

VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD

Vol. V.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, Saturday Morning, January 15, 1870.

No. 1

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI.

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

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1870.

VICKSBURG HERALD.

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION:
Six Months, in Advance, \$3.00
Three Months, in Advance, \$1.50
One Month, in Advance, \$0.50

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, in Advance, \$6.00
Six Months, in Advance, \$3.00

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES.

Space Occupied	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Over
One Square	25	20	15	10	5
Two Squares	40	30	20	15	10
Three Squares	55	40	30	20	15
Four Squares	70	50	40	30	20
Five Squares	85	60	50	40	30
Six Squares	100	70	60	50	40
Seven Squares	115	80	70	60	50
Eight Squares	130	90	80	70	60
Nine Squares	145	100	90	80	70
Ten Squares	160	110	100	90	80
Eleven Squares	175	120	110	100	90
Twelve Squares	190	130	120	110	100
Thirteen Squares	205	140	130	120	110
Fourteen Squares	220	150	140	130	120
Fifteen Squares	235	160	150	140	130
Sixteen Squares	250	170	160	150	140
Seventeen Squares	265	180	170	160	150
Eighteen Squares	280	190	180	170	160
Nineteen Squares	295	200	190	180	170
Twenty Squares	310	210	200	190	180

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Complete Job Office and Book Binding

Transient advertisements must be paid in advance.

Regular advertisements must be paid in advance.

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.

Fifty per cent. additional for inserting advertisements or notices in Special Notice Column.

Editorial notices to advertisements in twenty-five cents per line for each insertion.

Fifty per cent. additional for double-column advertisements.

Obituaries and Funeral Notices same as new advertisements.

Fifty per cent. additional for advertisements to be left on 2d or 3d 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.

The Aberdeen Examiner of the 5th states that, on the Thursday night previous, while Mr. Rowben Crow was returning from Columbus to his house near Battahatchie, he was waylaid just after dark near Garlarhar's Ferry and shot in the back of his neck while seated in his wagon. A negro named Burrell was arrested and confessed to having fired the fatal shot. He charged that he was hired to do it by J. L. Whitworth and Wyley Collins. The cause for the commission of this atrocious deed is not given.

SECRETARY DOXTWELL intends to urge upon Congress a plan which he has matured for funding about \$1,000,000,000 of the National debt, at four per cent. or lower.

A CASE involving State and Federal jurisdiction has recently arisen in Montgomery, Alabama. The State law levies a tax upon the Southern Express Company. The company applied to Judge Busted of the United States Court, for an injunction, which was granted. The State Auditor has issued a circular to tax collectors ordering them to collect the tax in spite of the injunction. The State and company both have eminent counsel engaged to fight it through the courts.

A GIRL in Ironton, Ohio, recently shot her seducer dead, because he refused to go "right away" and marry her. Her brother was with her when the seducer was killed. The dying man avowed it was the brother who shot him, but the girl assumes the crime, and earnestly begs to be made the only sufferer. This is another evidence that the laws for punishing adulterers, seduction, and all that class of offence, are (in all parts of the States) totally inadequate. They should be reformed. When they are made sufficiently severe to deter men and women from betraying each other, we shall have less of seduction and adultery, and acts, such as the one above chronicled, will very nearly cease altogether.

A Lynchburg jury has condemned a man to pay \$12 and costs for poisoning a dog.

VERSUS.

The latest advices from France, inform us that events of the most liberal character are occurring. France is to-day far the most prominent among the cis-Atlantic nations.

Rarely a sovereign ever yielded so gracefully to the demands of the age and of his people, as has Napoleon III. The shadow of Liberty had been cast athwart the land of France, but now her noble form stands upon the soil. He who was the autocrat, said to the people, "not I, but we will rule." The reigns of government have been tendered and shared by the people. Says the New York Herald:

It now appears that the Emperor really means to reduce his promised reforms to practice, and that if the edifice is not crowned with liberty the fault will not be his. His former Ministers resigned, and the resignation has been accepted. M. Ollivier has been requested to undertake the formation of a Ministry. The Emperor desires him to name persons who, associated with him, would form a homogeneous Cabinet, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to carry out to the letter and spirit, the *Senatus Consultum* of September last. According to liberal journals personal government is at an end, and the Emperor's letter is the "first chapter in the history of the liberal empire."

Note that closing paragraph. According to liberal journals personal government is at an end and the Emperor's letter is the "first chapter in the history of the liberal empire."

Whether Liberty shall make her home in France remains to be seen; but her people are marshaled with their faces toward the rising sun of progress—of political enfranchisement—and are led by Napoleon himself.

He is no longer the Caesar, the autocrat, the government. Between him and France there is to be a responsible Ministry. With some slight modifications the government of France will be conducted substantially as is the government of Great Britain. The Ministers will be responsible to the Corps Legislatif and the members of the Corps Legislatif will be responsible to the people. If the new plan works well France will have reason to be proud; for the government machine will be one of the most perfect in existence. Nominally an empire, with a truly great man at its head, France will in point of fact be a republic.

Where is the American outside of Radical office holders, present and prospective, who would not be a citizen of France? There life, property and political rights will be safe. Here they are at the mercy of political hucksters, gamblers, thieves. There they have a political edifice within which they can and do live.

Here the people are wildly roaming beneath clouds of disaster in a political Sahara. There the representatives of the people say to the ruler, "thou shalt or shalt not do this thing," and the ruler submits. Here the representatives of the people say to the ruler, "ye must or must not do this thing," and the people submit. Here are presented the two principles. Deeper than ever is Napoleon's name engraved on the page of history, and nobler than ever is his record. If the First Napoleon must in all time to come be spoken of as the Julius Caesar of France, the Third Napoleon will undoubtedly be remembered as the Augustus.

If the First Washington must in all time to come be spoken of as the Father of his country, the "Second Washington" will undoubtedly be remembered as the Parricide thereof.

From the days of Clovis, Pepin and Charlemagne adown the "sounding ages," France has been Liberty's foe. Now their hands meet.

For more than two centuries America prospered as Freedom's favored child, and the boast of millions. But she has cruelly pierced the breast that nourished her, and her ingratitude "stingeth like a serpent and biteth like an adder." The people of the one are stepping out into the broad

day of political Freedom. They of the other are sinking in the gloom of tyrannic night. Liberty upon the one hand; Despotism upon the other. The people are to govern there; the bayonet governs here. One is an Empire (!) the other a Republic (!)

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

At the annual election of the directors and officers of this company, held in New Orleans, December 20th 1869, to serve during the present year, the following directors and officers were elected.

Messrs John A. Crow, B. Bloomfield, T. Jeff Hall, Chas. P. Benton, John F. Krott, W. J. Caloone, Charles W. Forrell, H. D. McGinnis, Harry T. Hayes, R. N. Ogden, George W. Brancker and D. DeHaven, directors at New Orleans. Judge George Dixon, M. D. L. Stewart, J. R. Watkins, J. T. Swayne and W. R. Waldron, at Memphis Tennessee. W. R. Spears, Vicksburg. Miss. A. Baker, Louisville, Ky. T. T. Crittendon and John Cobb, Madison Indiana. B. S. Voorhis and H. G. Carson, St. Louis Missouri. Samuel H. Patterson, Jefferson Kentucky, and J. C. Hess, Philadelphia Pennsylvania. Hon. J. T. Swayne of Memphis, Tenn. President. Major T. Jeff Hall, Vice President. D. DeHaven, Superintendent. Charles P. Benton, Secretary and Treasurer. John B. Davis, Chief Engineer.

The company is in a very prosperous condition, and will soon be in a condition to put one or more of its splendid steamers upon the broad bosom of the mighty Mississippi.

We are informed that the engineers sent out to survey the projected railroad route from this city to Yazoo City have completed their field labors, and will in a short time be prepared to furnish a systematic report of their labors. They report that the feeling along the entire line is strongly in favor of constructing the road. The citizens of both Warren and Madison counties manifest deep interest in the project, and will willingly lend all necessary aid and subscribe liberally to the stock of the company. This is one of the most important railroad projects now advocated in this State, and we hope to see it soon placed upon a stable footing.

We have been shown a private letter which states that Dr. T. S. Gibson, whose death was announced in the Herald yesterday, was assassinated in his own house, in the midst of his family by six federal soldiers headed by Deputy Sheriff Gainey, of Sunflower county. He was shot through the window, the ball taking effect near the left temple. It was certainly, as stated, a most cowardly transaction, and reflected anything but credit upon the actors in this sad affair. After the house had been surrounded and every avenue of his escape cut off to deliberately shoot him through the window is atrocious. But he was simply a "rebel" shot by Union soldiers and the matter will be dropped without investigation or punishment. Will there never be an end to these atrocities? Will the time never come when a citizen can sit down in the bosom of his family and feel that he is safe from assassination from those whose boast it is that they are here to preserve the peace and to keep good order?

We learn that his family are in great distress and it is feared that his sister and wife can not survive the shock occasioned by this horrible deed.

The Raymond Gazette of the 5th states that six of the criminals confined in the Hinds County jail effected their escape on the Friday night previous, by cutting through the floor. The Gazette congratulates the county upon being relieved from the burden of their support.

We have received some very creditable verses addressed to a lady in this city, but as the author did not furnish his name we cannot publish them. It is an unalterable rule never to publish anonymous communications. The name is required as a guarantee of good faith not to be used.

TRAUMANN, the celebrated murderer of the Kinck family, in Paris, has been convicted and sentenced to death. When the verdict was announced he arose smiling and thanked the Court.

EDITORIAL BRIEFINGS.

The friends of Women's Suffrage in California are to hold a State Convention in San Francisco on Wednesday, Jan. 26. It will assemble in Dashway Hall. Apt name?

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, has written to Portland, Me., that he has been directed to visit that city as the representative of the Queen on the arrival of the remains of George Peabody; also that the Admiralty thought the Monarch and the Plymouth will be twenty-eight days on the passage. If so, the vessels will not arrive until Jan. 18.

A man in Ohio who recently assaulted another with a heavy licker-stick having sharp steel points driven near each other down about half its length, and a long steel blade in its end, was bound over in the sum of \$300 for simple assault and battery.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, has directed that all persons holding positions in the Custom House under his control must, before the 1st of January, furnish heads of departments where they are employed certificates of their standing in the Republican party.

A lady who is canvassing for a book in Vincennes, Ind., took umbrage at an article in one of the papers there, and interviewed the editor with a revolver. He said he didn't mean it.

At the special election the Democracy of Champaign county, Ohio, ran a negro for State Senator on a ticket declaring that "if he is white enough to vote, he is white enough to be voted for."

The New Haven Palladium tells a horrible story of brutality to a wife to the following effect: Alexander McCrady went with his wife from Plymouth to Waterbury to pass Christmas. On the way home they quarreled, and McCrady, who was slightly intoxicated, seized his wife and threw her out of the wagon, breaking both bones of her leg below the knee. He then told her she must walk the rest of the way, but the poor woman being unable to rise, he got out and fell to beating and kicking her. He finally threw her into the wagon, and on arriving home threw her into the yard, where she lay nearly insensible, while with a knife he cut off every particle of her clothing. He then tied a rope around her and drew her under a shed, where he left her with a parting kick—stabbed and fed his horse and went to bed. We live in a Christian land!

Two hundred and fifty Chinese passed down the river on the steamer Mississippi, last Thursday. They were engaged by General J. G. Walker, for labor on the Houston and Texas Central railroad. They are to receive twenty five dollars, per month, in gold, and rations. Their transportation from California is paid by the employer, and they are engaged for a term of three years service. General Walker is prepared to furnish any number required for service on rail roads and levees. He does not think, however, that the time has arrived for their introduction into the cotton fields of the South. That time he thinks will come late. Whether it should never come. What planter can afford to pay, to feed and pay twenty five dollars in gold per month, and pay transportation from California here, for plantation laborers. This enterprise, so far as this one shipment is concerned, is entirely distinct from the effort of Mr. Koopmanschop.

We cheerfully give place to the following correspondence:

New York, Dec. 25, 1869.
MR. _____
Local Editor, Vicksburg Times.
Dear Sir: Wishing to employ only the first talent upon my paper—"Harper's Bazar of Fashion"—I tender you the position of Fashion Editor, and if you accept request you will forward your photograph to be inserted as an engraving in the next number. Talent being my object, salary is of no consequence.
Very truly,
Proprietor "Harper's Bazar."

VICKSBURG, Jan. 4, 1870.
Proprietor "Harper's Bazar of Fashion."
Sir: In reply to your offer I may say it suits my inclinations and capacity, and herewith I send desired photograph for a cut. Fame being my object, salary is not.
Yours, &c.,
Local Editor Times.

P. S. Please have the artist rumple up my hair that it may look intellectual.
P. S. No. 2. Have my hair parted in the middle and my hand holding a cane.
P. S. No. 3. Don't forget the hair and the cane. And be careful about the nose and expression of the mouth.

THE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

We are highly encouraged with the reception which this scheme has met. It argues well for its success. We have had assurances from many parties, men of energy, intelligence and influence, that they will heartily co-operate in the matter. After the charter is obtained and the books for subscription to stock opened it will be a short time before the first series of stock is taken up and then the Association will regularly go to work. There are but two classes of people who it is desirable should be engaged in the building scheme: those who require the assistance of the Association to obtain a home, and those who desire the success of the institution from pure considerations of public benefit and individual good. None need engage in this project from interested motives of profit for no single individual will be allowed to control enough of the stock to make it a source of individual profit. The shares to each person will be limited to a safe amount. Neither should parties engage in this business fully satisfied that they will have a home the very first thing. It should be remembered that every one who becomes a member has the same desire, to build or own a home, and all cannot be gratified at once; each must come in his turn. Every one, though, will have an equal chance. The money that may be on hand at each monthly meeting will be sold to the highest bidder, he who has the most, and each will bid for according to the pressure of his necessities. This method does not involve any extortion or taking advantage of a man's necessities because the profits derived from the premiums thus bid for loans will be applied to the mutual benefit of stockholders. It may be thought that a payment of one dollar a month from each stockholder will not accumulate rapidly enough a fund sufficient for effectually carrying out the objects designed; but let us see. We will present an exhibit of the operations of the Olyphant Building Association of Scranton, Pennsylvania, for one year, as shown in Secretary Voyle's first annual report. The association started with not a dollar of accumulated or contributed capital other than the first payment of one dollar for each member's monthly dues. Of the first series of stock issued Sept. 18th, 1868, 582 shares were taken which only required a monthly payment of \$682 and that was the amount offered at the first sale for a loan. Series of stock were again issued in January, April and July, 1869, the whole number of shares at the latter date, amounting to 806. But upon this basis a successful year's business ensued and the association was found equal to its purpose.

In order to present more clearly the wonderful aggregative power of this scheme in accumulating funds, we present in statistical form the annual report before alluded to:

First Annual Report of the Olyphant Building Association showing its operations for the year ending October, 1869.

Officers elected to serve until October, 1869:
President—Andrew Patten.
Secretary—David M. Voyle.
Treasurer—John P. Richards.

DIRECTORS:
Esaac D. Secor, William W. Walters, Valentine Birtley, William A. Gastin, Benjamin Walters, John Pettigrew.
Attorney—J. M. C. Hancock.

RECEIPTS:
Monthly Dues, 13 months, \$9,454 00
Premiums, S. 5,184 14
Premiums, P. 115 05
Interest 448 00
Fines 129 00
Gain on withdrawals 199 14
\$18,520 30

EXPENDITURES:
Permanent expense acct. \$157 62
Secretary's Salary 488 25
Attorney 162 75
Hall rent 13 50
Printing 4 00
Capital withdrawn 307 36
Cash capital or unmatred stock 47,386 88
\$18,520 30

ASSETS:
Permanent Loans \$16,600 00
Bills receivable 530 00
Due by members 251 84
Cash in Treasury 5 04
\$17,386 88

LIABILITIES:
Capital or unmatred Stock \$17,386 88
Whole number of Shares 906

It will be seen that the monthly dues of themselves only amounted to \$9,454 00, while the profits were as much more, and thus the capital stock at the end of the first year, represented by 806 shares, was \$17,386 88! Upon this principle

how long would it be before all had secured homes?

We shall present some further ideas about this subject next week, and after consulting with some of those who are earnestly interested herein, will call a meeting of co-operators to select a committee who shall apply to the coming Legislature for a charter of incorporation as a Building Association, under which charter an organization will be formally effected, and then our little barque will be set afloat upon the sea of successful experiment.

THE KILLING OF DR. T. S. GIBSON.
On the morning of the 3d a man by the name of Gainey, Deputy Sheriff, accompanied by six soldiers went to the house of Gibson and invited him out. Gibson opened his door, whereupon guns were leveled upon him, pointing through the windows and doors, and firing commenced. Gibson returned the fire with a pistol. He had other weapons in the house, but not expecting any trouble they were unloosed. Gibson, however, succeeded in wounding Gainey, the deputy Sheriff, and two Soldiers. All three are supposed to be mortally wounded. Gibson was then shot through the head, which caused his death in about 30 minutes. The Soldiers robbed his person of his pocket book and arms, and a horse and threatened his wife and sisters, and said they would kill them if they attempted to create any disturbance.

They dragged the body upon the gallery, remarking "we have killed the damned scoundrel at last. They then left him lying on the floor. The remains of Mr. Gibson were brought to Yazoo City for interment, on the steamer Calumet, and were buried there yesterday morning.

The wounded soldiers were taken back to Yazoo City by their comrades. We believe the arrest was prompted by a charge that Dr. Gibson had been engaged in the killing of negroes who were engaged in the late insurrections in Sunflower county. Gibson had determined never to be taken alive, believing that death was preferable to the justice (?) of a military trial. We have alluded to this matter elsewhere.

Thursday, a young couple of this city were united in marriage, and on the noon train took passage for Davis, near which they propose residing. Thirty or forty persons, ladies and gentlemen, accompanied them, with the view of having a genuine old fashioned "house warming." The house is beautifully situated, and is large and roomy, and in it all were safely ensconced by one o'clock in the afternoon. Dinner was not announced until near four, and as a consequence the impatient and pleasure loving cast them about to find amusement during this interval. Scott's string band from this city, one of the best to be had anywhere, was soon brought into service, and then it was that joyous feet chased in the beautiful maze of the dance the flying hours. The dance was prosecuted with unabated ardor and interest, until dinner was announced, to which all with sharpened appetites repaired. It was supperous in the extreme. Amid the never ceasing flow of witicism and pleasantries, the repast was partaken of. The wines were of the finest brands; the pastry of the most excellent quality, and all other things of the same character. Dinner over, back to the dancing room all repaired and engaged again in the more active pleasures of the occasion. About dark the people living in the vicinity began to arrive. Many others would have been present but for the rain which continued from noon until a late hour at night. The dancing continued until about twelve, when all repaired again to the dining room to refresh, from a well served table, the inner man. The dance was again resumed and continued until the great God of day had rolled away the dark mantle of night, when after breakfast the party, with the exception of the newly married couple and intimate friends sought the depot and there took the train and returned to the city. It was an exceedingly agreeable occasion. Everything being harmonious and pleasant, Scott has one of the best bands in the city and the sweet strains which he and his coadjutors stroked on this occasion, added much indeed to the pleasure.

The Southern people used to devote much thought and attention to State Rights. The Rebels have fixed things so that the South has nothing to think about now but the wrongs of States.

Further intelligence of the Assassination of Dr. Gibson.

The following interesting letter from Dr. Livingston, dated 30th of May last, and received at Yazoo, by Dr. Kirk, Hon. Majesty's Consul, on the 2d October last, as communicated to the Herald by papers by the government.

Dr. Kirk, in forwarding it, wrote as follows:
From John Kirk, Esq., the political agent and Her Majesty's Consul, Yazoo, to C. G. Coombs, Esq., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

Dated Yazoo, Oct. 2, 1869.
Sir—I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the copy of a letter from Dr. Livingston, dated the 30th May, 1869, and received at Yazoo this day. The requisites made by Dr. Livingston in a previous communication, that reached here on the 7th ult., having been already complied with, I shall have no time in supplying the things herein demanded. There will, however, be some difficulty in getting faithful men, as the Arabs of Unyamweye, being of the Killa tribe, are by no means loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and as Dr. Livingston's letter is still engaged in the slave trade, I have, as you know, been unable to procure any more.

My Dear Doctor Kirk: This note goes by Manku Khamani, who was employed by Khamani to drive the mules to Khamani, but by overdriving them unmercifully in the sun and trying them to save his herding, they died before he got to Unyamweye. He was accused of the plundering of my goods and got a share of them, and I have given him ten shillings and cloth sufficient to buy provisions for himself in the way back to Yazoo. He has done nothing here. He neither went near the goods here nor tried to prevent their being stolen on the way. I suppose that pay for four months is coming, other four of rest, and four in going back would be ample, but I leave this to your decision. I could not employ him to carry my mail back, nor can I say anything to him, nor can I go to Unyamweye and give his own version of all he hears. He is untruthful and ill-conditioned, and would hand out the mail to anyone who wished to destroy it. The people here are like the Killa traders—hard on the English. Those Yazoo men whom I met between this and Nyassa were gentlemen and traded with honor. Here, as in the haunts of the Killa hordes, slaying is a series of forays, and they dread exposure by my letters. No one will take charge of them. I have got Thian bin Suelin to take a mail privately for transmission to Unyamweye. It contains a check on Ritchie, Stuart & Co., of Bombay, for Rs. 2,000 and some forty letters written during my long recovery. I fear my never reach you. A party was sent to the coast two months ago. One man volunteered to take a letter secretly, but his master warned them all not to do so, because I might write something he did not like. He went out with the party and gave orders to the head man to destroy any letter he might detect on the way. Thus, though I am good friends outwardly with them all, I can get no assistance in procuring carriers, and as you will see, if the mail comes to land I send to Yazoo for fifteen good boatsmen to act as carriers if required, eighty pieces of meritorious, forty pieces of kintamas, twelve packages of the beds called kassan, shoes, etc., and I have written to Seyd Matia begging two of his guards to see to the safety of the goods here into Thian bin Suelin's hands or into those of Mohammed bin Sabit.

As to the work to be done by me it is only to connect the sources which I have discovered from 500 to 700 miles south of Speke and Baker's with their Nile. The volume of water which flows north from latitude 120 deg. South is so large, I suspect that I have been working at the sources of the Congo as well as those of the Nile. I have to go down the eastern line of drainage to Baker's turning point. Tanganyika, Nyige Chowambe, (Baker's) are one water, and the head of it is 300 miles south of it. The western and central lines of drainage converge into an unvisited lake west or southwest of this. The outlet of this, whether to Congo or Nile, I have to ascertain. The people of this, called Maysina, are cannibals, if Arabasap truly. I may have to go there first, and down Tanganyika, if I come out untraced, and find my way up from Yazoo. I earnestly hope that you will do what you can to help me with the goods and men; \$400 to be sent by Mr. Young must surely have come to you through Fleming & Co.

I am, &c.,
DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

A long box paid for by Mr. Young was left at Unyamweye, and so with other boxes.