# VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD

**Vol. V.** **Vicksburg, Mississippi, Saturday Morning, February 12, 1870.** **No. [illegible]**



## THE WEEKLY HERALD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN CO. AND CITY OF VICKSBURG.

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

SATURDAY FEB'Y 12, 1870.

### TERMS
OF THE
### VICKSBURG HERALD:

DAILY SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in Advance,.....$10 00
Six Months, in Advance,..... 5 00
One Month, in Advance,..... 1 00

WEEKLY SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, in Advance,..... $3 00
Six Months, in Advance,..... 2 00

DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:

| Space Occupied | 1 DAY | 2 DAYS | 3 DAYS | 1 WEEK | 2 WEEKS | 1 MONTH | 3 MOS. | 6 MOS. | 1 YEAR |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square | $2 50 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 36 | 64 | |
| 2 " | 2 75 | 5 | 9 | 12 | 16 | 32 | 56 | 96 | |
| 3 " | 4 00 | 7 | 12 | 14 | 22 | 44 | 76 | 128 | |
| 4 " | 5 25 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 26 | 56 | 96 | 160 | |
| 5 " | 6 50 | 13 | 18 | 22 | 32 | 68 | 116 | 192 | |
| 6 " | 7 75 | 16 | 21 | 26 | 36 | 80 | 136 | 224 | |
| 7 " | 9 00 | 20 | 24 | 30 | 42 | 92 | 152 | 256 | |
| 8 " | 10 25 | 22 | 28 | 32 | 46 | 104 | 168 | 288 | |
| 9 " | 11 50 | 25 | 32 | 36 | 52 | 112 | 184 | 320 | |
| 10 " | 12 75 | 28 | 36 | 40 | 56 | 120 | 200 | 352 | |
| 11 " | 14 00 | 32 | 40 | 44 | 60 | 128 | 213 | 384 | |
| 12 " | 15 25 | 36 | 43 | 48 | 64 | 132 | 224 | 416 | |
| 13 " | 16 50 | 40 | 46 | 52 | 68 | 136 | 234 | 448 | |
| ¼ column | 18 00 | 44 | 49 | 60 | 80 | 160 | 240 | 480 | |
| ½ column | 23 00 | 50 | 61 | 80 | 100 | 216 | 376 | 672 | |
| 1 column | 35 00 | 60 | 70 | 100 | 125 | 288 | 480 | 800 | |

WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES:

| SPACE OCCUPIED | 1 TIME | 2 TIMES | 1 MO. | 3 MOS. | 1 YEAR |
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| 1 Square,..... | $1 50 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 15 |
| 2 Squares,..... | 2 75 | 7 | 14 | 18 | 25 |
| 3 Squares,..... | 4 00 | 9 | 18 | 25 | 35 |
| 4 Squares,..... | 5 25 | 11 | 22 | 32 | 45 |
| 5 Squares,..... | 6 50 | 13 | 26 | 39 | 55 |
| 6 Squares,..... | 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 |
| 1 Column,..... | 30 00 | 55 | 90 | 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.

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

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

Free Companies, Charitable and Mutual Benefit Societies half price.

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

J. M. SWORDS.
Vicksburg, Miss.


THE proprietor of the Oxford Falcon offers for sale an undivided half-interest in his paper, type &c.

A young man, named Budd Mullins, committed suicide near Paris, in Lafayette county, last Saturday, by shooting himself through the head with a ball from a pistol. Cause not known.

A CLERGYMAN who moved from San Francisco to Philadelphia, on occount of the "superior moral tone," had his overcoat stolen while he was preaching there.

A FRENCHMAN was lately found in a paroxysm of tears over the supposed tomb of Washington at Mount Auburn, but it turned out to be only the ice house.

BY a recent act of Congress the political disabilities of Colonel I. M. Patridge, formerly editor of the HERALD have been removed.

A KENOSHA Wisconsin man, has been horse-whipped by four women because he "talked about them."

A negro boy the other day, in Rankin county, cut a son of Mr L. Russell very dangerously with an axe.

THERE was a very long, accurate, graphic and interesting account of the fire in Port Gibson, in the Times of yesterday—in a horn. The whole world might burn into a cinder, and our poor, nodding, half asleep neighbor would never be aware of it. The Bible tells us that an immense conflagration is to occur one of these days, for which, so far as we know, no insurance agent is as yet taking any risk. We will wager anything if it should occur to-morrow, and begin in this city, unless it begun, as is very probable, in the *sanctum* of the Times, that sleepy little affair would be entirely unapprised of it. A good healthy, old fashion fire might possibly thaw the frozen concern out, that is if it possible to warm a creature which is about frozen to death. There is one thing we will say, however, to the credit of this journal. It is eminently sound upon the question of bringing the State Capitol to Vicksburg.

A GREAT hue and cry is raised at the North because Gen. Grant will persist in retaining in his Cabinet Judge Hoar, who, when nominated by the President for a seat upon the Supreme Bench, was rejected by the Senate, thus showing that the Cabinet of the President is not agreeable to Congress. Others again clamor because Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, is not removed. It is said he is totally unfit for the position. We agree entirely with these people, who are classed "grumblers," just so far as it applies to these questions. We think Mr. Hoar should be removed, and we think that, as a matter of justice to the poor, "down trodden African," some new fledged negro statesman should be appointed in his stead. We have just now no suitable person to recommend, but we are satisfied an eminently proper negro can be found who will do more honor to the position than has that superannuated old granny Hoar. But as for the position held by Robeson, the head clerk of Rear Admiral Porter, we have a man in our eye who is entitled to the place, and eminently qualified to fill it. In the first place he is of the race of the "man and brother;" although he is of the colored troop, it is true it is not definitely established that he "fought nobly" but then for the proper elucidation of great national questions, it can be presumed that he did fight "nobly" or any body else whom the government demanded and desired should be fought; the acme of his perfection, however, consists in the fact that he is undoubtedly loyal through the fact that he is a thorough Radical and would not and could not vote any other ticket if his life depended upon it. Besides this, upon the score of familiarity with the duties of the position, we are delighted to say that he is now part owner in a steamboat, and once furnished for a season certain raftsmen, who went into the swamps to cut down and float out cypress trees. All these are nautical affairs and renders a man familiar with water life and water craft, and as such eminently fit him for the position of Secretary of the Navy. The gentleman of whom we write is the Honorable Albert Johnson, member of the State Legislature from this county. We earnestly recommend him to the President as the most suitable person to fill the place from which Robeson must soon be removed.

ANOTHER idea in connection with the introduction of immigrants into the State. Is that the true lover of the State, and her growth, wealth and prosperity must not look alone to the success of individual schemes for profit. If any of her citizens can establish a system whereby wealth may be secured, well and good, but the good of the State must not be fashioned to suit the interests alone of this class of people. Those who look to the building up of the State as a great, wealthy, prosperous and controlling influence in the land, should cut loose as far as possible from all these individual schemes. Not interfere with them for they all have their influence and will in time work good, but look alone to these things which will work immediate and permanent good for the land.

We want here permanent settlers, who will in time become so absorbed and taken up by us, that it will not be known or inquired whose ancestors came first. The great prerequisite to secure this class of people is to put it within their power to own permanent homes among us. Another is to surround them with influences which will induce them to retain possession of those homes. Nothing will so soon do this as to provide them means for the support of families.

A man without family is almost invariably, if he be poor and a laborer, like a rolling stone. He has no permanent abode. But when once he has a family he is compelled to remain stationary. Therefore, we ask that in inviting foreign immigration, we should endeavor to bring the women and children as well as the laboring men. The presence of the wife and her flock of little ones are an incentives to induce the man to labor assiduously; to be rigidly moral and to make of him in every sense of the word a good citizen. But these families cannot come unless we can arrange that they may have permanent homes. They cannot take the risk of employment as laborers; to work this year in the fields of Mr. Smith and possibly next year with Mr. Jones. Their homes must be theirs, and undisturbed. They should if possible be colonized together that they may have their own church and worship their God as they did in fatherland; have their own schools and their own newspapers. These things are all in the gift of the people of the South without cost or loss to them. Let us see what action they will take.

We are permitted to publish the subjoined letter received by a gentleman in this city. It handles an old subject in a new, interesting and feasible light, and to which in some future day we will give more attention.

PORT GIBSON,
February 5th, 1870.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day written, suggesting a railroad from Vicksburg to Mississippi City. Vicksburg in the center of the long staple cotton, ought to be the mart for the sale of cottons of that variety, for an immense area of territory. This railroad if once built, with the fine harbor and anchorage inside of Ship Island, would give your city all she could ask. You would be independent of New Orleans and the South Atlantic cities, and in doing this the State would be built up and would have two large cities with all the appliances social, moral and material, that go to make a great State. Without something of this sort, Vicksburg cannot hope for much more than to accept agencies for New Orleans, and the South Atlantic cities. Our capital, intellect and energy is continually drained off to New Orleans, Mobile and Memphis. These cities exercise an important influence upon us and our fortunes. Built up by us and beyond the reach of our Legislature, or to help to support us by taxation, although supported in a great measure by our people. This may look a little narrow, but I am a Mississippian and for this I desire to see her great and prosperous, abounding in all the elements of good. I am humiliated to see all the time, nearly all of our labor, capital and intellect drained off to enrich other communities. Let us build up anew Mississippi and if we cannot realize the benefits of our labors we may like the great Hebrew seer and leader, *die* with it in sight, giving to our children a brighter prospect than we now have for ourselves. I am satisfied this suggestion will commend itself to your mind. It is of more important to your City and the State, than any "back bone" or other road. Lay down the map and draw a line between the points—about one hundred and eighty miles—and all the energies of our people once directed to this road, it could soon be built. With another road intersecting the Mobile and Ohio, at or about Meridian, from Mississippi City, what might not be accomplished in thirty years—and this is a small matter in the life of a State. But try the first project first, the other will come. I hope you will calmly consider this project and get others to do so. My pride and hope is for our own State, and this is the only interest I have in the matter. Let me hear from you.

BY the recent act of Congress Georgia is further removed from Reconstruction than is Mississippi. Here we have all the Federal and State officers elected, the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments adopted, and the question of the right of the negro to hold office settled in the most satisfactory manner? In Georgia, however, the negro question is not settled by a great deal, and there is no telling when nor how it can be settled. Nor has that State elected its United States Senators, one of whom should be, to insure recognition, a negro.

JENKINS ABROAD.—The following curious specimen of Russian Jenkinism is published by the Tamboff Gazette, under the head of "Court News:"—"Yesterday his Imperial Majesty deigned to wake at 7 a. m., and after a frugal breakfast, was graciously pleased to go for a bear-hunt. On entering the wood with his suit, a bear, moved apparently by a happy instinct to recreate the mind of the father of our holy Russia, immediately came to the spot where his Majesty had posted himself. Paralysied at the sight of the ruler of millions of beings who idolize the bear stood still, and it was observed that instead of the fierce aspect by which this animal is usually characterised, his countenance bore an expression of blisrful anticipation, as if he were looking forward, like a loyal subject, to the happiness of being put to death by his gracious sovereign. On returning from the chase, his Majesty caught cold; but the usual remedies having been applied to him, he deigned to feel better. He then went to bed, and next morning he was graciously pleased to feel quite well.

### Report of the Committee Setting Forth the Advantages of Mississippi and Louisiana for Immigrants.

The undersigned were appointed by the Improvement Association of Vicksburg, to prepare and report an address upon the advantages Mississippi and Louisiana offer to those who are seeking a locality in which to procure homes, permanent in tenure, agreeable in association, and genial in climate. In presenting this subject to those to whom it is of interest, we would deal with it frankly, making no statement that cannot be substantiated by indisputable evidence. Confidence is essential to all enterprises, and especially is it requisite to invest with trust and faith, the minds of a class seeking new homes and localities in which to cast their fortunes. Fully appreciating the froce of this, we approach the question before us, with sincerity—will give to its claims, thoughtful and candid attention, with the assurance, should errors be presented, they will be those of the head and not of the heart.

Mississippi and Louisiana present to the immigrant of every nationality an attractive field, they offer a soil of unfailing fertility, a climate genial in character, productions unsurpassed in value, and facilities of transportation, ample to freight to and from their borders, whatever may be produced within their limits or needed to supply their wants from abroad. Of their soil, we have said that it was unsurpassed in fertility; it has accumulated richness from the leafy deposits of ages, and judging by its past is inexhaustible, promising a perpetuity of freshness to the tillage of the latest generations. In this connection we mention the fact, that should it from unavoidable causes become barren, we have unfailing marl beds of every variety, farming deposits of supply, with which to reinvigorate whatever may be wasted from crude or unwise cultivation. These natural fertilizers, coupled with those that science and art have created, gives us the basis upon which we can pledge our splendid domain to the thrifty agriculturist, as equal, if not superior, to the fairest spots on the green earth.

In regard to climate, these States are not surpassed in gentleness—winter does not linger in the lap of spring, nor hold for months our clime in its glacier arms. Ocean breezes temper our summer sun, distilling gentle dews and periodic showers, healthful to man and propitious to vegetation. 'Tis true, we have malarious districts, generating an imperceptible poison, deleterious to health, but this can be avoided or rendered of immaterial importance, by care in habit, dress and food. White men have lived and worked in this Southern land ever since its first settlement, and survived to a green old age with unimpaired constitutions although exposed to every vicisitude of season and epidemic. Prudence during the period of acclimation will triumph over malaria and disease, and the tables of mortality will not be swollen by an influx of immigraton unless, by willful neglect, they disregard the most ordinary rules of hygiene.

These States are replete in varied and valuable agricultural and horticultural wealth. Every species of crop is grown with success and profit. We have the monopoly of one of the chief articles of agricultural produce and a controlling influence in the markets of the country with another. Our climate, soil, and latitude, embrace the essential requisite to the perfection of the cotton plant. Mississippi and Louisiana are in the centre of the cotton zone—latitude, season, soil, periodic showers, and gentle dews, assert their empire over this valuable plant and grows it to greater perfection than in any other region on the face of the globe. This is evidenced by the fact that the most gigantic efforts have been made by every commercial nation, to foster and encourage its growth in other localities, without successful competition with us. England has signally failed in India—its climate has proven hostile and rendered unavailing her herculean efforts—the miserable short staple Suralt is the mouse result of the mountains labor. Egypt presents but a small area in which it has been successfully grown, and that attended with the extra expensive, irrigation indispensible to its rainless seasons. Brazil has found by experience that other products are more valuable, and notwithstanding she has climate well suited to the successful culture of cotton and the high price maintained for several years, we are not informed that her exportations have measurably increased. In vain may we look elsewhere for a successful competitor in the culture of cotton. Pride, envy, capital, intelligence and energy have signally failed to cripple our triumphs, and our Southern King reigns with unimperiled sway in the marts of the world. There is no question of our continuing to enjoy the monopoly of cotton, and we may well smile at the puny efforts of other countries to compete with us in its production. On our southern border sugar cane is grown in perfection, and the best article of sugar known to the markets of the world, is the result of the science and climate of southern Louisiana and Mississippi.

Corn, wheat, rice, and the whole cereal family flourish in rich abundance, and yield a reward to skillful culture. The Horticulturalist will here find a theatre upon which he can achieve the most signal triumphs. Our mild winters and early springs, with the ingenious and moderate use of the hot bed and green house, will enable him to have ready for market all the early vegetables, and our railways reaching their iron arms to the cities of the east and west, will give them ready and speedy transportation to unfailing markets. The Orchardest can plant his early and rare variety of fruits, with the full assurance that their bending branches will yield him splendid revenues. Here the vineyard can be located, and their vats will produce the sparkling wine that will flow in full volume, true to the clustering promises of their over ladened vines. Our hills are peculiarly adapted in soil and elevation to the culture of the grape, and the future will develop an example in our midst that will rival the bending arches and gorgeous arbors of Italy or France. Grasses flourish and produce the richest pasturage. Here we may have our cattle upon a thousand hills, rivaling in numbers and fatness the herds that roamed over patriarchal plains. Sheep with their annual increase of seventy five and one hundred per cent thrive in unwonted perfection, and our slaughter houses will yield their offerings of bacon, lard and pork to supply the wants of the densest population.

These are the splendid attractions that Mississippi and Louisiana present to the immigrant world, and these are the invitations they extend to thrifty and restless agriculturists of every nation. The laborer who has spent his days in struggling with grim want, through the abundant harvests that spring from our generous soil, may speedily change the sluggish fortune that has held him to poverty, and a brighter change will come over the spirit of his dream. By diligent labor and intelligent work, he will in a few years of the culture of our prolific Southern staples, place himself and family far beyond the pinchings of necessity, and ere many annual periods have passed will be invested with plenty and to spare.

Attractive, however, as are the agricultural inducements of Mississippi and Louisiana, there are other industrial processes that offer to the immigrant a field of equal promise, Manufacturing institutions are springing up in almost every neighborhood, and are creating a demand for workmen and workwomen, offering the highest reward. Our raw material is being converted into manufactured forms. Seed that was once left to decay and useless loss is now being turned into oil. Paper mills are yielding the material upon which thought, science and literature are stamped. Wheat is being grown for home mills, and flour once the monopoly of the western and middle States, will soon be furnished fresh at our own doors. Tanneries will are long consume hides that have heretofore been exclusively an article of export. Beef and hog packeries will supply a want that could only be cancelled from the slaughter pens of Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri. Horses and mules will be the products of our own pastures. The Foundery, the Machine Shop, and a thousand other minor institutions, will furnish the articles necessary to our domestic needs, and the sum total of all our wants will be supplied by home industry. Our magnificent railways and numberless steamers offer stimulating inducements to the hardy workman, and will give full reward to honest labor. In these varied departments of Southern industry, are vacant places for an unlimited number of operatives. Our lands once supplied with ample labor, are either crudely cultivated or lying idle, given up to brambles and weeds. The vast wealth annually flowing from them in former years, is lost to commerce and the wants of the community. In their successful and complete culture, there is a value unequalled by the quartz of California, or the golden gems of Australia. Our manufacturing interests are moving with sluggish pace for the want of skilled intelligent labor; our railway and steamboat interests are daily jeopardized by inefficient employees or deficient supply. Every interest is waning, on account of the controlling evil of inadequate labor. There is a law, fixed and invariable, that equalizes supply and demand; when the supply is not equal to the demand, those who partially fill that demand have a harvest at their disposal. The supply of labor in these States is far below their wants, and offers to immigrants the surest and most certain remuneration.

We have thus presented, in condensed form, some of the features that form the attractions that Mississippi and Louisiana offer to those who would avail themselves of advantages so manifest. On no other soil is labor more anxiously sought for, and more highly rewarded; in no other region will it reap harvests so full and complete. This being true, and no one can successfully refute the fact, our section presents a field, unequalled in attractions, and unrivalled in its profuse offerings.

We now approach a point in the discussion of this interesting subject, of vital importance to our section and of special interest to the immigrant who is invited to participate in its wealth and advantages. It is our fortune, in the evil times it is our destiny to encounter, to be misrepresented in every and all particulars, and in none more than in the manner in which immigrants are dealth with, when they cast their lot with us. They are made to believe we are worse than a semi-civilized people—that murder, theft, robbery, riots and every species of crime known to the calender is rife in our midst. And not only this, but they are taught to belive we are a nation of swindlers, ready to cheat them out of the fruits of their hard labor. It is not necessary for us to attempt a refutation of these false charges, for the benefit of those who are familiar with our people, but it becomes necessary in view of the fact, that we have heartless enemies, unscrupulous in statement, ever ready to misrepresent us for their own selfish purposes. It is only necessary for us to suggest this fact, that we desire above all other considerations, to have our country filled with an industrious and thrifty population, and to pursue the course charged upon us would be the most consummate folly ever perpetrated by a people of the most ordinary sagacity. It is true we have crimes in our midst, and it is true that disorder is sometimes manifested, but when we consider that government is administered by military authority and not by the people of the country, and when we institute a comparison between our locality and other sections, we will not be found the sufferers by the comparison. The public journals of the country are the index of public morals, and portray the quiet or disorder of communities. By this standard we are willing to be judged, and upon this basis we court criticism. Law when entrusted to our own citizens, is observed and justice administered here as evenly as in any other section of the country, and personal rights are guarded with as much care as in the the more professedly settled localities. In view of the unsettled state of government in these States, it is a matter of congratulation, that there is so little of justice in the prejudiced charges that have been made.

We are emerging from a strange and anomalous condition. From military rule we are rapidly passing, and civil authority will be speedily established. With this new order of things will come a more satisfactory state of public feeling; confidence will be restored, and our citizens be reinvested with the control of their State and local affairs; and when this desired end is achieved, we venture the assertion, that no other State will present communities more observant of the proprieties of life, or more disposed to quiet and order, than Mississippi and Louisiana. We have said, we are just emerging from a strange and anomalous condition, and we may say we are entering on a new and, we trust, a brighter era. With the new order of things, we are sanguine of more propitious times. The past is rapidly becoming, with us, a sealed book; whatever may have been its imperfections, or whatever may have been linked with it of real, or supposed merit, we are willing to let remain it with the things that are past. We enter upon a new career with fresh hopes and bright anticipations. In the new order of things, we wish to reap the advantages to be derived from an influx of hardy, industrious, enterprising and thrifty immigration. We are now as it were verging upon a new period—the present is but the germ of a more prosperous future. To fully realize our just anticipations, our depopulated section must be re-supplied, our waste lands re-cultivated, and our workshops filled with intelligent labor.

The nationalities of the old world have been for ages past, the centres of population. They have grown with the growth of centuries, and are now burthened with the teeming millions that flood their mountains and plains. These vast hives of human industry are feeling the pressure of their increasing density, and necessity is forcing an exodus from countries overburdened with population. In looking beyond the confines of home and country, for a land in which their fortunes may be bettered, the American continent has presented the greatest attraction, to the oppressed and poverty burdened laborers of the old world. Across the bounding billows of old Ocean, a song rich in melody, has fallen upon their ears, whose notes tell them of a land unsurpassed in fertility, sparse in population, products rich in value, climate genial in nature, and where they may secure by honest industry homes for their families, and a future pregnant with unfailing promises. Science and art have furnished ready channels of intelligence and communication. The electric current beneath and the capacious vessel above the surface of the sparkling Atlantic, furnishes the means of information and exit. An increasing stream of immigration has for more than a quarter of a century flowed in a westardly channel. It is our highest interest to induce a free current southward, and constitute Mississippi and Louisiana receptacles, in which to appropriate its fullest volume. We invite it from every land and every clime—invite it by superior pecuniary inducement—invite it by offering an interest in a soil that rivals the richest in fertility—invite it by offering a clime where the early spring breeze whispers a song of health, of flowers and beauty, and where the autumnal tides are laden with the rich, ripe fruits of honest industry—invite it by showing that here is in this Southern land are rivers of wealth that never go dry, invite it by showing the agriculturist, the mechanic and the artisan, that there is no spot where their labor is more needed and will be better rewarded—invite it by showing that here the honest, industrious laborers, no matter how reduced in pecuniary circumstances, may certainly and swiftly accumulate a competency and place himself on the highway to fortune. We wish them to come, and assist us in rebuilding the fallen battlements of our ancient freedom, and aid us relaunching the [illegible] period of constitutional liberty. We wish them to aid us in [illegible] time, and join with us in [illegible] strength this ring of [illegible] home. We have a God [illegible] climate, rich in all the [illegible] requisites for a powerful empire, and to develope these vast resources we extend a cordial invitation to the immigrant of every civilized nation. We invite the sturdy [illegible] the stable German, the [illegible] Scot and the thrifty Scandinavian, to come and bring their families and cast their destinies with ours. We wish their children and our children, their posterity and our posterity, to the latest generations, to commingle in one mighty stream, that will bear in steady grandeur upon its swelling tide, the superstructure of an empire, unequalled in the past, created by their common genius, energy and enterprise.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. BARNES, GEO. C. HERRS,
T. C. BEMFORD J. H. D. BOWMAN,
EDICK W. WALLIS.

### HIRAM R. REVELS.

#### The Antecedents of the Negro Senator.

Most people have heard that for the first time in the history of the United States a colored Senator has been returned to the halls of Washington, and they have consequently wondered who and what manner of man is Senator Hiram R. Revels. Every one does not know that he is a Leavenworth man, and that while here he was a minister of such scandalous proclivities that his own brethren and flock turned upon him and forced him to seek other fields and pastures new. The outlines of his history we propose to give in as brief a space as possible.

Mr. Hiram R. Revels was born in the State of North Carolina, and we first hear of him at St. Louis, where he succeeded his brother in the charge of a church, and where he became involved in a desperate church riot, wherein he himself was knocked down with a bottle, in consequence of which about fifty arrests were made. For this he was dismissed from the church, and took to school teaching for a living.

In 1864 he was again admitted into the church, and came to Leavenworth in 1865.

In this city he speedily became, as pastor of the M. E. Church, involved in a dispute with the elders in regard to some alleged misappropriation of the funds of the church. It was at this time that Mr. John Morris, the barber who now resides on Delaware street, and who is a man of much talent, published a pamphlet entitled "A Humbug," in which he made specific allegations that Revels had plundered the church of the sum of $1,150, and bringing forward proof of the same. For this Revels, in the month of June, 1867, brought an action against Morris for libel, which he lost, the jury being convinced of the truth of the allegation. This trial was noticed at length in the Commercial of the 23d of June, and the substance of it is contained in the following paragraph cut from our edition of that date:

"It is charged that the libel consisted in charging Revels with having appropriated funds of the church. A large number of witnesses testified, and papers, account books, and other documents were offered in evidence. The case was very ably conducted by the prosecution and defence, and after able and lengthy arguments to the jury, was submitted to them. The jury retired, and after being out six minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty thus sustaining the charges as made by the author of "A Humbug," a little book, the merits of which, it seems, consisted in its being true.

Revels being thus acknowledged as guilty by his own people, left Leavenworth in the fall of 1867, and removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where, in consequence of a pamphlet published in this place by John Morris, calling attention to his misdeeds, he removed in the fall of 1868 to Natchez, Mississippi. It must have been somewhere about this time that we hear of him at Memphis, but how long he remained there we know not. While in that city, however, he assisted in the character of exhorter at the hanging of a man named Moody who was executed for murdering a Captain Perry. In this, however, he only anticipated Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe and other remarkable Radicals who have a sanctimonious relish for the horrible, and his instincts in this respect can hardly be deemed perverted but seem to flow in the legitimate channel.

The last we hear of the Rev. Mr. Revels is from Mississippi, of which State he is now elected Senator—to which seat also he appears to have been elected under peculiar circumstances. He obtained no vote on the first ballot—was afterwards selected as a compromise between Messrs. Mygatt and Flournoy; and he was principally chosen in order to catch the African vote, which in the State of Mississippi has an immense majority. We shall watch the future of this interesting Senator with the same precision with which we have recorded his past career.—Leavenworth Kansas paper.

Mrs Sarah Bonstine, the "transcribing clerk" of the Wisconsin Legislature, is young handsome and well educated. A baneful young member called her the "transcribing clerk." In his confusion, the other day, and was immediately called to order by all the other unmarried members.