the 24th ult.

THE Montgomery opera house of LaFayette, Indiana, was burned on the 24th ult. It was valued at $40,000 and was insured at $10,000.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

A Good Templar in California has satisfactorily explained to his lodge how he happened to indulge in a four days' spree. He had ordered a dozen bottles of mineral springs water, which his playful wife quietly emptied and refilled with whisky.

One of the convicts in the Auburn State Prison has just received a legacy of $32,000.

Louisville now claims a population of 150,000—and a wonderful growth in the past ten years.

A Pittsburg man looked at a Chicago woman with his opera-glass, and has been sued for breach of promise.

At Cincinnati, 42,000 barrels of "saloon washings" are re-distilled every year, yielding about two and a half gallons new spirits each. The stops bring about two dollars per barrel, and whisky drinkers swallow the stuff distilled from them without hesitation.

During her career as a painter of animals, Rosa Bonheur has received for her paintings upward of two hundred thousand dollars.

It is said there are no less than 1,500 boys and girls from the United States in the various universities and schools of Germany.

The Princess Maria of Prussia is to be married to the heir presumtive of the Crown of Wurtemberg, to clinch the annexation of that country to the North German Union. In Bavaria, however, Bismarkism is more unpopular than ever among the people.

At Des Moines, Iowa, it takes the deacons all day Monday to paste together the mutilated currency put into the collection plate on Sunday.

Polish parents are compelled to give bonds to the amount of 200 roubles that their children shall speak only Russian in school.

[COMMUNICATED.]

EDITOR HERALD:

The undersigned has read with great interest, your several articles on immigration, and know from experience, that your views as expressed in them are right. Most of the immigrants or laborers arriving at this port are generally without means, trusting they can find employment the day they arrive here. Failing in this they have to endure hunger and pass a many night on some friendly cotton bale. Naturally enough they become disgusted with the country and hasten back north on the first boat that will give them free passage for their labor while on the boat.

Seeing so much misery, the Germans of this city last year organized the German society principally to assist their unfortunate countrymen with means and advice, but laterly so many have applied for assistance that it was impossible to provide one-tenth of the needy ones with shelter and food, and could only take care of the most urgent cases. One family, with six children, coming from St. Louis to go up the Tallahatchie river, were exposed for several days during the inclement weather without any means at all, and had it not been for a few charitable persons would have suffered hunger. That unfavorable news go back from such people is no wonder. Immigration judiciously commenced and well directed will succeed beyond question, but agents sent out to Europe with notices will not do much good, such persons are generally received with distrust, as every South American Republic and State has for years past had agents there, and such bad news have come back that the country people in Europe will have nothing to do with them any more. But one thing our planting community has to learn, that is to give different rations to the German laborer than to the negroes. If they intend that the German shall live on rations consisting of pork and corn bread they will find out to their own sorrow that the men will not stay during the season or get sick and be unfit for work. Immigration once commenced and the persons coming will be satisfied they can and will draw more friends and neighbors from their old homes in Germany than ten agents can, and wherever the sturdy German farmer settles the price of lands will go up; settlements will spring up all over the country and the sage bushes and thorns on the uncultivated lands will disappear forever.

Where cotton fails to grow in the hills, the vineyards and the culture of hops will take the place and open the eyes of the old planter and show him that after all the culture of cotton is not the most profitable pursuit in this country. But treat the immigrant kindly and justly, and you will never regret having invited him into your State.

M.

WE are informed that General Ames failed to appoint Mr. W. H. Vasser to the position to which he was elected, that of State Treasurer, from the fact that Mr. Vasser declined to take the test oath as required by the Reconstruction Acts. Mr. Vasser was in the Confederate army, and we think has never had his political disabilities removed.

1870.

"Ars longa vita brevis," said the poet.

Christians look forward confidently to the grand consummation when Time will be no more. Even now, Time was and is not. Fleeting, fleeting, too fleeting for the accomplishment of man's finite purposes. We look forward through a long series of years, as one looks down a lengthy aisle, or out away over the advancing waves of old ocean and sees them melt into ripples upon the far, far distant horizon. Then looking about him as if expecting to see them pass by and become lost in lessening gradations, he sees only the finality—the end—the ever-present Now.

Time is not, but is to be. So judges humanity. The Now is for preparation; the FUTURE is for action. But fate, or necessity, or God's will, as we may deem it, forbids that men shall ever be preparing to do. The hours are fed by events. They crave accomplishments, and the demand *must* be satisfied.

But Time that was has been glutted. Accomplishments succeeded each other in quick succession. Event followed event. The maw of Time became crammed, and yet more was craved.

War followed pestilence, famine war, and bankruptcy famine, until Time satiated sinks into a lethargy, and the sixth decade of the nineteenth century closes over social and political chaos.

The Future became the Now, the Now the Past, and the Past—Eternity's tomb—swallowed up in its bottomless vaults the woes that should belong to a century.

Please God they are buried never to be resurrected.

Upon *what* a decade is the year 1869 closing!

Retrospection shrinks from its labors.

Ten years ago peace and plenty reigned. There was joy in every household. To-day poverty and want, hearthstones desecrated, households robbed of their flowers, graves accumulated, hearts broken.

And why? Oh, ye of the East, the West, the North! Ye may condemn the South and exult in your victory and tell us our ruin is upon our own heads, but *you* cannot *feel* the proud self-consciousness of Right, the self-abnegation of spirit, the willing devotedness, which enthused the breasts of Southern *Rebels*, aye, rebels—we are proud of it—and who, as the result of that grand sincerity, must ever feel an unutterable sorrow for the "Lost Cause."

But we do not repine because of the inevitable. With a solemn and earnest spirit of resignation we address ourselves to the duties that press upon us. The Past, its victories and defeats, its martyred heroes and dead hopes, all are embalmed in our heart of hearts forever.

Aye, the "dead Past must bury its dead," and we, the people of the South, though insulted, contemned and degraded the regnant power would have us, must brace ourselves for great efforts in the building up of domestic prosperity. The Southron's noble pride is a shield against the assaults of his relentless persecutors. Let us live for ourselves, within and unto ourselves. Let us use every effort to be independent—not only in name—but in fact and deed. This is our true policy.

The nearer we approach the accomplishment of this object, the farther we recede from our present unhappy dependence. To effect this purpose we must develope our internal resources by railroads, manufactures, and improved farm culture. If we cannot recognize our Government as a Republican-Democracy and engage in its political affairs, let us—if we will—consider it a monarchy or an empire, and, eschewing politics, attend solely to our own domestic concerns of agriculture, manufacture, internal improvements and commerce. May the New Year close upon peace and prosperity, and the decade upon which we are now entering be fraught with rich blessings to our long suffering people.

THE Meadville Journal tells of a little child two years old, son of Mr. H. P. Montgomery who resides in that vicinity, who was lost some three weeks since and when found was some distance in the woods. The little creature was out from Thursday noon until Friday evening. Thursday night was one of the coldest of the season. How the little creature survived is miraculous.

CITY SQUABBLES.

There seems to be quite an amount of agitation in the council chambers of our city fathers. Vague rumors reach us at times. It seems that the idea advanced by us some time past, that one man should hold more than one responsible paying office has begun to oppress certain of the city sachems. The idea entertained by the disaffected is, that no one man can do justice to himself, the people whom he represents or the offices which he holds, if he should be fortunate or unfortunate enough to have two offices both of which require his individual attention. Charges were recently made against the City Marshal of this city that he had grossly neglected his duties. The matter was referred to a committee of the City Council, five in number. This committee exonerated the officer from the charges preferred, upon the ground that while it was true he did not give his personal attention to his duties and as the chief officer of the Police force did and as it was the custom of all his predecessors to thus delegate the performance of the duties of the office it was now too late to begin a new system. The idea seemed to be, that the office of City Marshal was simply a sinecure. If we remember aright, not a great while ago the office of Deputy Marshal was abolished that the expenses of the city might be reduced and that thereby the Marshal should be compelled to perform the duties of this office. If it has been found by practice that the abolition of the office of Deputy Marshal simply carries with it the right to transfer the duties of Marshal to the Captain of Police, why not do away with the office?

And if in time it should be found that the duties have devolved upon the first policeman and the interest of the city were yet guarded, why not discharge that Policeman, and finally go on discharging until no one shall be left but the Marshal, and if he shall still fail to perform his duty, and have no one to whom to delegate it, why it will be established beyond peradventure that the whole farce is entirely unnecessary and the city will be saved this expense. It is rather a lengthy and tedious process of arriving at the solution of this question, but probably it is the only way left to satisfactorily settle it.

"VICKSBURG BANK."—In looking over the advertisements which appear in the HERALD of to-day, our attention is directed to the card of the "Vicksburg Bank." R. R. Thomas is Cashier and E. S. Bants, Assistant Cashier. This institution was established in our city in the fall of 1866, since which time its affairs have been so conducted as to secure a stronghold in the confidence, respect and love of this business community. It is a Bank of which any city may feel proud, and to those of our friends who have banking business to transact, we say: a more reliable and trustworthy institution cannot be found.

A BUILDING once used as a church in New York city, is now a theatre, where the blonde opera and facinating lower extremities are exhibited to an admiring public. Several others are used as stables, and instead of the holy teachings of their old pastors, now resound with the blasphemy of ostlers and the neighing of steeds. And another is a "Casino," in which pugilists delight to assemble to disfigure those fair faces which it delighted God to create in the image of His own.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S recommendation for the repeal of the civil-tenure law has fallen perfectly flat. There has been no response to it whatever in the Senate, and it is said that body is not more favorably inclined to surrender its control over the the offices than it was last spring. In the House of Representatives Mr. Butler has made a *pro forma* proposition to repeal the tenure-of-office law, but has not shown any zeal in following it up. Besides the general indifference in Congress to executive recommendations, there is the special reason for refusal in this case that the aspirants for the Presidency see that to repeal this law would immensely assist Grant in his schemes for re-election. They do not wish to give him this great advantage. Besides Grant and Colfax, Mr. Sumner (Heaven save the mark!) is now spoken of as a Presidential candidate.

CURE FOR VIRULENT SMALL-POX, SCARLATINA AND MEASLES.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times:—A merchant and shipowner of Boston has had the following receipe sent to him from England, where it was furnished by Mr. L. Larkin, member of the Royal College of Surgeons who vouches for it as a medicine that will effect a revolution in the healing art, as regards the prevention and cure not only of small-pox, but also of measles and scarlatina, however malignant the type, in a manner more efficient and extraordinary than could ever have been hitherto anticipated even by the most ardent philanthropist.

On the first appearance of fever or irritation ushering in attacks, whether occurring in families or large communities, the subjoined mode of treatment should at once be entered on: Take one grain each of powdered foxglove or "digitalis" (valuable in the ratio of its greenness—the dark should be rejected) and one of sulphate of zinc. (This article is commonly known as white vitrol.) These should be rubbed thoroughly in a mortar or other convenient vessel, with four or five drops of water; this done, a noggin (or about four ounces) more with a little syrup or sugar should be added. Of this mixture a tablespoonful should be given an adult, and two spoonfuls to a child, every second hour, until all symptoms of disease vanish. Thus conducted convelescence as if by a magic will result. The rapidity of an event so auspicious will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress, an evil by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed of two parts cream of tarter and one of jalap) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup and sugar, should be given to an adult, and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine shuts out every other form or article whatever, as totally unneccessary if not pernicious.

The methodus medendi of these medicines, capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given, and appear as follows: The herb, by its anti-fertile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts a part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium. Mr. Larkin adds: No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors, and it is further ardently hoped, that, as the dearest interests of our common humanity are so vitally involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement.

The writer of these lines having had occasion to see the truly wonderful efficacy of this medicine or receipe, can vouch for the truth of all which is said in this statement, and that nothing therein is exagerated. Yours Respectfully,

C. C. W. M.

THE FEMALE SEDUCER.—Through so man ages man has been the acknowledged seducer of woman, the fact has been overlooked and forgiven that woman is often the seducer of man. I know such a woman—a woman of fashion—allied to a man high in position. She is a woman of large personal and mental magnetism. For what good purpose does she use it? She uses it to "attract" men from their allegiance to duty, honor, and a pure love! She boasted in a drawing-room that she had "never saw a married man whose love she could not win away from his wife, *if she chose.*" "My dear husband," said a fond little woman, "you could not, nobody could, take him from me." "The little simpleton" declared the Lamia afterwards. "In less than six months she came to me crying, begging me to give her husband back to her; that he neglected her, and he upbraided her constantly because she was not more like me. I don't want your husband, I said; I only wanted to show you that I could do what I pleased, and to teach you not to trust in any man's love." There is many a Lamia. She stands the central figure of many a social circle. In silken attire, in a luxurious home, surrounded by all the alluring accessories of wealth and cultivation, herself facinating, if not beautiful, what wonder that she draws within her charmed sphere the many homeless, wifeless, dissatisfied men of her acquaintance! The power of a woman thus poised and surrounded cannot be estimated.—[Mrs. Ames in the N. Y. Independent.

THE amount of United States bonds held abroad cannot be definately ascertained, but are estimated at all points between $750,000,000, and $100,000,000—supposed to be about $800,000,000.