

# VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD

Vol. V. Vicksburg, Mississippi, Saturday Morning, April 9, 1870. No. 32.

## THE WEEKLY HERALD

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SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1870.

[From the Cir.leville Democrat.]  
A SONG OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Come all you happy darlings,  
Dinah, Pomp and Crow,  
Demination, put the Later,  
Now we have a blow;  
Pompey with the banjo,  
Camer with the bones,  
Cassius with the tamboreen,  
Scrushie with the tones.

Bring forth de little 'Publ'cans,  
Med and Quizzfoot—  
Every one a ticket,  
They are a vote,  
Every one a shubben,  
Eldi fore de law—  
Ching-a-ring, a-ching-a-ring,  
Ching-a-ring chaw.

Oh, Cesar 'Gustus,  
How you gwine to vote?  
Elding is lobby,  
How de darkey doat  
I vote for Freddy Douglas,  
To be de Pres'tent—  
Revels for de 'Isant—  
How's you gwine to went?

Pompey on de jury,  
Williams on de bench,  
Lumbie in de senate,  
Shugastin' French;  
Douglas in de White House,  
Dis chair for Mr. Dent—  
Pompey fat and de nubben,  
Won't de nation went?

Go way, white man,  
Don't you come a-zib,  
Gizzardfoot and shubben,  
Chink in de eye.  
We are now all voters,  
Eldi 'twice de law—  
Ching-a-ring-a-ring-a-ching,  
Ching-a-ring chaw.

"Mister 'peakh, de circus hab arabe"  
"Guv me sum dat pie."

It is with pleasure that we chronicle the arrival at our wharves of a cargo, consisting of three barges, 6,000 barrels, of salt from the Kanawha salt works.

These works are operated upon a capital of \$2,000,000 and it is an important and encouraging fact they have selected this city as a principal depot for the sale of their manufacture.

The cargo that has been landed here is valued at \$20,000 and will make this the general point of supply for the article of salt for a very large section of country.

In addition to this, it will add materially to the business of our city by giving employment to drays in hauling and to men in handling, as well as adding to the city's income by the tax paid as revenue.

The salt is packed in clean white barrels, in splendid condition, and is an elegant looking article of prime necessity for a country like ours. Again, we say, we are glad to note that a general agency has been established here, and we hope to see similar enterprises set afoot in our midst.

WOULDN'T we like to be a doorkeeper in the house, or a clerk or some such thing? O, Mississippi! how liberal to your dear children!

	Per day
Chief Clerk of the House	\$10 00
Deputy Clerk	8 00
Enrolling Clerk	6 00
Engrossing Clerk	6 00
Reading Clerk	6 00
Journal Clerk	6 00
Minute Clerk	6 00
Sergeant-at-Arms	8 00
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	6 00
Porter	3 50
Doorkeeper	5 00
Assistant Doorkeeper	4 00
One Postmaster for both Houses	5 00
Clerk of Railroad Committee and Committee on Judiciary	8 00
All other Clerks	6 00
Messengers for the Judiciary Committee	5 00

CHANCERY COURT DISTRICTS.—The Chancery bill recently reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House divides the State into twenty districts, as follows:

- 1st.—Jackson, Harrison, Green and Perry.
- 2d.—Hancock, Marion, Covington and Lawrence.
- 3d.—Jones, Wayne, Clark and Jasper.
- 4th.—Lauderdale, Kemper and Neshoba.
- 5th.—Winston, Noxubee and Lowndes.
- 6th.—Monroe, Lee and Itawamba.
- 7th.—Calhoun, Chickasaw and Oktibbeha.
- 8th.—Tishomingo, Tippah and Pontotoc.
- 9th.—Marshall and Lafayette.
- 10th.—DeSoto, Panola and Tallahatchie.
- 11th.—Yalobusha, Carroll and Choctaw.
- 12th.—Sunflower, Holmes and Yazoo.
- 13th.—Attala, Leake and Madison.
- 14th.—Warren and Issaquena.
- 15th.—Washington, Bolivar, Coahoma and Tunica.
- 16th.—Hinds and Rankin.
- 17th.—Newton, Scott, Smith and Simpson.
- 18th.—Wilkinson and Adams.
- 19th.—Jefferson, Claiborne and Copiah.
- 20th.—Franklin, Pike and Amite.

## STATE ITEMS.

Wilkinson county has only a debt of about two thousand dollars, but county warrants are worth but 75 cents on the dollar.

The Natchez Courier tells us that there are fifteen Rad. in Adams county, awaiting confidently the place of Revels, in the State Senate.

The Columbus Index calls for more dwelling houses.

The Conservative and the Star, of Holly Springs, are at it. The Conservative is displaying the beauties of the Stars' brief Radical record in a masterly manner. There is no rest for the wicked.

We understand a petition signed by upward of seventy Republican members of the House, asking for the retention of Judge Brown on the Supreme Court bench, has been presented to Gov. Alcorn.—Pilot.

The Hernando Press does not attempt to pacify the Senatobia Times, which is raging over a protest against making a new county by dividing DeSoto county, which, the Press says, is being very generally signed by the citizenous there.

The Aberdeen Examiner continues to have excellent articles upon the subject of fruit growing in Mississippi.

The same paper announces the death of Dr. Hutchison, an old and valued citizen.

The Aberdeen Examiner condemns the new county mania in the Legislature, and says that if they keep on, every ten miles will have a Courthouse, for an hundred square miles constitutes a lawful county. Let the new counties be formed only when and where the people demand it.

We take this extract from the Aberdeen Examiner, though we do not know the gentleman referred to, we endorse the sentiment:

Those who come to Mississippi from the North and West, like Judge Cully, Dr. Smith, and Mr. Kingston—because of their faith in her people and her destinies—will find us ready to give them brotherly welcome, and to judge and honor them in the measure of their intrinsic worth, regardless of the extraneous influence of nativity.

Aaron Moore, of Lauderdale, makes a speech in every sessional gap in the Legislature, in favor of a repeal of the dog law.

He wants black folks to have a good dog so as to keep carpet-baggers from disturbing family relations, during the hours of darkness.

Radicalism has its A-Moore's it seems.

The citizens of Lowndes county, at a public meeting, protested against the formation of a new county out of Lowndes.

Senator Hancock, chairman of the Committee on Judiciary, reported back House bill No. 70, entitled an act to provide for filling temporarily the municipal offices of cities and towns, and recommended passage of the same. Report received.

Senators Gibbs and Shoup submitted the following as a minority report: Mr. PATERSON: The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to submit minority report in reference to House bill (No. 70). In this connection we beg leave to call attention to Sec. 6, Art. 12 of the Constitution of the State of Mississippi. That section seems to be indefinite in respect to municipal officers, and it is a question as to whether such officers are in any way affected by its provisions. The bill before us provides that the Governor shall be authorized to fill all vacancies which now, or may hereafter, occur in such offices, such appointments to hold only till the first regular or special election thereafter. This, in our judgment, is very vague and uncertain, and, in fact, as the charters of all incorporated towns provide for both special and regular elections to fill all vacancies, the bill, it seems to us, accomplishes nothing, but rather defeats the object for which it was intended. We, therefore, recommend that it do not pass, but that the bill be re-committed and the Judiciary Committee be instructed to either amend the said bill so as to include this point, or a substitute covering the deficiency (so apparent in the bill), be reported.

W. H. GIBBS,  
J. C. SHOUP.

Report received.

The Big Times and Little Republican, again agitates its bowels of wrath at our persistence in writing of the recent political amalgamating sale.

The Big T and Little R. also says there is a "dog somewhere" about the HERALD Office, who causes them this disturbance.

We take pleasure in saying that that same little terrier is about the HERALD Office and is perfectly and intensely responsible for what he says, and can be found, as he has been, at any time in the sanctum. Call again Doctor!

The following is given as the fastest time, horse racing, on record:

Fastest time at one mile, by Herzog at Cincinnati, 1:43 1/2.  
Fastest time at two miles, by Lancaster, at Louisville, 3:55 1/2.  
Fastest time at three miles, by Norfolk, at San Francisco, 5:27 1/2.  
Fastest time at four miles, by Lexington, at New Orleans, 7:19 1/2.

The Times and Republican is unjustly and unwarrantably indignant because we hold up to public scorn the recent amalgamation of those two journals.

Have we no cause for expressing our detestation of such a procedure, and for calling upon the people of Mississippi to put their stamp of condemnation upon a paper which while pretending to be their friend and the protector of their rights and interests, has stepped fairly and squarely into the arms of their mortal (political) foes.

The Times started as a Dent campaign sheet, upon a plausible platform which too many of us were deceived into supporting, even in the face of our openly expressed better judgment.

While pursuing this commendable line of policy—commendable so long as it was believed pure—it received the patronage and support of our people.

But the Dent move failed ignominiously, and because of two reasons; first, that the mass of the people (not niggers) were not in sympathy with any policy that bowed them to Radicalism, even in the least; they preferred further suffering to dishonor. The other reason was, that the military power was used against the whites, and in favor of the black party.

It being strongly urged that the people demanded the policy of the Dent party, and that to oppose that policy was to oppose their wishes, the HERALD and other journals, reluctantly acquiesced in what they were thus almost compelled to believe, against their own opinions, was the people's sentiment. But the denouement came, and the vote showed unquestionably that the people of the State did not sustain the Dent party, and that they were not in sympathy with it. Then compare the course of the two journals of this city; that of the Times, and of the HERALD!

The HERALD at once assumed the status which suited the opinions, temper, character and purpose of this paper; it announced itself as squarely upon the Democratic platform; ready to adopt any measures for the good of the party, and for its purity, strength, and progress, for it is eminently a party of progress. The stand this paper then took met the wishes of the people, for we received encouragement and support on every hand from the people of the State and even from our political enemies, who expressed admiration for our truth and boldness. Pardon our egotism in this writing, but the occasion seems to demand it.

Well, we prospered and are continuing to prosper, for which we thank the people of this, our beloved State.

The Times saw the people falling away from them, and that paper soon showed a visible leaning to their late enemies, the Radical party. They saw clearly—for the managers of that journal are not idiots, whatever they may be—that their only hope for life was with Radicalism, and gradually, but surely, their journalistic barque drifted to Radical shores. All this time remember they showed a bold front to the people, and scorned with seemingly virtuous indignation our charges, that they were deserting the people's cause and seeking the shelter of the Alcorn Mansion and the "pap" of the Radicals. Finally comes the struggle for public printing for the State and for districts. The Times and Republican were contestants for both. They find that neither can succeed for the first, and, to be brief, that as the rivalry for the district printing was a dangerous one, and which ever got it, the other must die, starved out, it was thought politic to combine the two journals and thus, having become the only Radical organ in the district, make a sure thing of it.

It was done.

The Times and Republican is the only Radical organ in the district to compete for the "public pap." The aristocratic Times has stumped the foulness of Radicalism upon its banner and sullenly and ashamedly flung their degradation to the breeze. We doubt

not their pay will come and they will live

Citizens of Mississippi! will you give your patronage and support to your political foes, to those who stand pledged, as a party, to destroy your liberty, your rights and privileges, and who deny you the justice they accord to the negro?

Will you continue to support a journal that is bound to advocate men and measures, who, though they do submit by force, are hateful to you and tyrannical and unjust; men whose only aim, under the heavens, is position and plunder—will you sustain a paper which advocates them?

Will you, we ask, by your money and countenance, aid and support and encourage the Radical party, or its organs? We cannot believe you will.

## The Constitution in the Senate.

(From the Buffalo Courier.)

Senator Carpenter, albeit a Radical from the Radical State of Wisconsin, has a free way talking, sometimes. His speech, Wednesday, on the case of Brigadier Senator Ames, was one of the most scathing rebukes of Radical lawlessness to which the Senate has ever been forced to listen; and all the more severe because sarcastical, rather than denunciatory. Alluding to the attacks which had been made upon the judiciary committee, he drew the inference that that committee had come to be regarded as an obsolete institution, "belonging to a by-gone condition of things in which the constitution was supreme." He confessed that when a political measure must be put through, and when the constitution must be disregarded, the judiciary committee, in the nature of things, was a useless machine. He further expressed his willingness to have it abolished to-morrow, as a played-out relic of other times. In the following strain of bitterest irony the senator continued:

Conceding, for the purpose of this discussion, that whenever the constitution stands in the way of what we deem human rights—of what we deem a temporary advantage of what we deem a party end—that it is to be trampled under foot and disregarded. Conceding all that—and that is all that any senator can claim for modern progress in the revolutionary direction; conceding all that, the case of General Ames does not fall within the concession. A decent respect for things past, a decent regard for the glory of our government, a decent regard for our oaths, should dictate that the constitution is not to be trampled under foot except in cases of great necessity; cases of great corresponding advantages to the country, or to the party, or to human rights, or to somebody. What inducement then is there now to trample upon the first letter of the constitution? What is the necessity for General Ames taking his seat immediately? Does the fate of the republic, of our party, or of any public measure depend upon it?

No, sir. Here we are in profound peace with the republican party in power in more than two-thirds of the States; and there is Mississippi to-day Republican in both branches. If we say to-day General Ames is not entitled to his seat, he can return there and, without objection or difficulty, be sent back here within six days from this time. There is no reason whatever why the Senate should not decide the question upon strict principles.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. We simply put it on record as a confirmation, from good Radical authority, of all that we have ever said of the revolutionary character of the party in power.

The Democrats in Congress rather enjoy Revels' presence. He is a Caucasian-looking darkey, not at all black, reads his speeches well, far better than most of the Republican readers in the Senate, having practiced much as a preacher, and attracts greater crowds than Morton, or Sherman, or Sumner, and is thought much more of, indeed, taking the place of Clay, and Webster, and other great luminaries of brighter days. As for his speeches, in Congress, now-a-days, nobody knows who writes them, but if he ascertained they are altogether better for being written by somebody.

Any fool in Congress now, that has money or friends, can buy or have as good a speech, as a Motley, or a Prescott, or a Longfellow could write, sprinkled all over with poetry. The written and delivered speeches are decidedly the best. Hence there is delight among the Democracy over the eloquence and the attraction of Revels, and the eclipse he makes of Sumner, Sherman & Co.

And the Democrats enjoy the social, as well as the political equality of Revels, who, by the way, is not over nice or clean, though nice and clean enough for a Senator. Revels goes to the wash room of the Senate, and washes and wipes with Sherman, Morton & Co., and to the Senate barber shop and lathers and shaves with the same soap and brush as Sherman, Morton & Co. He uses the same head-comb, and, for aught I know, the same tooth-brush—if there be a common tooth-brush in the Senatorial dressing and washing room.—And Revels washes often, and wipes often, and comes often, and mixes his wool with Sherman's and Morton's hair, which is all right and proper in these days of white and black equality. But it goes hard, though, with Sherman Morton & Co., and it is not certain that they will wash, shave, or comb any more in the Senatorial dressing-room.

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THE INCOME TAX.—The New York Tribune, in reply to a correspondent, who wants to know whether the income tax is legal or not, says:

The income tax is by law collectible in this year 1870, with which it ceases, unless renewed by Congress—as we trust it may not be. We regard it as the most unequal, unfair, inquisitorial, perjury-provoking tax ever imposed, and hope it may not be renewed; but we urge every one to pay it faithfully until it shall have expired by limitation.

The Rhode Island Democrats have just nominated a candidate for Governor and declared a sound platform—opposition to protective tariffs; paying the national debt according to contract, and practical retrenchments in national expenses.

OUT of the forty millions of people in the United States, only two hundred and fifty thousand pay an income tax.

## We extract the following from the St. Louis Democrat of March 25th.

This paper is known to be a square old Radical journal of influence and commanding position in that party in the West, and the extract we republish from its editorial columns condemnatory of Ames' holding the seat of a U. S. Senator, should be carefully considered by the Radical friends of Ames in Mississippi.

GENERAL AMES.

The legal question whether General Ames is eligible as a Senator from Mississippi we do not propose to discuss. As Senator Morton very properly said, the Judiciary Committee of the Senate has not been absolutely infallible, and its opinion on that question may be disputed. But there is a phase of the question upon which all intelligent men may form an opinion. Granting all that can be claimed as to the honorable service, the integrity, and the personal merit of General Ames, it is still a question whether a General commanding ought to be chosen to represent the State over the organization of which he has such power. There is something in it not quite consonant with American ideas. If the General had been connected with the United States army on other duty, the case would be different. The fact that he was in Mississippi charged with almost absolute control over the whole work of reconstruction, while it does not prove that he is swayed from his duty in the least to secure his election—and we have no reason to believe that he did—nevertheless raises in the minds of those who do not know him grave doubts as to the entire partiality of his use of power under circumstances so delicate and embarrassing. The work of reconstruction itself would command greater confidence, would be more generally regarded as the voluntary work of the people, and would justify greater faith in the future good conduct of the State, we think, if the Legislature had not elected to the highest office in its gift the very man who had wielded most power in the election. General Ames himself would command a larger share of public confidence, and men would more readily believe that in every act he had consulted only the public interest, if he had firmly refused to accept any office whatever at this time.

All this may be said without the slightest desire to cast a suspicion upon the General. We have believed him a faithful officer, and a true man, and from all that we can learn, have been disposed to think that he had pursued a very honorable and many courses, taking no advantage of his position, and accepting the Senatorship only because he was the best choice of the large majority of Republicans. But it is unfortunate that he, probably one of the very best men in the State for that position, was also in circumstances which made it peculiarly embarrassing for him to accept it.

Comment on the above is unnecessary. We simply put it on record as a confirmation, from good Radical authority, of all that we have ever said of the revolutionary character of the party in power.

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Timely Hint.—Weeds.—This is one of the best times to kill certain biennial weeds. They start as early as the grass, and they are easily killed with a hoe. Go through the meadows and lanes, along the fences, and over the grain fields, with as strong a force of men and boys—women and girls too if possible—armed with hoes, and cut or pull all such weeds as thistles, mullens, wild tanzies, daisies, wild parsnips and carrots, and many other plants, now easily seen, but which will soon be concealed in the grass. Let docks alone; if cut, they will break off when one tries to pull them; left to grow till they are nearly ready to blossom, they may be pulled easily in wet weather, and destroyed, root and top.

HOW TO CLEANSE WATER.—The editor of Hall's Journal of Health has often in ancient times "settled" Mississippi water, and made it look as "clear as a belle," tying a bit of alum to a string and twirling it around for a few seconds beneath the surface of a glassful. The same authority further states that if a lump of alum as large as the thumb joint is thrown into four or five gallons of boiling soap-suds, the scum runs over and leaves the water clean and soft and useful for washing.

TREATMENT OF SMALLPOX.—We recommend the following to the notice of our physicians. If upon trial it should be found effective, it will go far toward robbing a very disagreeable disease of many terrors. A great discovery is said to have been recently made by a surgeon of the British army in China, in the way of an effective remedy for smallpox. The mode of treatment is as follows: When the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is rubbed with croton oil and taraxacum ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also causes a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, and is regarded as a perfect cure.

ONE can subsist on bananas at Sierra Leone for three cents a day. Bristled aristocrats pay eight cents a day for board.

THE Boston Advertiser informs a wondering public that among the students at the New York Medical College for Women is a young colored woman, twenty-three years of age, who has just completed her course, and is about to graduate with honor. The last assurance is indeed important.

How we spend our money.—There are people who think it a small matter whether they cost fifteen or thirty cents per pound. What are fifteen cents to a lofty soul? But more thoughtful persons find that the large results of the life of a civilized community are varied by the size of the fractions which are incessantly multiplied into each other.

If one makes it a personal question, it may be laid down, as one of not more than three or four rules for living, that one must know just how many cents there are in a dollar. Or, to take Mr. Newcomb's version: Income, twenty pounds; expenses, nineteen pounds and eleven pence; result, happiness. Income, twenty pounds; expenses, twenty pounds and one shilling; result, misery.

Take your bills for any year, and look through them carefully. The items below one dollar are not only the most numerous, but they make the largest sum. The trifles spent for post-prandial cigars and like nameless elements of expenditure do not get into bills at all; but twenty to forty per cent. of our earnings dribble out of our purses in fractional currency. Most of us are engaged in a war with waste, and eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Mankind will never be agreed upon a list of necessities. But, though no general statement is possible, it is easy to set down the necessities of any people. With the middle class—these prime wants are meat, bread, vegetables, fruits, coffee, tea, sugar and a few others. To this it must be added that house and furniture take one third of our incomes. Clothing, fuel, service, and items, take another third, and are kept within that limit only by a very vigilant management of the bureau of the interior. The man who has a spendthrift at the head of this office may as well go under at once. In short, no more than one-third of our income can be saved for this purpose. —The Western Monthly.

The First American Flag.—When and Where it was raised! —[From the Philadelphia Argonaut.]

Last evening an interesting meeting of the Pennsylvania Historical Society was held. Col. J. Ross Snowden occupied the chair, and William J. Conly, Esq., read an essay upon "The American Flag." He discovered in tracing the history of this national emblem, that the first instances when the Stars and Stripes were unfurled were at the siege of Fort Mifflin, Aug. 27, 1777, and upon a occasion just about one year prior to that time. The brig Nancy was chartered by the continental congress to procure military stores in the West Indies during