

# VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD.

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## THE WEEKLY HERALD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN COUNTY AND CITY OF VICKSBURG.

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W. H. SPEARS, Editor.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

FRANTZ of the—what do you call it—Brandon paper, complains bitterly about the mails. The female comes nearer tearing our heart to pieces.—[Vicksburg Herald.

Well, why don't you stop drinking a day or two, until you can get two or three dollars you can call your own, and then go and get married? It won't hurt you though it might be a heavy blow on the whisky shops and the unfortunate woman.—[Brandon Republican.

We have often heard it said that a drunken man imagines every one drunk save himself. The above is the first positive exemplification which has ever come under our observation.

CAPT. Brown Wallis, late of the British army, who arrived in St. Paul on the 22d ult., from Fort William, says the Indians throughout the region of Lake Superior are starving to death. Fish are not to be found in shallow water, and partridge and reindeer were never known to be so scarce. He heard of several deaths from starvation. The chief warden of the Hudson Bay Company at Fort William had sent a train of provisions to Dog Lake for the Indians, but many must die before relief reaches them. The country is covered with five feet of snow, and the weather is very cold. And yet the valiant Phil Sheridan takes pride in announcing that he falls upon an encampment of these famished and starving creatures and slaughters them literally in cold blood, men, women and children, mercilessly refusing to grant quarter. And boasts that he thus murders a hundred or more of them with the result of only two of his command slightly wounded. These are martial exploits which should make his fame as brilliant as that of Caesar.

An imitator of Traupmann, living in the South of France, killed a farmer 62 years old with a pickaxe, buried him in a grave dug in advance, planted a young walnut tree over it, and sowed it, so that the disturbance of the soil might escape notice. On discovering that his victim's purse contained but a franc and 40 centimes (about 37 cents), he was seized with remorse, delivered himself up to the police, and made a full confession.

The Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad, in Massachusetts, is not remarkable for speed. As a train on it recently came to a dead halt a passenger exclaimed: "Well, I wonder what we've stopped for now?" "Why," explains a fellow-traveler, "it's to take the cow-catcher off the engine and put it on behind, to keep the cows from running over us."

We have received a copy of the first number of the "Star" a new Radical paper, published at Holly Springs. It is edited by Dr. W. M. Compton, who is known to be one of the most talented men in the State, of which the copy of his paper before us gives full evidence. We regret exceedingly to know that he has gone over to that party but we know him to be nevertheless a warm hearted, honorable gentleman, and for those reasons live in anticipation of his early return to his first political love.

Emile Scherer, the defaulting cashier of the Bank of Zurich, has been tried at Zurich and condemned to eleven years' solitary confinement. His pecuniations amounted to \$850,000.

Queen Victoria's annual allowance is £385,000 from the Duchy of Lancaster, and the fee rental of a dozen castles, palaces, &c. As she accepted a legacy of £50,000 from Mr. Neeld (who passed over his own relations to enrich her), as she inherited £1,000,000 from Prince Albert in 1861, and as she has not spent a third of her allowance since his death, it is estimated that Her Majesty's cash capital, well invested, is at least £2,000,000 \$10,000,000.

Homicide through imprudence, is the French definition of murder by a Prince. It is impossible to imagine what our volatile friends of the Empire would call, by the same rule, a murder committed by the Emperor.

## A PERTINENT INQUIRY.

Everybody denounces Whittemore for selling cadetships; but how about the appointment of Borie, Robeson, Hamilton Fish, and Moses H. Grinnell by President Grant?—[New York Sun, (Radical.)

Here comes a pertinent inquiry from a Radical source. It might almost be deemed an impertinent one. But it at all events arouses conjecture. The President of the United States has been by the press, for months, charged with receiving bribes. These charges have not been confined to the opposition press, but those of his own political complexion have been as open and as bold in their declaration as has marked the action of his political enemies. A. T. Stewart, the New York Merchant Prince, headed a subscription for several thousand dollars which went into the pocket of the President, and within a few days thereafter, Mr. Stewart was repaid by appointment as Secretary of the Treasury. A Constitutional prohibition prevented Mr. Stewart from accepting the appointment, although, at the earnest request of the President, an effort was made to secure Congressional action, such as would authorize the appointment of the gentleman who had paid so high for this position. Since that time, "gift and appointment to office" have gone hand in hand. To such an extent has it been carried, that the language of swindling lottery schemes has been applied to it, and it is now known as the "Great Gift Concern."

The presents made him have been from a cigar, ranging through dogs, clothes, horses, carriages, furniture, wines, brandies to palatial residences; and those who profess to know claim that in every instance there has been a *quid pro quo*. It is claimed that there is on record only one instance in which he was ever known to refuse a gift, and that was a dog the expenses of transportation upon which the donor had neglected to pay, and it is even said of this gift that, learning afterwards the charges had been paid, he sent his military jockey, Gen. Dent, to look it up and get possession of it. It is said the dog was found in the possession of a negro who resides near the Presidential mansion, and that the negro refused to surrender possession. The matter of the "Black Friday" money panic has never yet been clearly and satisfactorily settled. Although the President manifested a perfect willingness to sacrifice his brother-in-law Corbin to appease the clamors of the ruined, many of whom had gone, through this atrocious act, financially, in the classic language of James Fisk, "where the woodbine twineth!" These charges have not been made lightly of the President and for political effect, but charges and specifications of the strongest character were presented. They were heeded, however, and had their day of sensation, and has gone away before some new revelation of Radical fraud and duplicity.

Some strange revelation must some day be brought to the surface. These things cannot always be suppressed. As regards the insinuated charge of the Sun, with reference to the appointment of Messrs. Borie, Robeson, Fish and Grinnell, we cannot say. We do not know that any specific charge of purchase of office has been alleged against either of these gentlemen. They were with the exception of Mr. Fish and Mr. Grinnell entirely unheeded of outside of their own immediate circle, until brought to the surface by the appointment of Mr. Grant. And the fact that he should have sought out such obscure men, and those who have proved themselves officially incompetent, have induced many to think that possibly a money influence had been brought to bear. This surmise was indulged more in the case of Mr. Borie, than any other, from the fact that Mr. Borie is reputed to be immensely wealthy, and that he knows nothing whatever of maritime affairs, and so well convinced, indeed, was he of this latter fact

he resigned in disgust in a few weeks after his appointment and was succeeded by Geo. M. Robeson, less known and less competent for the discharge of his duties than his predecessor.

With these and many other facts of a similar character staring them in the face we agree with the Sun, that it seems somewhat singular Congress should pass the leading culprit by and spend its energy and animosity against the smaller fry.

The President is noted for only one extravagance other than that of cigars and liquors, and this is his sumptuous dinners. It is said he has the finest dinners of any one in Washington City. The Washington City "Jenkins" have exhausted their powers of description in fruitless efforts to describe these entertainments.

To the howling demand of certain demented women to be invested with the rights of suffrage we not only feel disposed to turn a deaf ear, but it arouses within us a spirit almost of contempt, if we could ever entertain such a sentiment for woman in any stage or condition whatever. It robs her in our eye of her great attributes; it unsexes her; it divests her entirely of those idealistic qualities with which men delight to invest her; and plunges her into the rude vortex of corruption and immorality. She may possibly in rare instances in this new sphere force us to respect her for her exhibition of genius or intellect, but is woman to exchange the yearning love of true respect for the cold plaudits of the rabble? Is she willing to jeopardize true interest and affection to win a little ephemeral fame in the political arena where all is fraud and rottenness and into which none can enter without deilement? Does she know that in this effort if it is accomplished she strikes the death blow upon sentiment and the softer, purer and more refined emotions of the human heart and that by her own wilful act she forces them to give way to gross passion and lust? Woman is the earthy divinity of man, and when she refuses to remain for worship in the sanctuary where he has placed her, and begins to jostle and struggle with him in the grosser pursuits of life, he soon learns that she is totally wanting in all those peculiarities which he once considered worthy of his adoration. These demands we deem to be both unwise and reprehensible.

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

When Custer, last year, moved against Black Kettle and the Cheyennes, destroying the camp of that thieving band with great slaughter, we defended and applauded the affair, because the offence had been greater even than the penalty. When Carr and his cavalry made his famous raid soon after, killing, capturing and scattering hostile savages, we praised it, because the gang attacked were a plundering, murderous lot, who deserved all the chastisement that could well be inflicted. But the slaughter of the Piegiens in Montana is a more serious and a more shocking affair than the sacking of Black Kettle's camp on the Washita. We do not deny that the band which Colonel Baker annihilated had been guilty of crimes, but the wholesale massacre of men, women and children seems to have been a different affair from the surprise of Custer, and really an atrocious one.

Mr. Vincent Collyer's letter of the 22d to Mr. Brunot is dated from the Board of Indian Commissioners, Department of the Interior, and hence acquires a semi-official and even governmental sanction; and that letter represents the attack on the Piegan village in Montana, to have been simply a sickening slaughter. No other term will properly qualify it; no redeeming merit attaches to it. A month ago, in the dead of winter, a great force of well armed, well mounted troops surrounded and surprised an Indian village, which was at once and per force in their power. Did the force of the troops call for a surrender? Did they give any quarter? Mr. Collyer tells us that they did not, and that, on the contrary, though the savages numbered far less than our troops, the latter began and continued butchery until one hundred and seventy three persons were killed.

What that "butchery" was may be known from that, according to General Sherman's report, our only loss was one man killed, and one man "injured from falling from his horse." But of the Indians 173 paid the forfeit of their lives. And this is not all. Mr. Collyer tells us of that of these 173, only fifteen were soldiers, or men between 12 and 37 years old, while at any rate, only twenty-five were between the outside fighting ages of 12 and 30. Besides these, there were eight men killed over 60. Take these altogether, and we have a conceivable resisting strength of just thirty-three.

What of the other 148? Of these ninety were women, more than half over 40 years of age; and the other fifty were children—all killed in "one fell swoop." "Many of the children," says Mr. Collyer, "were in their parents' arms," and all were under 12 years of age. Can we call the killing of 173 people, of whom 140 were women and children, anything but a sickening slaughter?

We do not desire to wander into mere sentimentality in this matter, but here are the horrible official facts. They are derived from Lieutenant W. B. Pease, an officer of the army, and agent of the Blackfeet, of whom, according to our remembrance, the Piegiens are a sub-tribe, and they are endorsed or attested by General Sully, a well known Indian fighter and negotiator in our arms. Are not the facts sufficiently shocking to demand an inquiry by Congress? We admit that, during the past year, the Piegiens have committed many outrages and have rendered themselves liable to be punished; but so long ago as the 23d of December, General Parker, the Indian Commissioner, declared that "in Montana the danger of a serious outbreak, it is believed, is past." The question is whether a wholesale slaughter of women and children was needed for the vindication of our arms; and whether capture, as in the cases of Custer and Carr, would not have accomplished all needed purposes.

How many members of Congress are there who are not a whit more worthy than the one who has just resigned in disgrace?

With a snubbing Whopping Over the Future of his Country—The Aristocratic Senate to be Befuddled by the Presence of Mortals who were not Born with Silver spoons in their Mouths.

We clip the following account of the discussion upon the admission of H. R. Revels to his seat in the United States Senate from the letter of the New York Sun's Washington City correspondent:

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate having taken up the question of referring to the Judiciary Committee the credentials of Mr. Revels as Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Saulsbury Dem., Del.) supported the motion on the principle which was entertained by his political associates in the Senate, that under the constitution, he (Revels) was not eligible to a seat in the Senate, on the ground of a want of citizenship. He denied that any claim to eligibility could be established by the Civil Rights bill, or the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, because the Constitution required

of applicants for seats in the Senate, and the requisite nine years since the enactment of the legislation referred to had not expired. "It was claimed that Mr. Revels was a citizen prior to that legislation. The answer to that was that at the time of its delivery, the Dred Scott decision was the only authentic exposition of the Constitution on the point that the negro or mulatto was not such a citizen of the United States as was contemplated at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. The principle involved in this decision, he said, had been endorsed by all the Radical legislation, because the Civil Rights bill and the Fourteenth Amendment were based upon the confliction that at the time of the

free negroes and free mulattoes were not citizens of the United States. Mr. Saulsbury then went on to argue that it was not competent for any one State to make a citizen of the United States. Consequently, if Mr. Revels had ever voted in Ohio, of which there was no evidence, it was in violation of the Constitution of the United States. In conclusion he remarked that he had but little hope for

the future of his country. He would avert if possible this threatened calamity. He would preserve to our white posterity this heritage, bequeathed by our honored and noble ancestry, to their white descendants. He recognized, however, that his own efforts would not avail, and therefore, in resuming his seat, he would utter his solemn protest against this proslavery act, in behalf of a revolutionized country.

Mr. Drake (Rep., Mo.) during the remarks of Mr. Saulsbury, said that Revels was neither a negro nor a mulatto, but an

and that he made the fact known out of compassion for the mental sufferings of his friend (Mr. Saulsbury), upon the probability of being compelled to associate in the Senate with a jet black negro.

Mr. Howard (Rep., Mich.) believed the proof of Mr. Revels' election to be conclusive; and that the only issue now was upon the acceptance or rejection of him as a member on account of the color of his skin. It was urged that he (Revels) was of African descent, and therefore had not been a citizen of the United States for nine years. It was not denied that he was a

and before the latter had left the Senate, during which he declared to Davis his own conviction that slavery would have ceased from the

## WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

moment the first gun was fired upon the flag of the country, and that his (Davis) seat would soon be occupied by a negro. Mr. Cameron said he had lived to see his assertion verified, and he now wished to remind the Senate how much the colored race had served us in the war, and he was compelled to say this in view of the attempt of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Williams) to argue that the man (Revels) had more white than black blood in his veins. A consideration of that kind was unworthy of any Senator, in view of the great services of the colored soldier, and he (Cameron) believed the tide of war would have gone against us had it not been for the two hundred thousand negroes who came to the rescue. Without action the Senate adjourned.

An Illinois woman, who wanted to go to a masquerade party as Mary, queen of Scotts, looked through the Bible to ascertain how the character was dressed.

The increase of convents in Belgium is beginning to attract attention. In 1830 there were 251; in 1856, 993; and in 1864, over 1,500. Every village has one, and several towns possess from 20 to 30.

There is a place of worship in Carmel, N. Y., on the front of which is inscribed, "The Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church." Daniel drew the plans for it, paid the money for it, had it dedicated, and the Catholics believe will go to heaven for it.

Prince Arthur is said to have been followed to this country by a Prussian lady who figures in society as a Marchioness, and who, to the great consternation of the young man's mentors, appeared in Washington immediately after his arrival. Her Majesty the Queen had given stringent orders to keep her son away from this irrepressible female, who, in the meantime, follows Arthur from place to place. She is a handsome woman and full of vivacity.

At a divorce trial, before Judge Sample, in Muncie, Ind., last week, the principals in suit, in relating how lovingly they used to live together when first married, become so affected over the recollection of their lost happiness that they commenced crying; the Judge followed suit, the audience joined in, and handkerchiefs were in demand. Sample, when they had all got through crying, suggested to the husband and wife the propriety of trying to live happily together once more. After consultation, they concluded to try it again, and thus the case ended.

Dr. Andrews has announced a discovery of the first importance, namely: that the gaseous and liquid state of matter are continuous. His experiments have chiefly been made upon carbonic acid, confined in fine glass tubes, and subjected to various pressures up to that of 110 atmospheres; they show that from carbonic acid as a perfect gas, carbonic acid as a perfect liquid the transition may be accomplished as a continuous process, and that the gas and liquid are only distinct stages of a long series of continuous physical changes.

Little Drawbacks in Immigration.—A Prussian carpenter for several weeks in the employ of Mr. Hardy Stevens, an excellent and faithful workman while he remained, went off suddenly last Saturday, forgetting to leave a saw and hatchet that didn't belong to him. His name is Schmuicker, and he checked to West Point.

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Two who staid longer than the balance let the "cat out of the bag" by telling Mr. M. that their comrades were nothing but city whorats, who came down not to work, but to plunder, and that all such trash could not work longer than the 1st of April at the farthest, as then they could find employment at home and receive higher wages for several months.

This is rather blunt; but we cannot expect any enterprise to work smoothly at first; and our advice to disappointed farmers is, to try again, and to the Immigrant Society, to stick a pin in the above hint.—[Columbus Index.

The Emperor of Russia has recently conferred upon Adeline Patti the medal of merit with the title of First Songstress of the St. Petersburg Court. Rubini is the only artist who shares with Adeline the honor of this decoration. When Patti received it the hands of Count Adelsberg, he cried out in rapture: "This is the crowning glory of my artistic career." She will sing the year in France, the next in her own country, and will then retire forever from the stage.

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Harriet can see to be introduced in China.

## THE TRUE MEANING OF THE "HOLY GRAIL."

The following letter appears in the London Herald: "The new work of the post Laureate will be perused by thousands of delighted readers, to many of whom, however, the title of the chief poem, 'The Holy Grail,' will require explanation, although the term is familiar to archeologists. But it may be observed justly, that the Laureate departs from the legend which has usually been current, when he makes the 'Holy Grail,' to be a cup, instead of a basin or dish:—

"The cup, the cup that was used by our Lord at the last and supper with his own."

"Allow me to quote a description of what is generally regarded by antiquaries as the 'San Grail.' 'The celebrated Sangreal, or sacro calice, preserved at Genoa, is referred to in manuscript as early as the seventh century. It is a bowl or tureen of dark green glass, of Roman manufacture, about twenty inches in diameter and three inches deep, with hexagonal border and two handles, first moulded and then turned in the lathe; it derives its name from the word *grail*, or *grail*, a deep dish used in the middle ages to contain meat. This *San Grail* was said to be the identical dish on which the Paschal Lamb was placed at Our Saviour's Last Supper, and preserved by Joseph of Arimathea. It was formerly supposed to have been cut out of emerald. Bonaparte transported it to Paris in 1805, when it was broken, and it was then successfully repaired, and returned to Genoa. Among the adventures of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table was their search for the quest of Sangreal, which could only be revealed to a Knight of once accomplished in earthly chivalry, and pure and guileless of evil conversation."

Thus, for 1,500 years this sacred vessel has been allowed to rot as a dish; the Italian word *calice* can only apply to a dish or basin, derived from the Latin, and understood to be a vessel on which meat or fish was served up at the feasts among the Romans. Thus Romanized the term, *angustus calicus*, to imply a scanty bill of fare. One of the most celebrated of King Arthur's knights was Sir Lancelot of the Lake, who went in search of the holy vessel. Sir Walter Scott alludes to him in the introduction to the first canto to *Marmion*:

"A stial man and unconfessed He sought the sacred vessel, and And slumbering, saw the vision, and He might not view with unalloyed eye."

"And this explanation is given in a note: 'One day when Arthur was holding a high feast with his Knights of the Round Table, the sangreal, or vessel out of which the last passover was eaten, precious relic which had long remained concealed from human eyes, because of the sins of the land, suddenly appeared to him and all his chivalry. The consequence of the vision was that the knights took on them a solemn vow to seek the sangreal, &c.'

"The substitution of a cup for a dish as the vessel supposed to have been used by our Blessed Lord at His Last Supper, is, no doubt, quite within a poet's privilege, and will not in the least affect the high and noble character of the poem. It is only as a matter of antiquarian interest that the foregoing explanation has been given of an object which, for many centuries, has attracted notice, and which is evidently of very early date."

"GEOBOS RUSSELL FASNER, 'T' Powis Place, W.C., December 27."

STATE ITEMS.

There is to be a mass meeting in Natchez to-day to appropriately celebrate the admission of the State into the Union.

The Natchez baker, who a few days since, disappeared so mysteriously, and who it was feared had been foully dealt with, has been discovered in New Orleans, alive and well.

Mr. James Nixon was killed a few nights since near York, on the Meadlan and Selma railroad, by the train running over him. He was drunk and fell helplessly across the track.

The Lexington Advertiser, reviewing the political situation of the South, says:

What then must we do? It is not a difficult question to answer. Stand aloof from all parties. The Southern States once in the Union, we can build up a new party, to great or our numerical strength, which will be constantly receiving accessions from the dissatisfied factions of the North. It was this course upon the part of the people of France, that arrested the crimson tide of war.

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