

# VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD

Vol. V.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, Saturday Morning, February 12, 1870.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN CO. AND CITY OF VICKSBURG.

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

SATURDAY, FEB 5, 1870.

## VICKSBURG HERALD:

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION:  
Per Year, in Advance, \$7.00  
Six Months, in Advance, 4.00  
Three Months, in Advance, 2.00  
WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION:  
Per Year, in Advance, \$2.00  
Six Months, in Advance, 1.00  
Daily Advertising Rates:

Space Occupied	First Week	Second Week	Third Week	Fourth Week	Per Annum
1 Square	\$1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$5.00
2 Squares	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	10.00
3 Squares	4.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	15.00
4 Squares	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	20.00
5 Squares	7.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.00
6 Squares	9.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	30.00
7 Squares	10.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	35.00
8 Squares	12.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	40.00
9 Squares	13.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	45.00
10 Squares	15.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	50.00
11 Squares	16.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	55.00
12 Squares	18.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	60.00
13 Squares	19.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	65.00
14 Squares	21.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	70.00
15 Squares	22.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	75.00
16 Squares	24.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	80.00
17 Squares	25.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	85.00
18 Squares	27.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	90.00
19 Squares	28.50	19.00	19.00	19.00	95.00
20 Squares	30.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	100.00

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. Non-received except on these conditions.  
Every other day advertisements charged two-thirds of the rates for every day advertisements.  
Ten lines Nonpareil (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 Notes Column.  
Editorial notices to advertisements 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 3 or 4 page.  
Fire Companies, Charitable and Mutual Societies, etc. half price.  
Letters on Business connected with this Office, should be addressed to  
J. H. SWORDS,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

The post office at Peolhatchie, in Rankin county, has been discontinued because the Post Master has not made returns for the past six months.

IMMIGRATION statistics, from Jan. 1st, 1869, to Dec. 31st, 1870, show that there were 307,454 arrivals at New York, of whom 66,204 were Irish, 99,605 Germans, 10,000 Scotch, and the rest from various places.

A negro boy in Rankin county the other day was thrown from a mule which he was riding and dragged through the woods, by which his neck, his arms, and nearly all his ribs were broken.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune asserts that Gen. Grant intends, if the nomination of Judge Hoar is not confirmed by the Senate, to withdraw his patronage and favor from such of the Senators as vote against his wishes. He has also intimated, says this correspondent, that he will remove from office the friends of those Senators, and will refuse to appoint any others. The veracity of this writer will soon be tested, as the announcement has been made that Judge Hoar has been inconspicuously rejected.

REDUCE THE TAXES.—"Taking the estimates of income and expenditure at the rate now determined," says the New York Times, "between seventy-five and a hundred millions may be taken off the people's load without embarrassment to the Government or detriment to the national credit—the latter being amply protected by a contribution of twenty or twenty-five millions annually to the sinking fund. To withhold this relief will be to inflict injustice upon a people who have patiently borne war burdens long after the need for them ceased, and to subject both the administration and the majority in Congress to an odium which will not increase the comfort or efficiency of either."

## MISSISSIPPI TO BE ADMITTED.

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the House of Representatives of the United States had passed a bill, similar to that required of Virginia, for the admission of Mississippi. The framing of this bill was postponed for several days in the Committee to admit of the return of B. F. Butler, who was absent in New York city. Immediately upon his return the bill was framed, submitted and was passed by the House. Our delectable member to the United States Senate, the Honorable Military Adelbert Ames, was before the Committee and gave it as his opinion that he had so arranged affairs here in his various appointments that he thought the State safe for a while at least. From some cause, which we cannot conjecture, the Hon. H. R. Revels was not invited to appear before this august committee. This we claim to be a very great affront to the colored Republicans of the State and should be properly resented. The colored people of this State constitute almost solely the Radical party, and we claim that it is a direct affront to select a white man to represent them before the Reconstruction Committee when a colored man had been selected for that purpose. But we presume they will take it all in good part.

The simple declaration that a bill similar to that adopted with regard to the admission of Virginia does not carry with it much information; hence we give here the principal features of the Virginia bill. In the first place, before any member of the Legislature of the State shall take or resume his seat, or any officer of the State shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe, and file in the office of the Secretary of State for permanent preservation an oath in the form following:

"I do solemnly swear that I have never taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. So help me God."

Or such person shall in like manner take, subscribe, and file the following oath:

"I do solemnly swear that I have, by an act of Congress of the United States, been relieved from the disabilities imposed on me by the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. So help me God."

Which oath shall be taken before and certified by an officer lawfully authorized to administer oaths. And any person who shall knowingly swear falsely in taking either of such oaths shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be punished therefor by imprisonment not less than one year, and not more than ten, and shall be fined not less than \$1,000, and not more than \$10,000. And in all trials for any violation of this act, the certificate of the taking of either of said oaths, with proof of signature of either party accused, shall be taken and held as conclusive evidence that such oath was lawfully and regularly administered by competent authority.

And, provided further, That every such person who shall neglect, for a period of thirty days next after the passage of this act, to take and subscribe and file such oath as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to have vacated his office.

It is further required as follows: And provided further, That the State of Virginia is admitted to representation on the following fundamental conditions:

That the Constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are qualified to vote by the Constitution herein recognized, except for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of the State.

Provided that any alteration of said Constitution, proscriptive in its effect, may be made in regard to time and place of residence of voters.

That it shall never be lawful for the same State to deprive any citizen of the United States, on account of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, of the right to hold office under the Constitution and laws of said State, or upon any such ground to require of him

## any other qualifications for office than are required of all other citizens.

That the Constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the school rights and privileges secured by the Constitution of said State.

## General Ames' Election to the United States Senate.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial endeavors to correct the editor of that journal in his opinion of the election of Gen. Ames to the Senate. This writer endeavors to create the impression, and in fact makes the assertion that General Ames did not desire the position, but had to be continually urged before he would accept it. There is not a single member of the Radical party in the State, who does not know that this statement is untrue. Gentlemen, then, of that party, early as last June, were told by General Ames, that he was a candidate for the United States Senate, and that he desired it to enable him to secure the vacant Brigadier-Generalship. He also said to the same gentlemen that he intended to carry the election for the Radical party if he was compelled to march his troops from poll to poll and occupy three months in the election. Affidavits to this effect were prepared and forwarded to Washington but Gen. Ames met them with a species of denial or rather, he refused to declare positively whether the charges made were true or false.

Every statement made to Gen. Grant of Gen. Ames' conduct in this State, however, was filtered into General Grant's ear through the medium of General Porter, General Grant's private Secretary and Gen. Ames' particular friend, and the man who caused Ames to be placed in command of this Department, and who encouraged Ames to become a candidate for the Senate. Hence no truthful statement ever reached General Grant until he had been thoroughly poisoned by this influence which he had about him. It was publicly charged in the papers that in many counties the Radical party declared that it was instructed by General Ames to give no man a nomination for the Legislature until he had pledged himself to vote for Gen. Ames for the Senate. Prominent members of the party months ago admitted it was arranged for his aid and assistance. Gen. Ames was to be rewarded by electing him to the Senate.

At that time, it was understood, he merely desired it as a compliment. Certain members of the party, however, who even then doubted him, required at one time that he should sign a written pledge that he would resign immediately upon his election. This General Ames refused to do, and there came near being quite a squabble in the camp, when it was finally declared that such action on the part of General Ames, if it became known, would make the party ridiculous, and the demand as then made was relinquished. Afterwards, General Ames, to many gentlemen, announced in plain and emphatic terms that he was a candidate, and that he felt it due him for labors in behalf of the party, to elect him.

So much for General Ames' meek modesty. He never required persuasion. He has been a candidate the whole time.

Among the proceedings of the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society at a recent session, occurs the following:

M. Halstead sent an envelope, marked "For the Historical Society," which he had found among Mr. Potter's papers. It contains a copy of the Daily Citizen, printed on wall paper at Vicksburg, July 2, 1863.

SICKNESS prevented our recording last week the death of Mrs. Chas. W. Brown, an excellent and most amiable lady, of meningitis. She leaves behind an afflicted husband and several little children.

Also of the death, at Enterprise, Miss., of young George H. Curtis, nephew of Dr. J. H. Curtis, of our city. George was until last Christmas a resident of Columbus and had been a member of the church about six months.—[Columbus Index.]

## PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENTS.

The subjects that are engaging the attention of citizens' meetings are of a progressive character.—They tend to the advancement of our city's interest, wealth, growth, and importance. The building up of a grand commercial emporium at Vicksburg will react to the advantage of every place in the State. Therefore instead of the cold shoulder upon our progressive movements, or exhibiting a feeling of envy and rivalry, it is to their interest to concur with and aid in the projects that are on foot for the increase of this place, and that are calculated to make it one of the chief places in the Southwest. In assisting to place Vicksburg, as a commercial point on an equality with Louisville, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans (to be accomplished in due time) it is simply bringing yourselves (ye interior points) more and more within the circle of commercial influences and opening up grand advantages that will tend most surely to your growth and prosperity.

In connection with the subjects before the citizens meetings we hope to see at the next meeting the matter of the Vicksburg Building Association brought up and a committee appointed to select a suitable basis for its organization, and then corporators selected to apply for a charter. This is for the good of our citizens.

Next, a matter of even greater importance, should at once come to the attention of the society. It is that of Immigration.

This is a vital question with us and it is ripe for action. Dr. Fisher of the St. Louis Volks Blatt, is in town and represents the interest of a German immigration society. He says there are very many who are as anxious to come here to settle, as we are to have them. They have strong arms and capital. They wish to buy land. They will pay part cash and the balance on time in yearly payments with interest.

Now we must have an organization specially adapted to manage this matter.

We suggest that, at the earliest moment, an Immigration Society be formed adjunctive to the Citizen's Organization. Let the matter come up at the next meeting of said Society, and a President, Vice President, Secretary, &c., be appointed or elected. Then we can work this matter of immigration successfully by a systematic co-operation with any and all other societies, who have immigrants to send out. Our organization can procure for them farms or lands for purchase or rent or otherwise, or, at least, facilitate their doing so.

It seems to us this is advisable and necessary. Let these matters come up at the next meeting.

## A BEAUTIFUL SPECTACLE AND AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—We were the interested witness of one of those charming and suggestive exhibitions yesterday, which it is not often our good fortune to be present at.

The occasion was the presentation of a banner, by the young ladies of the Vicksburg Female Institute, under the charge of Rev. J. E. Wheeler, to the students of St. Stephens Academy, which is under the charge of Rev. Albert Lyon. The students of the latter Academy are under military training and discipline, and have often attracted the approving notice of our citizens by the gentlemanly and soldierly deportment when publicly parading the streets.

Previous to the hour appointed for the presentation, the cadets of the Academy were exercised thoroughly in the battalion drill and exhibited a knowledge and address worthy of old soldiers, and made our heart glad as we thought of time past when those ever tenderly to be remembered organizations, the "Southrons" and "Sharpshooters," took pride in the exhibition of their military skill. At the proper time the young gentlemen were marched to Mr. Wheeler's Institute and then received the banner. Miss Smith, of the presentation, we believe, made the presentation in an address full of a truly patriotic woman's enthusiasm expressed in an impressive and charming manner.

The flag was received by Master Geo. Chipella, of New Orleans, who uttered the thanks of himself and associates in a style of manly eloquence to which his bearing

## and gestures added beauty and force.

The colors were then presented to Color Sergeant Boies, supported by Color Corporals Fairchild and —

The galaxy of female loveliness that were present gave an enlivening beauty to the scene. As they were arrayed upon the steps and balcony to the right and left thereof it was remarkable that they formed a living human cross. Every one was delighted, and voluntary expressions of admiration were passed from lip to lip.

The soiree in the evening, at the Academy, was a scene of entertaining beauty, grace and intelligence. It thrilled every heart to see the enjoyment of the younger portion, while the elders also entered into the occasion with a zest not often witnessed at such gatherings.

All went home happy with the day's pleasures and triumphs, and with longing anticipations of such gala days in the future.

To Revs. Albert Lyons and J. F. Wheeler and their excellent schools we wish every success.

## DISTURBANCES AT BROOKSVILLE.

—We have heard some painful rumors of a serious trouble between whites and blacks at Brooksville, Noxubee county. A man named Palmer had a personal encounter with a negro, who was in a procession parading the streets last Saturday.—Palmer shot at the negro wounded him very slightly. This incensed the Leaguers, who took Palmer, fastened him up in a house and were going to burn him, house, and all, but a few white men rescued him. At last accounts the negroes were breathing vengeance and threatening to burn the town. The whites were armed and waiting for them, and warm work was expected. We hope the affair will terminate without bloodshed.—[Meridian Gazette.]

Later news says the negroes subsided, and quiet was restored.

## THE DISINTEGRATION QUESTION.

The Telegraph of January 6 has the following on this question: "It has been quietly assumed by the secessionists that the mind of the British people has been already made up on the subject, and that its verdict is in their favor. The assumption is utterly baseless. What single colony can the disruptionists name from which Englishmen are anxious to be parted? Doubtless, the Dominion of Canada has an exposed frontier, which it might cost us a great deal to defend; but, if you polled England to-morrow, the answer would be as haughtily and promptly for keeping Canada as it was eight years ago, when, after the affair of the Trent, the Guards were ordered off to Quebec. Is it Victoria that we want to get rid of—Victoria, which has scarcely cost us a shilling, and which has added immensely to our national wealth? Is it even New Zealand? As the public knows, we have not been partisans of that colony in recent controversies; but, if the English people themselves are asked whether they shall keep it or let it go, who doubts the answer? Had we to think even of the present time alone, 'No—a thousand times no' would be the response. But in the very course of nature these new communities will, in another quarter of a century, have become great States. They may, by timely and temperate measures of conciliation, be induced to remain in loyal union with the old land from which they spring, and which, to this day, they show no desire to repudiate or abandon. Practically, our choice is between such an empire of confederated English States as could hold its own against the rest of the world combined, and the disintegration of that nucleus of such an Empire which is already established. We may preserve, while we develop, the British Empire; or we may wantonly offend and outrage colonies which will then become the Americans of the future—no longer integral portions of a self-governing confederation under a constitutional monarch, but hostile and jealous rivals, smarting under the bitter recollection that their professed loyalty was met by some men with cynical repugnance, and by others with polite contempt. It is inconceivable that English statesmen can favor the last alternative; but the danger lies in drifting. We 'drifted' into a war; we may yet 'drift' into the warnings, which, at each cast of the lead, proclaim that we are getting nearer to the reef."

Only 500 negroes fought at the battle of New Orleans, but about 700 aged darkeys are applying to the state for pensions for helping knock old Pakenham out of time.

A congressman from Alabama nearly furnished materials for a congressional funeral the other day. He "tried to pinch the gaslight out, but found somebody had stolen the wick."

A young lady from the rural districts went to Des Moines to see the elephant. In the street car the conductor said to her: "Miss, your fare." "Well, if I am," replied she, "I don't want any of your impertinence."

## Vicksburg as a Cotton Market.

In another column will be found an address to the planters of Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by a committee of prominent and influential Vicksburg merchants, which should be read and considered over by every reflecting man in Mississippi. Our State has long felt the necessity of having a first-class commercial city within her borders. She has paid tribute long enough to the outside cities of New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis. For years we have advocated the building of the Gulf and Ship Island railroad, so that we might build up a commercial city at a point within our own borders, and where our cotton could be shipped direct to Europe from our own port. The completion of the railroad lines from Vicksburg to Charleston and Savannah, gives us an outlet through those points to Liverpool, which is probably cheaper and more expeditious than by way of Ship Island, and we therefore urge the importance of making Vicksburg our cotton market until the Gulf and Ship Island road is built. Vicksburg is the natural market for all this section of the State, and she will receive it if she will only hold out inducements equal to other cities. First and foremost, she must increase her facilities for the transportation of freights to the interior, and she must put her streets in a condition to enable her drayman to haul goods from the steamboat landing to the railroad depot at cheaper rates. As matters now stand, our people are terribly annoyed at the delay in getting freights over the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad. They go to Vicksburg and purchase a barrel of flour, a barrel of potatoes, a barrel of apples, &c., &c., and before they can get them here the apples and potatoes are rotten, and probably a number of other articles spoiled. It generally takes from a week to ten days to get freights from Vicksburg to Brandon, and from four to six weeks to get it through from St. Louis or Cincinnati to Brandon. Merchants in this place have had freights lying at Vicksburg for six weeks, and there is no telling when they will get them. This thing must be remedied or Vicksburg will lose the trade of East Mississippi, and we call upon the merchants generally, and the committees referred to above particularly, to use their influence with the directors and managers of the road to remedy the evil. If the present company cannot furnish the necessary rolling stock to carry through all freights that is offered, it ought to sell out to a company that can. Although freights over the road are enormous, we are willing to pay the prices if they will forward the freights in reasonable time. See to this matter, gentlemen of the committee, and we will then aid you all we can in making Vicksburg the best cotton market in the United States.

In addition to the delays, there appears to be considerable stealing going on. Barrels of whisky have a few gallons extracted, boxes of wine come up a few bottles short, and we know of one case where a gentleman had a box of 1000 cigars shipped, and when it reached here there was not a cigar in it.

Freights shipped from New Orleans, by way of Jackson, are detained there for weeks, and even express freights from Jackson are two or three days reaching Brandon. We know the road is sometimes blamed wrongfully, but we are disappointed and annoyed so often that it is no wonder we hear men swear every day that they wish the d—d road was in hell—[Brandon Republican.]

## Election of General Ames to the United States Senate.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial  
In your issue of the 19th instant appears an Editorial article to the effect that the Mississippi Legislature had not done itself credit in electing General Ames to the United States Senate, and that his election was brought about by the exercise of his military power.

Upon those who knew the circumstances under which General Ames was elected, the statement would produce no effect, but it may, and probably will, prejudice the minds of the people of the North against him if suffered to go unrefuted.

In General Ames the Republicans of Mississippi recognize the one who has led them from a crushing defeat in 1868, to the overwhelming victory in 1869. It was he, who single-handed, had the courage to oppose the schemes of Louis Dent, the President's brother-in-law, who came to Mississippi heralding himself the representative of the President, and as sent by him to be the ruler of Mississippi's destinies. It is a well known fact that the Republican party was ready to rush to the support of Dent, believing him to be what he represented himself, and that the impending catastrophe was averted only by the prompt removal by General Ames of those who had been prominent in bringing him forward as a candidate, and who were his avowed friends. In short, it was his policy that built up and made the Republican party what it is now.

The party still stood in need of a leader. It is young and undisciplined, and its strength must be concentrated and mobilized. In its strength lies its greatest danger. After the election it became evident that it was divided into two wings—one known as the old convention faction, led by the Hon. B. H. Eggleston. The balance of the party was composed of the more moderate and sensible men—those who were opposed to the extreme

## Mississippi to be Admitted.

The telegraph informed us yesterday that the House of Representatives of the United States had passed a bill, similar to that required of Virginia, for the admission of Mississippi. The framing of this bill was postponed for several days in the Committee to admit of the return of B. F. Butler, who was absent in New York city. Immediately upon his return the bill was framed, submitted and was passed by the House. Our delectable member to the United States Senate, the Honorable Military Adelbert Ames, was before the Committee and gave it as his opinion that he had so arranged affairs here in his various appointments that he thought the State safe for a while at least. From some cause, which we cannot conjecture, the Hon. H. R. Revels was not invited to appear before this august committee. This we claim to be a very great affront to the colored Republicans of the State and should be properly resented. The colored people of this State constitute almost solely the Radical party, and we claim that it is a direct affront to select a white man to represent them before the Reconstruction Committee when a colored man had been selected for that purpose. But we presume they will take it all in good part.

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Also of the death, at Enterprise, Miss., of young George H. Curtis, nephew of Dr. J. H. Curtis, of our city. George was until last Christmas a resident of Columbus and had been a member of the church about six months.—[Columbus Index.]