

# WICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD

Vol. V.

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No. 12.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN CO. AND CITY OF WICKSBURG.

JAS. M. SWORDS, Publisher.

W. M. SPEARS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JAN. 23, 1870.

## WICKSBURG HERALD:

DAIly SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
One Year, in Advance, \$10.00  
Six Months, in Advance, \$6.00  
Three Months, in Advance, \$3.50  
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTIONS:  
One Year, in Advance, \$10.00  
Six Months, in Advance, \$6.00  
Three Months, in Advance, \$3.50

## DAIly ADVERTISING RATES:

CLASS	PER LINE	PER COLUMN	PER PAGE
1st	10	25	100
2d	7	18	75
3d	5	12	50
4th	4	10	40
5th	3	8	30
6th	2	6	20
7th	1	4	15
8th	1	3	10
9th	1	2	8
10th	1	1	6

## WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES:

CLASS	PER LINE	PER COLUMN	PER PAGE
1st	60	150	600
2d	40	100	400
3d	30	75	300
4th	20	50	200
5th	15	35	150
6th	10	25	100
7th	8	20	80
8th	6	15	60
9th	4	10	40
10th	3	8	30

Special advertising rates for transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Regular advertisements must be paid for in advance, except in special cases. Every advertiser must give the name and address of the advertiser, and the name and address of the person to whom the advertisement is to be sent. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Regular advertisements must be paid for in advance, except in special cases. Every advertiser must give the name and address of the advertiser, and the name and address of the person to whom the advertisement is to be sent. Transient advertisements must be paid in advance. Regular advertisements must be paid for in advance, except in special cases. Every advertiser must give the name and address of the advertiser, and the name and address of the person to whom the advertisement is to be sent.

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There is one proposition in Senator Fowler's late speech, that all will agree to. He informed his hearers that "the Republican party had lost Tennessee simply and purely because there was not wisdom and virtue enough in the Republican ranks in the State to hold the power," and that all the military power in the world would never make Tennessee a Republican State again! This is the substance of the Senator's revelation, and whether the Senate believed it or not, it is true nevertheless.

If the new ships of the International line ever cross the ocean in six days, making from port to port, it will be nothing more than was expected of steamships long ago. Twenty-five miles an hour is no great rate of speed in these days of rapid travel.

A Lord Bute has been "winning the affections" of young ladies in Boston. There is no Lord Bute in the British or any other peerage; but that don't make any difference to the young ladies, it would seem. They will love their ideal of a "lord" if he comes along even if they know the lordship part to be bogus.

A GREAT WANT in this section is increased mail facilities.

The settlement of the interior is greatly retarded because of this disadvantage. There is hardly a city of our size that has not better means of communication with interior localities. Mails are received at this point either very late or not at all.

In the interior the transportation of mails seems to be more a matter of favor than duty. It is earnestly hoped this trouble may be remedied.

The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 7th, says that Carolina Patti has nearly recovered her usual health and voice, and the Patti concerts will be given in the course of next week.

We learn that a negro brakeman on the V. & M. R. R., was killed yesterday by falling from the freight train going East. We did not learn his name.

The public lands in Mississippi amount to 4,739,517 acres.

## What is Loyalty Worth.

Of all the reconstructed States Mississippi is probably the most loyal. That is if Radicalism is loyalty, and it appears that it is so regarded. Talk about conditions precedent to admission, there is no conditions, so paramount as indubitable evidence of Radical proclivities in politics. It is the genuine "open sesame" which will if anything can, burst wide ajar the great portal by which entrance is had to the sisterhood of States. Mississippi is foremost in this list. There can be no doubting her position. She is to Radical expectation and admirers, like Caesar's wife, "above reproach." She has immortalized herself. She stands to-day the peer of them all. She is fully habilitated. She is in full armour. There is, or should be, no question at which querulous Congressmen can cavil or complain in her conduct. If she has not "trod the mark" it is more than useless for any other State to attempt it. There is no expressed, tacit, or implied demand of the dominant party to which she has not strictly adhered. She has not faltered in the path which has been marked out for her. But with unflinching steps she has marched bravely forward. She has searched diligently the written mandates of her masters; she has tortured language into every conceivable shape; she has burrowed beneath the surface, that she might arrive at the intention of the great and all-powerful ruler, a Radical Congress; and in every instance she has endeavored to obey. The 14th and 15th amendments were ratified almost without objection being raised. Not satisfied with ratifying in each House separately, a concurrent resolution was prepared and it passed without effort. In fact, if it had been thought necessary these amendments could have been ratified every fifteen minutes of the day and night for the next six months, and possibly much longer. Can there be doubt that Mississippi is loyal?

Radicalism and loyalty are synonymous terms in the national councils of the day. Mississippi established her loyalty in the recent election by polling a Radical majority of nearly forty thousand. Almost her entire Legislature is Radical, and a large proportion of it is negro and carpet bagger. This Legislature proved itself the willing instrument of the dominant party. It weighted and measured every act upon Radical scales. The good of the State, fraternal feeling and internal quiet, were questions which never once disturbed the equanimity of the Solons lately assembled in Jackson. The great lever which seemed to be constantly lifting and swaying this body seemed to be, "Will Gen. Grant and Congress be satisfied with this act or this move?" At the slightest intimation that such action would not prove satisfactory, like a frightened wolf surprised devouring his prey, they fled leaving the carcass behind. Congress cannot dare not complain. There is nothing to which the Butlers, Bingham and Boutwells can object.

Then the election of United States Senators was another brilliant act. This Legislature led off in its selection of United States Senators, with a Radical reclaimed Rebel General. He was followed by a full fledged Yankee General, full clothed in the harness of his profession. Possibly an inhabitant of the State and possibly not. At all events he is a Yankee General and a Radical. Can a Radical Congress object? Beyond peradventure it cannot. He was succeeded by a negro. A Radical negro. A Radical carpet-bag negro. What a happy combination. The lion and the lamb lying down together, and a little child to lead them. A Rebel, a Yankee General and a negro all yoked neck and neck in the same Senatorial gear. What philanthropy. Every element, race, phase, interest, purpose, and section, represented. Mississippi should stand a head and shoulders above any of her sister States in the good opinion of a Radical Congress. She is Radical to the core, and she has taken the lead in respecting the claims and rights of

that race for which the humanitarians of the North have so zealously labored, and for which they have sacrificed so much of treasure and of blood.

If Radicalism is any recommendation Mississippi should certainly be the best recommended State in the Union.

## EDITORIAL BRIEFINGS.

Sixty-two thousand registered voters stayed away from the polls at the recent election in Ohio.

The Quincy (Ill.) Whig says:—"It took our convention a week to settle the question of oaths, and only half a day to decide upon that of prayers."

California is talking of running General John F. Miller, of San Francisco, for Governor at the next election.

The Detroit Tribune says: "It is reported that Bennett is negotiating for the sale of the Herald to the Tammany Copperheads, they to patronize him while living, and take the establishment when he dies."

The Legislatures of the following named States are now in session: Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana—15.

The Montgomery, Ala. Mail inquires: "Shall the civil war debt, stained all over, as it is, with fratricidal gore, be repudiated and hidden forever from the sight of the nation, with all of its past guilt and present oppressive burdens buried as soon as possible in oblivion, or shall the people erect it, as it were, or suffer others to do it, into a monument of their shame and ruin, by consenting to its being established as a perpetual debt?"

In his message to the Legislature, Governor Reed of Florida rejects the vote on the proposed cession of the western portion of the State to Alabama, and quietly remarks that he presumes no very considerable portion of the State, or their representatives, seriously entertain the idea of ceding one-fifth of their territory and population, and the finest harbor on the gulf, to the jurisdiction of another State, almost without consideration.

It is earnestly to be hoped that among the earliest acts of the new State administration will be the "reconstruction" of the courts. The whole judicial system of the State is and for some time has been virtually dead, and even worse than dead, where it was controlled by partisan judges and officers who looked upon their offices simply as a means of money getting.

The subject of Mormonism is attracting universal attention.—The New York Herald has lately been devoting considerable space to the subject in the way of Mormon correspondence.

This system of faith will, we think, ultimately be a source of great agitation, and may result in religious intolerance, as another peculiarity in our political system resulted in political intolerance.

## THE TEXT OF THE SAN DOMINGO TREATY.

Although the text of the treaty cannot now be publicly made known there is no doubt that it contains the following propositions, namely:—

First—The United States stipulate to pay the sum of \$1,500,000.

Second—This money is to be devoted to the liquidation of all the obligations of the Republic of St. Domingo, including the redemption of its currency, which is represented to be of comparatively small amount.

Third—In case the obligations to be assumed by the United States shall exceed the before mentioned sum of \$1,500,000 the public lands of St. Domingo are pledged for the security of the excess.

Fourth—The liquidation of the obligation is to be entrusted to commissioners, one to be appointed by each of the contracting parties.

Fifth—In consideration of the discharges of these obligations St. Domingo cedes to the United States all forts, cocks, custom houses and all other public buildings, arsenals, etc., and complete jurisdiction over the territory.

Sixth—St. Domingo to be annexed or acquired as a Territory, and not as a State, and subject to the legislation of Congress, in the same manner as the Territories of the United States.

Seventh—The treaty to be valid to all intents and purposes when ratified by the Senate of the United States and confirmed by the vote of a majority of the citizens of St. Domingo.

## ALBERT JOHNSON, one of the colored Representatives to the Legislature from this county, requests us to notice the fact that the police and other colored persons are engaged in enticing laborers away from their plantations for employment.

For instance, the firm of Marshall J. Smith & Co., of New Orleans, were near suffering by this unjust practice of some of the colored ones of our city. They had been to Virginia and procured hands and were taking them to their plantation on Deer Creek. Negroes here used every means to induce laborers to leave by stories that they would be sold and ill-treated, &c. We are glad to see that Mr. Johnson strongly condemns such doings, and so do we, and hope to hear no more of it.

## ITEMS OF NEWS.

Francois Vincent Raspail who was recently killed in a political disturbance in Paris, was a leader of the people's faction, a Deputy in the Chambers and a friend of Rochefort. He was a very able and remarkable man, of brilliant genius and a clear comprehensive mind.

There has occurred a destructive tornado on the Nashville railroad, whereby Cave City and Prewitt's Knob were destroyed, a number of persons killed and wounded and five hundred people made homeless. The following is the report to the Associated Press:

CAVE CITY, January 17.—A storm passed through here about 4 o'clock this morning, totally demolishing about fifty houses in Cave City and vicinity, among which are the Masonic Lodge and church.

## THE KILLED.

Among the killed are Geo. W. Poynter, wife and child; Mrs. D. Sterrell, A. S. Davidson, John McCowan and child, the two McVangans and Miss Fitz.

## PREWITT'S KNOB.

A little place two miles west of here, was completely destroyed, the old tavern house being the only house left standing. John McCowan and his eldest daughter were killed. Mrs. McCowan was badly injured. Mr. Fites and child also at that place were killed and several persons badly injured. Mr. Downer's stable at the same place was destroyed, and a large number of the horses and mules were killed. Downer & Williams' nursery and orchard was totally destroyed.

## MORTALLY WOUNDED.

Miss M. Drane, Miss Neville, J. H. Foster, J. H. Brown, D. McKennie and wife, Dr. J. S. Wilson and wife, John Edwards, and W. Parrish.

## SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.

A. L. Mallory and nephew; Prof. Williams, wife, and two children; Robt. Jolly, wife, and child; Miss Jennie Farris; M. Hornam, wife, and daughter; Miss Moss Lively; two of E. T. Ritter's children; two of J. L. Foster's children.

## THE STORM.

came from the southwest, going northeast, tearing down trees and everything in its course. Houses were blown in every direction and stock killed. The citizens have been on hand since four o'clock this morning, rendering aid and assistance to the afflicted. The rain was pouring down at the time in torrents. Woman and children were scattered around their desolate homes in their night clothes, chilled through with the cold and rain.

## INCIDENTS.

G. W. Poynter was found some three hundred yards from where his house stood, unharmed. Davidson was found in a pond, about one hundred yards from his house.

A house fell on Mrs. Sterrell. She had a two weeks old baby in her arms when found. The baby was not hurt.

Two men slept upstairs in Davidson's house. They were not hurt much.

## HOMELESS.

About sixty families were rendered homeless and need aid and assistance very badly.

## FREEMASONRY IN ENGLAND.—

The Earl of Leitland, who for over twenty years has occupied the position of Grand Master in England, has resigned on account of infirm health, and the Earl DeGray and Risson, chosen as his successor. The Prince of Wales, and his apparent to the English crown, was recently admitted as a member of the Grand Lodge of England.

## A REVOLUTION SO far successful

has been carried out in the Mexican State of San Luis Potosi.

## CLIPPING.

Editors ought to be able to live very cheap—they get "bored" for nothing.

We don't know how that may be with others but it costs us a fund of "chin music."

An editor compliments a brother or editor thus:—"Mr. Brown is a clever thinker, a ready and vigorous writer, and a first-rate clever fellow to boot."

"Mama!" said a precocious little boy who, against his will, was made to rock the cradle of his baby brother, "If the Lord has any more babies to give away, don't you take 'em."

No don't you do it.

An editor never leaves any money at home for fear of fire, and never carries any with him for fear of robbers, nor deposits any in bank for fear of speculating bank officers. He never has any so far as we know.

## Women as Composers and Telegraph Operators.

The Enquirer's radical remedy for the striking of telegraph operators, by driving out the males and coaxing in the females, would not answer in the long run. The work of the telegraph operator resembles in many respects, that of a composer. Some telegraphing and some composing may be done by females. But when it comes to the sharp, hard work all night, in telegraph offices and the composing room of daily newspapers, the qualities demanded are those of men of extraordinary tenacity of purpose and physical endurance. Even the hardest men are overtaxed in these most exacting labors. We tried faithfully the experiment of employing female composers. Half a dozen good girls were taught to set type in this office, and they learned to do tolerably well; but when it came to the after midnight matches against time, when the head, brain, and muscle, were in demand; and when in the steady strain of all hands to improve each minute to the utmost, the composers' room grows so still that nothing is heard but the low click of the type—in these critical hours the girls won't do. They may do well in the book business and on weekly newspapers, but they have not the stamina for the night work on a fast daily newspaper. They may do very well in many telegraph offices in quiet villages, and for day services, but in the great offices of the cities where minutes are precious and accuracy essential, and where the work demanding the most absolute attention goes on all night, the girls have not the strength to meet the demand. This is the uniform experience of publishers. It does not take a great deal of muscle to pick up type or touch the key of a telegraph instrument, but there are no occupations that task the best energies more intensely than those of type-setting and telegraphing.

## OUR COUNTY ROADS.—

The condition of our County roads demands the attention of the Board of Police. Since the war the roads have been kept in a barely passable condition. If road overseers managed to work the sections just sufficient for travel, it was considered they had performed their duty.

In consequence of the condition of our highways of travel have grown worse and worse until they are a shame and disgrace to the county. Whenever a good piece of road is found it is owing to the nature of the soil or other circumstances and not to the attention and labor of the road overseers. Bridges have been continued in a most miserable condition.

After a heavy storm, or a rain of any length, it has been an almost debatable question whether a person should travel by wagon or boat, when having occasion to pass over the quagmires, factiously termed roads.

It is true that our soil is such that the roads are not easily kept in repair; but what of that? Let us expend the more time and labor upon them, enough, at least, to place and keep them in respectable order. It is as much labor to go ten miles over such roads now as thirty if they were in the order they should be. This horrid condition of the roads retards bringing crops to market, prevents the markets being liberally supplied, prevents hauling wood to market, keeps back the settlement of the interior, and is a bad thing all around.

It is the business of the Board of Police to see to this matter and at their door lies all the blame so far as we know. We hope these few desultory remarks will do some good, and if we don't hear that they have we will try another dose of the same sort.

## We hope that the Secretaries of our several Fire Companies have filed with the City Clerk their sworn list of active members as prescribed by our new fire Ordinance. Under that Ordinance the election for Chief Engineer and Assistant begins on the second Monday in February. The lists are required to be handed in one month previously.

## ADDRESS.

### To the Planters of Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

The undersigned committee, acting under resolutions of the Public Improvement Association of Vicksburg, and the Vicksburg Chamber of Commerce, beg leave to submit to your consideration the following statement in support of the proposition to build up at Vicksburg, a great mart for the sale of cotton.

The present comparative independence of the planting communities we address, enables them to consult their interests and to pursue that course which shall best promote the same, whereas, heretofore, they have been compelled to consult their necessities, and to pursue that course only which these dictated. They are now in a manner free to choose, and to cooperate in any movement which commends itself to their good judgment; and they cannot, have failed to see that the great changes wrought by the late war, and the progress made and being made in opening up new channels of commerce, and new sources of intelligence, by means of which they are in daily communication with the whole world, must necessitate on their part, if they would be abreast of the times, an adjustment of ideas and habits to the new circumstances under which they are living. In every direction the world is straightening, with the view to shortening its lines of transit and communication. Mountains are tunneled, and valleys are filled, and rivers and arms of seas are spanned with costly structures, in order to that ideal of perfection, the "air line," and now, in all questions of commerce, other things being equal, time and distance have come to be the final arbiters. The utilitarianism of the age strips everything of its superfluities and demands that its wants shall be supplied in the quickest possible way, and at the smallest possible cost. The world seeks what it wants at the point soonest reached, and where it can buy the most for the least money; and it requires no persuasion; it needs only to be informed.

In seeking your co-operation in our effort to build up a great cotton market at Vicksburg, we would call your attention first, to the fact that at present there are, with the exception of Vicksburg, but two places where cotton is sold to any extent for export to points of consumption, in all of that cotton growing region embraced within the Northern part of Alabama, the Western part of Tennessee, the Northern, Western, Southern and the Eastern portions of Mississippi, the whole of Arkansas and Louisiana, and the Eastern portion of Texas, to wit: New Orleans and Memphis. And the sections named produce more than one half of the total cotton product of the South, and both of the two points of sale named are outside of the cotton belt proper, while Vicksburg stands in the very centre of the belt, being the only central or converging business point of the whole, with ample facilities for reaching it in every direction, and therefore the soonest reached and at the smallest cost.

Admitting that Vicksburg has no advantages on account of her location, over New Orleans and Memphis, we submit to your good judgment the proposition that your interest is promoted by multiplying the number of markets for so large a district of country. The opportunities for successful combination on the part of buyers, against your interests, are thereby greatly lessened, while you have by the healthy stimulus of competing ports for your business. Besides, there are seasons of the year when you may safely visit the one point when you cannot the other, on account of the prevalence of epidemics. Again, a local financial, or other disturbing cause to business, may exist at the one point while the other may be entirely free from it. Instances of the kind are not rare, and if necessary could be easily named.

We hold that the great valley, or choice and long staple cotton growing region, should have an independent market, for the reason that when buyers can feel an assurance of a market where only such cotton is sold, they will appreciate it the more highly, and would the more freely pay for the difference, thereby securing to the owners of the long staple alone, and not to the growers of inferior staple, in the same list, as at other points, the exclusive benefit of their superior staple.

Long complained of abuses in the older markets, which long usage has fastened on them, which it seems cannot be overcome, would be avoided in a new market seeking business in the same region of country, while all of the improvements of the older markets would be adopted, and the full benefit would be derived from any light thrown upon the business from any quarter.

Vicksburg is situated upon the Mississippi river and has the advantage of all the transportation which that stream affords, for bringing cotton to her, or taking it away, either to the shipping at the port of New Orleans; or to the factories of the West and North West. A railroad will soon be in operation which will bring cotton to her from the western and northern portions of Louisiana, and her railroad east, is daily bringing in trains loaded with cotton for sale or shipment, and carrying trains back loaded with cotton seeking the outer world through the ports of Savannah and Charleston. Within a few weeks there will be four competing lines of railway to the

## Atlantic sea board seeking for business, to wit: Norfolk, Savannah, Charleston, and Brunswick, that to the latter port being superior by an air line. Her facilities for communication with the outer world are now complete. This requirement towards making her a great cotton market is filled. Her Banking facilities have been ample for the heavy business transacted in cotton so far this season, increasing with the growth of the business.

In fact, our greatest want now is stocks of cotton, the market being swept bare every day by the active daily demand.

We appeal to the planters of the country to meet this want, and get the benefit which they are sure to derive from it—the present benefit which is great, and the prospective one which is much greater, as we shall now proceed to show.

We take the ground, and can successfully maintain it, that all we need to make our market as good as that of any other market of the country is stocks of cotton sufficiently large to induce foreign and domestic buyers to come here in greater numbers. And what we mean by "as good," is, that sellers will realize as much net money for their cotton here as anywhere else, and we feel warranted in saying more, as soon as our market shall be well established. This will be especially true with regard to those who at present send their cotton past Vicksburg; certainly to the extent of the cost of freight and insurance, &c., after leaving Vicksburg, amounting to not less than half a cent per pound or 25 per bale, and we believe that the superior staple of Vicksburg cottons will make them relatively higher than cottons at other points.

A knowledge of the existence of facilities for speedy and cheap transportation, which we have to the Atlantic seaboard, and of sufficiently large stocks here, will soon give us such competition as will run prices up to those which rule at New Orleans and Memphis.

A shipment of cotton from Vicksburg to Liverpool via Charleston or Savannah can be made as cheaply as from New Orleans to Liverpool. And this being true, why should not the buyer for Liverpool give as much for cotton at Vicksburg as at New Orleans?—The difference in freight and insurance, ordinarily, and the saving of interest, as between a shipment from Charleston, and a shipment from New Orleans, to Liverpool, being great enough in favor of Charleston to pay the freight from Vicksburg to Charleston.

As said in the outset of this address, time and distance must finally settle the question. Why a bale of cotton should be sent from Vicksburg to New Orleans, thence to the mouth of the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, and round the capes of Florida, pasting up the Gulf stream to a point opposite Charleston, at a cost of 2 per cent for insurance, requiring perhaps 15 or 20 days at the inside, and going a distance of not less than 1600 miles, when it can get to sea at Charleston or Brunswick in 6 days from the time of leaving Vicksburg, going a distance of but little over 600 miles, and without insurance, is something which this age of economy, in time and distance, and money, will not long submit to.

The same bodies from which we derive our authority to address you are taking active steps to inform the planters of Europe and the United States of the advantages we claim for Vicksburg as a market in which to buy cotton, and we are confident that the grower and spinner of cotton will meet face to face here if you shall respond to this appeal with the alacrity which your interests plainly dictate.

In conclusion we desire to make a special appeal to Mississippians in this behalf. You have long enough been the supporters and builders up of the fortunes of other cities, and of strangers. We claim that it is time you should think of your own city and of your own people. Common perils and common sufferings demand at your hands a brotherly regard. You ought not to be indifferent to the prosperity of a city whose past record is only one of which you should be proud; or to the welfare of a people who have always cheerfully responded to your calls of patriotism, of charity and of duty. In the day of prosperity now dawning upon you, we cannot think you will forget our night of common sorrows, or that you will be satisfied that we who were then brothers, shall now be strangers.

We want you to help us build up Vicksburg into a great city, that you as well as ourselves may profit by it. Give us the money you pay to other cities in the transaction of your business, and we will build you up a great home market, and with our earnings help to pay your taxes, build railroads, improve rivers, and found institutions of learning and charity.

H. S. FULKERSON.  
J. J. COWAN.  
W. M. McCOTTER.  
C. A. MARLOWE.  
B. H. POLK.  
JOHN WILKS.  
J. W. VICK.  
Committee.

The Red river (British Columbia) rebellion continues to excite much attention, and the question of annexation to the United States seems a more definite form. The motto now with the United States seems to be external not internal improvements; build and not maul.

An Irishman remarked of a lady who had been very kind to him, "Bada, she's a perfect gentleman."