THE WEEKLY HERALD

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1870.

IT really looks as though the British Parliament, in compliment to their popular sovereign, were going to adopt female suffrage.—A bill passed the Commons for that purpose by a vote of 124 to 91.

A LADY in Michigan has recently recovered her reason after being insane twenty-three years. The interval has been a blank, but she remembered vividly whatever occurred before it, and sadly puzzles her new friends by her stories of what occurred a few weeks ago."

THE Richmond Whig assures us that the time has passed when the laboring man was looked down upon in Virginia, and that all Virginians are to-day looking up to that class as their main reliance.

A VIRGINIA paper speaks of "a former native born and honored Governor of the Commonwealth," from which we infer that Virginia Governors sometimes not only change their skies but their birthplaces. Therein they differ from a New Hampshire Ex-Congressman, who a few years ago declared in a public address that he was "born in Portsmouth—was always born in Portsmouth."

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.—The San Francisco Bulletin says: "The remains of all the Masons who were buried at Yerba Buena Cemetery, have been removed to the Masonic burying ground. The coffin of J. Silsbee the actor, was opened, and to the astonishment of all present, the body was found to be in a remarkable state of preservation. His former friends say the face looked as natural as though he had been dead but twenty-four hours. Even the clothg remained free from soil or mold. The interment took place fifteen years ago. It is possible that the sandy soil of the cemetery has something to do with this singular result.

GREECE ENTIRELY FREE OF BRIGANDS.—It is officially announced by the government that the kingdom of Greece is now entirely free from brigandage, and that the bands of outlaws who have infested the country for years past are at last dispersed. The troops sent about in pursuit of the murderers of the English and Italian Secretaries of Legation and others near Marathon continued to scour the whole country, capturing many outlaws, whom they immediately executed, and succeeded in driving all others out of the country, into Turkey and elsewhere.

RICHMOND SUFFERERS.

An appeal comes from the citizens of Richmond in the form of an address, to the people of the United States, in regard to the condition and circumstances of the sufferers by the recent calamity in that city. Of 350 persons involved in the fall of the flooring, but 65 have died, and many more are seriously injured. The families of both the dead and injured are now suffering in many instances for even the necessaries of life, invoking the spirit of charity in its broadest sense, without reference to political or social diversities of feeling.

The committee ask, in the interests of humanity the benevolence of the entire country. Contributions are to be sent to Miss E. L. Van Lew, Postmistress at Richmond, Va., and President of the Relief Association.

THAT great and good man, Senator Revels (not Washington) has been lecturing at the North, not being required in his seat in the Senate. Of his lectures the New York Standard (Republican) says:

It seems unaccountable that Senator Revels should ask people who are disposed to hear his lectures to listen to a rhetorical essay on "The Tendency of the Age," or a long disquisition on "The Press," about which he can say but little that is of interest or value to his people. The condition of the colored race, their wants, their capabilities, and their prospects, should rather engage his attention. He should be not only the champion, but the leader of his people, teaching them a higher civilization, a purer morality, and a firmer faith in their destiny. Unless he can do this he will fail as a statesman, and fall short of his mission.

EMIGRATION TO MISSISSIPPI.

Gen. Herman Lieb who has been among us, makes a very excellent report to the Southern Colonization Society of Chicago—embracing in very complimentary, yet just terms, the advantages of Mississippi for immigrants. We present as much of the report as space permits.

Gen. Lieb says as follows:

The State of Mississippi lies between the 30th and 35th parallel of north latitude, and contains 46,772 square miles. On the south, the State is bounded by the Gulf of Mexico and the State of Louisiana; on the west the Mississippi river forms a natural boundary, and Tennessee and Alabama constitutes the northern boundary.

The population in the year 1856 was 725,000. There are at present in the State in active operation 1,642 miles of railroad.

The Mobile and Ohio railroad divides the eastern half of the State from north to south, of which the northern terminus is Columbus, Ky., and the southern terminus Mobile, Ala. The length of the road is 495 miles.

The State is also divided east and west by the Mississippi and Tennessee, the Mississippi Central, and the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads running north and south from Jackson, Tennessee, to New Orleans, Louisiana. The Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad divides the State north and south, and is a branch of the Southern Pacific road. The Chattanooga, Meridian, and New Orleans road is in operation between Chattanooga and Meridian.

In addition to these roads there are in the northern and southern portions of the State several local lines. There are besides numerous other roads projected, and it may reasonably be expected that a State which possesses such magnificent natural advantages should in a brief period possess as many miles of railroad as Illinois or any of the Northern States.

There probably do not exist such erroneous impressions concerning the soil of any other State as of Mississippi. The bad repute into which a small portion of the State has fallen, namely, some eight counties along the Mississippi bottom lands, with regard to healthfulness, has unfortunately become the inheritance of a great portion of the State, and sometimes, through ignorance, of all the State; while in fact the greater portion of the State consists of hills and undulating lands covered with pines, spruce, and oak, where fever and other peculiar southern diseases are utterly unknown. While the inhabitants of the bottom lands and the prairies in the northeastern portion of the State are obliged to use cistern water for drinking purposes, those who live upon the uplands have the clearest and purest spring water. The geological formation of the State is alluvial, and the inequalities of the surface are occasioned by the washing away of the lighter earths. To this gradual process, which has been going on for centuries, and by reason of which the decomposed vegetation has been washed away, the numerous small valleys of the State owe their extraordinary fertility.

The uplands are peculiarly adapted to the most varied agriculture: corn, oats, rye, and barley are an abundant and sure crop. Wheat, so far as I have been able to ascertain, grows too much to straw. The soil is well adapted to flax, hops, broomcorn, and sweet potatoes. The ordinary potatoe does not keep as well as that which is cultivated in the Northern States.

There is no reason why every acre of land in Mississippi planted to cotton, if carefully cultivated and lightly manured, should not yield from 500 to 600 pounds of cotton each year. So far as manure is concerned, I will say parenthetically, that the entire State has abundance of marl beds, which is a most excellent fertilizer. Marl beds are of maritime origin, and consist of sea shells and the remains of marine animals.

On page 114 of the Report of the United States Agricultural Department for 1868, we find the following description:

"Half of the land of Mississippi is not included in farms, and only one third of the area in farms has ever been at one time under improvement. In the best cotton districts, cultivated lands have been comparatively high, but few were ever held at their intrinsic value, on account of the extent of the unoccupied area in the Southwest. In the Southeastern portion of the State, between the capital, Jackson, and Mobile, in Alabama, the population is sparse; the land mostly unentered; the soil sandy with a small extent of rich creek bottoms, the price of unimproved tracts varying from 12 cents to $1 per acre. The growth is composed of oaks, hickory, gum, cypress and long leafed pine, the latter predominating, of great height and size, of industrial importance in connection with turpentine making and lumbering. The soils, like other sandy loams, is easily worked, and productive for a few years, becoming exhausted with constant cropping and no fertilizing. A bale of cotton per acre has been obtained upon such soil. Sweet potatoes, in unlimited quantities are easily produced, and might prove a source of large revenue under the new mode of slicing and drying for distant markets. The castor oil bean grows finely here, and might be made a source of profit and improvement to the soil. Peaches are a sure and abundant crop beginning to bear in three or four years from seed; and wool growing will prove remunerative and a valuable auxiliary to tillage farming, wild grasses everywhere abounding, succulent and rank in growth by the middle of February.

"The water is excellent and the climate healthy. All that is needed to start this region upon a career of prosperity is a railroad to the Gulf coast from some point on the Mississippi Central. With such a road, land now a drug at 12½ cents per acre would be greedily taken at $1, and eventually, with improvements would be cheap at $20

On page 465, in the report of the Agricultural Department, for 1868, this subject is alluded to in the following language:

"It must not be supposed that, because these are comparatively old States, the best land is taken up. While it is perhaps difficult, if not altogether impossible, to secure lands in the vicinity of cities or large towns, or in near proximity to present lines of commercial communication, very desirable tracts may be obtained in sections not remote."

The report is mistaken in this regard, for I have myself visited public land situated scarcely a mile from the railway, and in Lauderdale county, in which is Meridian, the centering point of railways in the Southwest, there are still over 60,000 acres of Government land, and some portions of this land are so very near Meridian, that within a few years they are likely to be within the corporation limits of this rapidly growing city.

THE PRICES OF PRODUCTS.

The price of products is determined by their quality and the demand, and in order accurately to determine this in comparison with prices in the Western States and California, I have made some estimates, to which the statistical tables of the report of the Agricultural Department furnish the basis:

White wheat in 1868 was worth $1 20 in Illinois, 95c in Iowa, $1 35 in Kansas, 96c in Nebraska, and $1 03 in California; it brought $2 19 in Mississippi. In the same year the price of potatoes in Illinois was 81c per bushel, in Iowa 63c, in Kansas 94c, in California 56c, and in Mississippi, $1 45. The comparative price of hay at the same time was $10 per ton in Illinois, $7 in Minnesota, $6 50 in Iowa, $8 16 in Kansas, $5 40 in Nebraska, and in Mississippi $17. All other products have similar relations to each other, and if from the price of these products the freight from the Territories be deducted, what would remain for the farmer in the Territories. And if the farmer can obtain $2 19 for his wheat and $1 45 per bushel for his corn in Mississippi, where he can get his land as cheap, and where the harvests are much greater than in the Western States, wherefore should the farmer go to the Territories where he cannot obtain more than one fourth of the above price for his products.

But the shrewd gentlemen who invite German emigration to the Territories insist that grazing is a principal occupation in that country, and that instead of carrying produce to market in wagons it is sent there on the hoof. Meanwhile the fact is overlooked that if the farmer desires to turn his special attention to grazing he may do this with peculiar advantage in the South where stock can feed during the entire year much better than in the northern Territories, where the farmers are obliged to devote six months in the year to secure hay and fodder for the remaining six months. But after this has been done, and barns and sheds have been built, and a stock has obtained a three or four years growth, what prices will they command? To discover this I must again refer to the reports of the Agricultural Bureau, whose reliableness is beyond question and above suspicion.

In these statistics the average price of oxen and other horned cattle in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, and California was about the same, namely, $27 per head while in Texas, which, with respect to means of communication is on an equality with the Territories, but which has a milder climate, thus enabling the cattle to feed during the entire winter, the average price is $5 78 per head. The herdsman in Mississippi receives for his stock, which at the most, during the entire year, he is only obliged to feed with a little salt, an average price of $27, while in Texas, or in the Territories of New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, or Washington, the price is only $5 78 per head, and in the latter Territories he is compelled besides to feed the stock from four to six months of the year.

Every person desirous of emigrating can draw his own conclusions from these facts, and if beyond the grazing lands of the Territories he can discover golden mountains, his heated imagination can only be cooled by experience, and we wish him a prosperous journey and a long life.

I have been informed by the officers of the railroads of Mississippi that they are ready to offer any facilities within their power, both as regards the purchase of lands and transportation, to all emigrants who may determine to settle along their respective lines, and I cherish the hope that if this society goes resolutely to work, free transportation may be obtained from all the principal roads in the State.

I do not wish that these brief remarks should induce any one to emigrate to Mississippi. They are only designed to call attention to a subject which, I am convinced, is of great interest to my countrymen, and which, perhaps, may hereafter be of great pecuniary benefit to them.

It is now for this Society, by personal examination upon the ground, to ascertain whether my statements can be confirmed, and should the Society determine to send a delegation to Mississippi for this purpose, I do not doubt that they will be treated with liberality by the officers of the several roads, and be hospitably received by the citizens of Mississippi.

THAT FREE LUNCH.—Will not some one inform us what property holders of Vicksburg payed for the free lunch and ride which was enjoyed by twenty or thirty members of the Legislature and most of the hangers on of that body, with the negro barbers, bar-tenders and riff-raff of Jackson? We pause for a reply?—[Jackson Clarion.

DELTA, LA., May 18, 1870.

DEAR HERALD.

As no doubt there is a strong interest felt by many of the *true* citizens of your city and State, in the election which comes off in this State this fall, probably a few lines from me, concerning the political condition of things in this vicinity at the present time, will be appreciated by the many readers of your valuable journal. The "People's Party," i. e. the Conservative element of the State, are already on the watch-tower, well organized and sanguine of success. O, to God it were in my power to perch victory upon their banners. But from all indications, the "People's Party" *will sweep stakes* in the coming contest, and therefore, even if it were in my power, save me from putting myself to any unnecessary trouble about the matter. The record that the Republican party has made since its four years of power in the State, has not left a very favorable impression upon the minds of *many* who supported its principles at the beginning of its career. The little transaction of Wickliffe, the ex-Auditor of Public Accounts, in State warrants, has not yet entirely escaped the memory of the people of Louisiana, and will, I have no doubt, be the legitimate result of winning thousands of votes for the cause of Conservatism, in the approaching election. Thank God there is yet some hope ahead, and the people of this proud old Commonwealth, are fully alive to its responsibilities. Canvassers, challengers, and distinguished and influential orators, are prepared throughout the whole State to meet the emergencies of the occasion. Friends of Mississippi; the hour of our deliverance from the hands of the vile and unscrupulous Radical despots, is dawning, and we will in the coming trial, try to strike a blow for the common weal of our whole Southern land.

CALVIN.

Cold Water vs. Hot Weather.

EDITOR HERALD: As the warm weather has begun and very likely to continue for some time, with almost a certainty of its returning year after year, I would propose to establish a swimming bath with a *fresh* running stream through it of about 20 feet square, from 2 to 7 feet deep, on a slant, with dressing rooms, and private single baths—on the plan of the Brooklyn swimming baths.

I intended to have erected this commodity, but cannot if it is much required. As much depends on the community, my not being acquainted with these *washing principles*, would submit this to you for publication, and take the opinion of the several parties with whom you may converse on the subject.

I have a spot selected which would not only be convenient as to central location, but private and quiet, and I can put a fresh water stream through it which will run all the year round.

I proposed to charge for admission 25 cents per single ticket, and $1 50 per dozen, giving the ticket-holder the privilege of using the private or swimming bath. Then I thought of having subscribers, but I think that the first plan is best, as I would wish it to be expressedly understood, that I would reserve to myself the right of refusing admission any one without a ticket, and sell tickets to parties respectable, tickets not transferable out of the family it was purchased for, (without my approval.) This I would adopt to secure a respectable place; then I proposed to have certain hours for ladies and other hours for gentlemen, to enable the respectable community to enjoy one of the greatest blessings in life, which I found requisite both for comfort as well as health.

All the Northern cities have this luxury, and why should not the inhabitants of Vicksburg have the same. As much as I am inclined to carry it out, I am just as disinclined to *wash* away my money in washing the community at large, but as it would cost nearly $800. I would wish to have your candid opinion on the subject, previous to starting to work.

I am yours obediently.

A LOVER OF WATER.

THE New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company have purchased the Baton Rouge, Alexandria and Shreveport road, part of which was completed before 1860, and are pushing both roads towards completion. The Louisiana Legislature has granted $25,000 per mile in bonds and lands to the company. The road to Vicksburg will be completed to the Mississippi State line by January, 1871, and to Alexandria, on Red river, by January, 1872. In two years the farmers on Red river will ship their cotton and cattle by rail to Vicksburg and Baton Rouge, on the Mississippi, enabling the farmers of Kentucky to have on their blue-grass farms Texas cattle in less than a week direct from the prairies of Texas.

OUT OF DANGER.—Vicksburg is slowly recovering from the attack of *black vomit* which she had last Friday.—[Jackson Clarion.

THE Vicksburg Times takes the Columbus Index to task for not swelling with emotions of patriotism, pride, and gratitude, when it sees the "stars and stripes" waving over the courthouse in that place. The Times talks about "the clemency of the government that flaunts it."

Oh! yes, we have had a great deal of *clemency*, particularly under Ames' rule, but it comes in such a form, we confess that like the Index, we have not been able to appreciate it.—[Jackson Clarion.

ONE of the most delightful entertainments it has been our pleasure to attend, occurred at that beautiful and lovely spot, known as "Magnolia Grove," some four miles from the city, the residence of Mrs. Lightcap. The moon shone brightly, and with the good condition of the roads, made the ride very pleasant and refreshing. The happy ones assembled at the place about 10 o'clock, when preparations were made at once for the dance, and right merrily did the merry seekers enter upon the joyous scene. The pleasures of the evening were not confined to "tripping the fantastic toe." The grounds of the premises admit of a magnificent promenade, 'neath the trees of a massive foliage, where frequent resorts were made. About midnight, all repaired to the supper tables, where a bountiful supply of refreshments were partaken of. Of course beauty and wit graced the occasion. We observed several of the prettiest ladies of the city and county in attendance; for instance, Miss H.; Miss H. L.; Miss E. R; Miss L. S.; Miss G. B.; Miss A. C.; Miss C. W.; Miss S. N.; Miss M. M.; Miss L. G.; Miss A. B.; Miss L. G., with Mrs. L.; Mrs. N. and Mrs. H. Those prominent in getting up the affair were, Mr. B. H., Mrs. W. H. and Mr. A. F. Long will the happy event be remembered by those present, for such a pleasant and agreeable one does not often occur.

WM. *alias* SHANG MCLAUGHLIN, was taken before Judge Simrall yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged from custody. McLaughlin, shortly afterwards went across the river, for fear of being re-arrested, but was pursued and overtaken, and brought before a negro Justice at DeSoto, who, not knowing the duties of his office, refused to commit him. Dispatches from the Governor of Texas, and others, were received for the retention of McLaughlin, but seemed of no avail.

THE subscription list and the sales of the VICKSBURG HERALD, are now greater than they have been at any time within the last year, and still they come. This fact is mentioned for the information of friends, and in reply to the misstatement of enemies.

THE VALUE OF SOUTHERN CROPS.—The amount of value of the Southern crops, is conclusive evidence of the rapidly increasing prosperity of that section of the country. The productions of last year will amount in the aggregate to about $650,000,000, and very yearly in the following proportions: Cotton, 3,000,000 bales, $300,000,000; Corn, 285,000,000 bushels, $200,000,000. Sugar, Wheat, Tobacco, etc., $150,000,000. Total $650,000,000. This, with a population of 11,000,000, is an average of nearly $60 per head for the entire population—a good index of the increasing prosperity of the South. [American Grocer.

A GREAT deal of indignation is poured out upon those medical gentleman in Washington who will neither confer with negro doctors nor permit any to participate in their deliberations who do. And why should these gentlemen not exclude from their professional converse, those whom they may see fit to put under ban? It is a fundamental principle, wrought into the very American soul and lying at the basis of all our organized forms, that it is the will of each organization that it is to rule, and not what others think ought to be their will. These physicians in Washington are thoroughly justified in their action, and may rest assured that the best sentiment of the country waits upon them with approval. It is their clear and most indubitable right to do as they have done, and nothing but that pushing, impudent, ill-bred, Paul Pry disposition to thrust in where one is not wanted, that is so characteristic of the political party raising this disturbance, can find fault with them in the premises.—[World.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.—A rare and important event in the astronomical world is to take place in December, 1874—the transit of Venus across the sun's disc. The English astronomers, even at this early day, are making preparations for the observation of the transit, as it will take much time to select remote stations, provide the necessary instrument, and organize the various parties. The object of all expensive and troublesome labor is to ascertain the sun's distance from the earth; and the transit of Venus, which does not occur once in a century, furnishes the best known opportunity of finding out that distance. The established supposition that the sun is 95,000,000 miles away from the earth has been recalculated to be 4,000,000 miles too much, and the correctness of the latter theory will be determined by the transit. The best points for the observation of this event will be in the Marquesas Islands, the mouth of the Amoor River, Bompay, India, Melbourne, Australia, Turkey and Egypt.

HYMENEAL.

Married, at the residence of J. A. Peale, on this evening of the 18th inst., by the Rev. J. R. Wheeler, Dr. T. D. FRENCH to M ALICE PEALE—all of this city. No cards.

From the New York Day-Book.

GOD HELP THE SOUTH.

God help the South dear sunny land,
By tyrants crushed and riven,
Betrayed, insulted, conquered land—
By negroes ruled and driven.
[illegible] of noble hearts,
The Union's [illegible] glory;
The day will come when truth shall write
[illegible] unwarped story.

[illegible] Thine arm alone
Can loose the chains that gird her—
Degrading bonds that have too long
Most ruthlessly entwined her;
Lift up the [illegible], now bowed in grief,
Give joy instead of sorrow,
And for these weary hours of gloom
A calm and glorious morrow.

Their fathers' Go, and now their own,
On whom their hearts still rested,
When darkest days of grief and woe
Their happy homes invested;
Then was Thine all sufficient arm
That power that oft sustained them,
And from more bitter draught of grief
Thy pitying hand restrained them!

Still do they turn to Thee, O, God!
Give rest from all their sadness,
And pour upon their strife sick hearts
Thy precious oil of gladness!
Give them thy firm, enduring peace—
A peace that will not leave them;
Then bitter words shall cease to sting
And broken faith to grieve them.

Men call this peace—this wretched thing—
O, falsehood, basely spoken!
Because their banners trail in dust,
Because their swords are broken:
Because—an bitterest of all—
Their warriors' heads are lying
On battle fields too dearly won,
When victory crowned the dying.

Ah! who shall know the mighty hopes
Relentless death has shattered—
A nation's hope all swept away,
Like leaves in autumn scattered!
They hope no more. They turn to Thee,
For only thou can'st aid them,
To rise, renewed and vigorous still
From the ruin *we have made them.*

"We believe Louisiana has put this matter into a shape in which it can be successfully handled.—First, it is obvious that a uniform system was absolutely necessary; and, second, by a plan that private enterprise is the agency through which alone the work can be successfully and frugally accomplished.

"The first Pacific Railroad has been built, and it is worth all it cost. Let the word go out that our next work must be to reclaim the prolific low lands of the Mississippi. It would do much to give us more abundant cotton and a better currency.

"This work should be done by a company; it cannot be so cheaply nor so quickly done by any government, national or State. It should be done quickly and thoroughly. So much being assured, the Federal Government should extend to that Company such aid as it may need, because the work is indispensable, and of public and general importance.

"Let private enterprise do its utmost, and let the Government, taking ample security, aid that company, so far as it may be indispensible, by guaranteeing its bonds, rather than by subscription or subsidy.

"The Government need not help it near so much as it will help the Government by enlarging the area of profitable industry."

"It is a noble mission that of rescuing from the domain of the alligator millions of acres of land, portions of it capable of making from one to two hogsheads of sugar to the acre, and other portions of making from one to two bales of cotton.

"If Congress can see its way clear to assist the enterprise, and even strain a point to do it we trust it will.

"The best way to make the South peaceful is to make it prosperous. Let her people feel the power of the Government otherwise than as evinced by its bayonets. A people busily at work and making money are not prone to rebellion. Congress should not adjourn before doing something in the premises.

"For five years these magnificent lands have been at the mercy of the mid-summer floods. We apprehend that the people of that region are not able to protect themselves, without some help from the Goverment; besides, the most important of the Southern levees were cut during the war, by our troops, for National purposes, thus giving an additional claim on Congress.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

D. M. HILDRETH & CO., Proprietors,

721 Broadway, N. Y. City.

THIS HOTEL, so widely and popularly known as the favorite resort of Southerners while sojourning in this city, has been leased for a term of years by its present proprietors, and is now in process of thorough renovation. No expense will be spared to render it, as in days of yore, an agreeable home for its patrons.

The proprietors, while tendering their sincere thanks for the very liberal support they have received, beg leave to assure their guests that in the future the Hotel will retain its former well earned reputation.

ap23-dood&wlm

Established 1841.

Forsyth's

STANDARD SCALES,

OF all kinds; nearly 200 varieties, adapted to every business.

Every Scale warranted strong, accurate and durable.

A full stock always on hand by

J. A. PEALE,
132 Washington street, Vicksburg.
Agent for Mississippi.

jan22-deod&wly

FEATHER DUSTERS.

apl LEE RICHARDSON & CO.

Warren's Chemical Soap.

HAVING PURCHASED THE PATENT right for the manufacture and sale of Warren's Chemical Soap for the county of Warren, I am now prepared to dispose of Family Rights in this county on very reasonable terms. Samples of this extraordinary soap can be seen at Peters' drugstore. I also have the agency for this State and Louisiana, and am prepared to sell county and parish rights.

D. A. SHULL,
Corner of Main and Walnut streets.

ap28-1m

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRUST SALE.

WHEREAS [illegible] and William Henderson, in trust to secure the payment of [illegible] Now in consideration of the premises, I will,

On Saturday, the 21st Day of May,

next, expose to public sale, on the premises, for cash, so much of [illegible] West ½ of Section [illegible] East ½ of North West ¼ of section 17, township 15, Range 8 West, as may be necessary to pay said note and interest, and all expenses for executing this trust. W. E. MILES, apl6 Trustee, &c.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF Valuable Real Estate IN Issaquena County, Mississippi.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Decree of the Honorable the Chancery Court of Yazoo County, Mississippi, rendered in a certain cause, late therein pending, wherein John H. Boyland et. al. were complainants and James Dick Hill et. al., were defendants, the undersigned appointed special Commissioner by the Decree aforesaid for that purpose, will on

MONDAY, the 23d day of May, '70,

expose to public sale, for cash, before the door of the Courthouse of Issaquena county, Miss., at Tallula, between the hours prescribed by law, the following described lands and tenements mentioned and set forth in the Decree aforesaid, viz: The undivided half interest of [illegible]

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF a certain Deed of Trust made by Albert C. Gibson and H. L. Gibson, of the county of Issaquena, and State of Mississippi, on the 20th day of March, 1867, to secure to me as Trustee, the payment of certain promissory notes, [illegible] in the said county of Issaquena and State of Mississippi, I will,

On the 7th day of June, 1870,

proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash at public outcry, at the East door of the Court House, in the City of Vicksburg, between the hours prescribed by law, the following described parcels of land lying, being and situated in the county and State aforesaid, to-wit: [illegible] thereunto belonging.

The title to the above property is believed to be good, but I shall only convey such title as is vested in me as Trustee.

may E. L. GIBSON, Trustee.

United States Marshal's Sale.

IN UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, For southern District of Mississippi.

Vick, Lane et. al. Defendants for use of Officers of the Court, vs. Harry Verdelet, John Haddleston, Chas. W. Allen, F. B. McGuinnis. Fi. Fa. No. 61 U. S. Chancery.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed in the above case by the honorable the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi, bearing date February 10, 1870, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-five cents ($274 85), as well as all additional costs incurred herein, I shall sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on

The 21st Day of May, A. D. 1870,

within the hours prescribed by law, the following described property of Harry Verdelet, one of the defendants in the above case, to-wit: One brick store, No. 113, and lot on East side of Washington street, between China and Grove streets, in the city of Vicksburg, being part of lot 199, square 26, now occupied by A. Winstein.

E. A. PEYTON,
U. S. Marshal for Southern Dist. of Miss.
Per L. M. HALL, Deputy U. S. M.

apl1-dlt-wtd

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of the provisions of a deed of trust, dated the 8th day of February 1866, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of Washington county, Mississippi in Deed [illegible] and 398, to secure the payment of the promissory notes therein described, at the request of the holder of said notes,

On TUESDAY, the 21st Day of June, A. D. 1870,

at the East door of the Court House, of the county of Warren, Mississippi, at Vicksburg, at 11 o'clock, M., I shall proceed to sell to the highest and best bidder, for cash, the following LAND, lying and being in said county of Washington, State of Mississippi, to-wit:

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, section 33; and Lot 4, section 30, of township 14, range 8, called the "Woodside" Plantation, [illegible]

LADIES' SCISSORS.

O [illegible] LEE RICHARDSON & CO.

W [illegible] LEE RICHARDSON & CO.