

SHAW McLAUGHLIN has had an examination upon a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Hill at Jackson, and sufficient grounds having been found to retain the prisoner in custody, he has in consequence been forwarded to Galveston, Texas, in charge of Deputy Marshal Canfield of that city.

VISIT OF A LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—The following members of the Legislature reached the city yesterday from a trip to Natchez: Messrs. A. Dowd and C. Caldwell, of the Senate, and Messrs. W. W. Hart, O. C. French and C. A. Foster, of the House.

ILLINOIS promises to be first State to adopt the cumulative system of voting, or minority representation, the convention having submitted it to the people for the election of 1872. The proposed plan of operation is to give every representative district three legislators, and every voter three votes.

SOUTHERN negroes have discovered how to make the right to sit on juries of practical value to themselves. Through their "loyal leagues" they combine to prevent the punishment of any colored person for crime against the whites.

The chances of getting justice out of negro jury boxes, after this revelation, can hardly be considered good.

SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD.—An officer of the road writes to us that this road "will be open for business June 1st. Its equipments are first-class and its track in good order.

BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—It was expected that the location of the line would be completed by the engineer corps to Albany, Ga., on the 17th. The maximum grade thus far has been thirty feet to the mile, much lighter than was at first anticipated.

A UTICA TROUBLE.—The common council of Utica, New York have taken action by which the selection of the chief Engineer is removed out of the Fire Department.

ONE of our New Orleans exchanges says: We understand that the Vicksburg, Baton Rouge and Backbone Railroad has been mortgaged in a sum not less than \$3,000,000.

Business continues dull and cotton receipts, sales and shipments are light. Rates for middling are 20 1/2.

The New York Chronicle very fairly speaks of the coming crop as follows:

Too much prominence is, we think, being given in many quarters to the extent of land put under cotton this year. No importance whatever should be placed upon the increased cultivation as yet, since if we have a rainy time during the next few weeks it would be simply impossible for the labor in the South to keep the present area free from grass, and a good portion would have to be abandoned.

And yet we do not wish, to be understood as believing that an increased crop cannot be raised this year. We know the contrary to be the fact. But there is an evident disposition to look at the area planted and then pass directly over to the autumn, and with few weather at that period to expect a large yield; whereas, unless we have a favorable summer, so that the cotton may come up and develop "even" and chopping out and first and second plowing and cleaning be timely, the labor supply would find it impossible to handle the crop, and it would be short, notwithstanding the autumn was splendid and no frost till January.

The rumors of increased shipments from Bombay, which we stated were in circulation and depressing the market at the close of our last week's report, proved to be true, and the next day buyers generally withdrew, and holders were more inclined to sell. This feeling of depression was increased on Monday by heavy receipts at our ports, prices yielding about 1/2c. Tuesday the same causes operated unfavorably, and prices took another tumble, middling uplands reaching 23c. again.

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The Dry Goods market for the week closed, considering the lateness of the season, has been as good as could be expected, particularly with the jobbers, for although the market is quite barren of purchasers for Spring stock, an average amount in sales is kept up by receipts of orders, from the many hundreds of salesmen, with samples who are now scouring the country.

In the cotton goods market fine styles of both brown and bleached goods continue in good request, while the lower grades have to be pressed to a market. In colored cottons there is a noticeable improvement; designs of good styles continue in demand, while some inquiry is made for the lower grades. Cottonades show much more life for all styles, while for stripes there is moderate request; osanthers are still very slow, while in apron checks more animation is observable.

Percales continue in good demand with more inquiry made for lawns as the warm weather approaches. For dress goods there is but little request beyond marl poplins and the steel or grey styles which are now so fashionable.

In woollens there is no special activity in any article, while, as a rule, the market has been lacking in animation; and, although a large number of familiar faces at present from the different sections of the Union, we have yet to learn of any transactions of any moment.

The market for the cotton staple has been quite irregular and declining, yet closing quiet and steady at quotations full 1/2 per pound less at our last report. From an examination of our cotton trade it will be seen that the sales are considerably less than last week with the stock on hand remaining at about the same figure.

And the market for groceries is thus presented by the New York Chronicle: Taking the aggregate business for the week, we again find that a

very fair amount of goods has changed hands, without, however, making any great impression upon the accumulation, as in nearly all cases the arrivals have fully offset sales. Values have fluctuated to some extent, but no permanent advantage appears to have accrued to either buyer or seller, and in the leading markets a feverish, undecided tone is noticeable.

The new Internal Revenue bill is all right as far it goes. It reduces taxation to the amount of \$33,000,000. It ought to reduce it more than twice that amount, and it is to be hoped that it may be amended accordingly. Nearly all the special taxes are to be abolished. But it is a matter of regret that the income tax is to be retained. In deference to public opinion it is to be shorn of some of its more objectionable features. The exemptions are increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500; the publication of incomes is prohibited, and some of the more inequitable features are abolished.

The other features of the bill are as follows: The taxes on legacies and succession, which last year yielded \$2,500,000, is repealed. The taxes on insurance companies, auctions, railroads, and on all kinds of business are abolished, excepting those relating to lotteries, theatres, and places of amusement. These deductions will involve a loss of \$6,000,000 to the revenue. Taxes on sales, except of liquors, are abolished, causing a reduction of revenue of \$8,000,000. Taxes in schedule A of the present revenue law are repealed to the amount of nearly \$1,000,000 a year. A few taxes are slightly increased, making the reductions amount to \$33,000,000. This reduction is \$7,000,000 less than was proposed by the Senate, and is effected on nearly the same items, so that the taxes are pretty certain to be reduced to the amount of between \$33,000,000 and \$40,000,000.

This is an important reduction, and if Congress would reduce the Tariff \$50,000,000 a year, let the Currency and Funding bills alone, and adjourn as speedily as possible after the passage of the Appropriation, the country would stand an excellent chance for the revival of business, that is now so much needed. Congressmen would then go before the people for re-election next Fall, with greatly increased chances of success. If the reduction of \$50,000,000 in the Tariff were effected intelligently, so as to reduce the actual burden upon industry to the amount of \$150,000,000 a year, there would be a chance for a jubilee, and the next Congress would much more nearly resemble the present one than would otherwise be likely or even possible.

VICKSBURG PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various commodities and their prices, including Cotton, Bagging and Ties, Provisions, Chickens and Eggs, Sundries, Flour and Grain, Butter and Cheese, and Hay, Linn. Cement, Plaster, &c.

LIBERTY AND LICENSE.

A Democratic contemporary, published within less than fifty miles of this city has recently been made responsible for an unwarrantable invasion of private life. That the gentleman whom it has thus outraged happens to be a Republican, may or may not justify that offence to the conscience of the journal in question, but will certainly not justify it in the judgment of the better class of men in the Democratic party.

The above is clipped from the Jackson Pilot of last Thursday. The editor of that journal asserts that "Democratic contemporary, published within less than fifty miles of this city (Jackson), has recently been made responsible for an unwarrantable invasion of private life." Without intending any reflection whatever upon the writer of the above paragraph, we pronounce it a falsehood. It is not in keeping with us to pretend not to know we are referred to in the article under consideration. It refers to an article published in the HERALD last Tuesday, entitled "Court Scandal" which exposed certain transactions charged upon Mr. J. C. Shoupe, member of the Senate from Lafayette county. Last Wednesday evening, a letter was handed the Editor of the HERALD by a mutual friend from Mr. Shoupe. This letter was insulting, and was so declared by us. The bearer of the letter, however, said that it was not so intended by Mr. Shoupe, and that he was authorized to declare what Mr. Shoupe did mean. We accepted this explanation, but refused to receive the letter until it was changed so as to agree with the explanation made by the gentleman bearing it. We could not view it as an intentional insult since the gentleman bearing it, who was the responsible friend of Mr. Shoupe, declared that Mr. Shoupe did not so intend it.

But it seems from the article taken from the Pilot that Mr. Shoupe or some of his friends did look upon it as an effort to make the editor of the HERALD "responsible for an unwarrantable invasion of private life," and inflated with the heroism which had prompted the transmission of the communication referred to, hastened to trumpet to the world through the Pilot. Such evidences of sturdiness of valor are always contemptible and ridiculous, and we would not notice the matter but that we wish Mr. Shoupe to understand that since he has published to the world that he intends to hold us responsible, we expect him to do it. If he was sufficiently aggrieved to induce him to have it published that he had "held us responsible," and since in point of fact he has not, we claim that now it is imperatively his duty to do so, or win for himself the unenviable reputation of a braggart.

We said that without intending any reflection upon the editor of the Pilot, we pronounce the statement false. This explanation we make, because, since the letter of Mr. Shoupe to us was strictly private, the editor of the Pilot could only have known of its existence through Mr. Shoupe or his friends. But we have this to say to the editor of the Pilot.

When he again has occasion to refer to us, let him observe some of the usages of journalistic courtesy in the construction of his sentences. We have endeavored to observe this rule in our discussions with our brethren of the press and have never deviated from it save when we desired to insult and then we made our language so plain that none could mistake its design. What the purpose of the editor of the Pilot is we cannot say, since his article is neither courteous nor, gauged by journalistic license, insulting.

This article should have appeared upon the editorial page but the Pilot came to hand too late to permit it.

In San Joaquin Valley, California, butter is made by placing the cream in a thick linen sack, and burying the parcel in the earth overnight. The sand absorbs the milk, and in the morning the butter is found as well worked as by an hour's churning.

INTIMATIONS OF RADICAL POLICY.

The Radical party requires a strong stimulus to keep it alive. It is an unhealthy growth, and feeds alone on inflammation. In the moments of cool, calm, reflection which occasionally come to all, even the most partisan of the honest members of this party realize that it survives alone through excitement. It must have some strong hobby upon which to ride. Some great question must be presented to the people to prevent them from calmly thinking; the public must be kept in a state of foment and disquiet, or else the party dissolves and melts away. The "cohesive power of public plunder" reconciles and keeps together in apparent harmony the leaders of the party, but there must be some tub thrown to the great public whale to keep it from drifting off into other waters. With a sagacity which commands our admiration, the leaders of the Radical party watch every change in their party, and make, with promptitude, provision to "encourage or change it. They have gauged the American people, and knowing them to be an excitable and impetuous people much after the order of the French, have adopted the system pursued by Napoleon, who endeavors to keep the minds of his people so completely wrapt up in first one and then another excitement as will prevent them from contemplating or devising treason. The leaders of the Radical party with finger upon the public pulse regulates by different stimulants, the degree of feverish excitement necessary to absorb the people already united with that party, in its new schemes, and thus prevent them from witnessing and denouncing the corruption of those who represent the party in high places.

This party has ridden the free horses "loyalty," "rebellion," "treason," "fifteenth amendment," and the "poor down trodden and oppressed man and brother," until they have almost ceased to move or have sufficient strength requisite to sustain the great burdens under which they have heretofore been goaded into motion by the vigorous application of whip and spur. And hence the party must look for some other measures.

Senator Revels, in Philadelphia, the other day, declared a part of the programme, which is a war upon the Episcopal Church, while in Congress on the 19th inst., the white leaders there very plainly indicated that it was to be by a general assault, all along the line upon the Roman Catholic Church.

The fact that it is the design of the Radical party to make a religious war is evinced in Congress in the discussion which arose on the amendment of Mr. Brooks, of New York, to the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, to include Rome in the mission of ministers resident.

General Banks had just warmed up the House by injecting a twenty minutes' speech into the general debate in favor of the annexation of San Domingo—an administration measure—and the body was quite ripe for the discussion that followed. Mr. Brooks in supporting his amendment, alluded to the proscriptive intention of the Radicals in omitting the mission to Rome, cited the fact of the commerce in the arts and sciences with which the ancient city was interwoven, and intimated that spiritual, not temporal, objections were the basis of the omission. Mr. Cox sustained this position, and showed that in the very next line of the bill it was proposed to send a minister to Turkey, a country of infidelity and polygamy. Bingham, of Ohio, then made a ten minutes' oration, full of high sounding rhetoric, in which he laid bare the whole animus, declaring that the doctrine promulgated in the Ecumenical Council at Rome fettered the conscience of men, fettered religious freedom, and fettered the press. Mr. Voorhees was quick to get the floor, and replied with graceful, but telling effect on the rarity of Mr. Bingham's Christian charity in interposing the tenets of religious belief against a great government establishing a diplomatic relation. It was of the same kind of prescription that had burned Catholic convents and hung witches in Massachusetts. At this the whole Massachusetts delegation bristled up, but Bingham got the floor

with another burst of rhetoric in defence of his Christian charity. Order was restored, and after a few moments calm, one of the delegation of Puritans—as Mr. Cox called the Massachusetts members—got up, in the person of Hon. (brother of the Attorney-General) to defend his State from the witch-hanging and convent-burning charges. To do this he charged that the Democrats incited the riots, hung negroes, and burned colored orphan asylums in New York. No sooner had he said this than the whole House was on its feet. From the Democratic side there were a dozen members addressing the chair, while the whole Republican side was yelling, "Order, order." The Democrats rejoined by shouting across the aisles, "Sit down," "Sit down," "Sit down," "Down in front," &c., "Let the Committee rise," &c. "The gentleman's charge is false, and he knows it to be false," thundered the voice of Mr. Voorhees, high above the din.

Thus it will be seen the Radicals are now preparing a new sensation for its members. Senator Revels thinks it is to be a war upon the Episcopal Church, but Bingham, Hoar, Dawes, Covode & Co. have decided that it is to be a war upon the Roman Catholic Church. In other words it is to be a revival of the Know Nothing party. This particular and peculiar bias is taken to accommodate, as the Radical party thinks, that portion of its party which were originally Old Line Whigs and who are supposed to be strongly tainted with Know Nothing sentiment. And it is to prevent the sloughing off of this element, this scheme is originated. There is a slight difference of opinion between the white and black leaders of the party as to the creed which is to be presented. Revels says the Episcopal, Bingham & Co. say the Roman Catholic, both unite and agree, however, that it shall be a war upon religionists.

THE FARM. Introduction of the Jute Plant into the Southern States. Gen. Capron, the Commissioner of Agriculture, has imported, through the American Consul at Calcutta, a small quantity of the seed of the jute plant, with a view to introducing its culture into the extreme section of the Union South of the frost line. It is being distributed to planters in Texas and Florida, who will give it a fair trial. It is a fibrous plant, resembling coarse flax of easy culture and rapid growth, with a comparatively large product. The crop, when ripe, is cut down to the roots, and after being steeped in water for a week or so the bark slips easy, and the silky fibre is detached, cleaned, assorted, and packed in bales of 300 pounds each. Its annual product in India is estimated at more than 300,000 tons. It is the material of which gunny bags and cloth and bagging for cotton, as well as cheap cordage, mats and carpets are made. Its great use, however, is for baling cotton. As it takes about six yards to wrap a bale of cotton, a crop of 3,000,000 bales would require, of course, 18,000,000 yards of bagging. The machinery for making it in India is very rude; in fact, no progress has been made in it for centuries. But jute factories of colossal size have been erected in Great Britain, some of which employ 200 hands and work up 1000 bales per week into bagging, sacking, sheeting, carpeting, duck, etc. In France some 10,000 tons of the raw material are consumed annually, and in our Northern States its manufacture is steadily increasing. Jute is spun in machinery made on the same principle as that made for flax and hemp, but differing in size and proportion. It is more easily worked than either of these fibres, which fact, connected with the cheapness of the raw material, accounts for the rapid progress of the jute manufacture in Great Britain, compared with linen or hemp. After being used up as bagging, etc., it finds its way to the paper mills for the manufacture of coarse papers.

PLANT MILLET.—We frequently receive letters from subscribers making inquiries as to the best forage crops to plant. We are glad to see this manifestation of anxiety on what we regard as a very important branch of farm economy. It shows that to some extent the seductions of cotton planting have not caused people to forget the claims of their stock, and that their empty lofts and shack-pens admonish them that it is well to rely on some other sources of supply for food for their mules, horses and cattle, than "Western hay."

We recommend our correspondents to plant liberally, drilled corn and Egyptian Millet, on well manured and well prepared land. Cut off a corner of one of your best cotton fields where you have

liberally applied your manure, and tiller and have cultivated on the per to raise at least a bush to the acre, which you will get for at least 25c. per bush, and plant corn in drills three feet apart, at the rate of two and a half to three bush to the acre, or have one peck to the acre of well cleaned millet seed on beds twenty-eight or thirty inches apart. Cultivate this patch as carefully as you do your cotton, and we promise you that in the fall you will own that it has paid you as well as the best spot of the same size of all your cotton.

The millet can be cut every three or four weeks, but should be worked immediately after cutting to give the plants a new start. Frequent objection is made that feeding green food to stock produces "scouring." If the millet or corn is cut and allowed to wilt for twenty-four hours before it is given to the animals and then sprinkled with a little salt, it will not produce any bad effect.

The corn should be cut when the tassel is fully developed, and fed to stock, blades, stalks and all, with a little salt.—[Macon (Ga.) Southern Farm and Home.

EXPERIENCE WITH A WILLOW HEDGE.—Mr. Geo. M. Chase, Freeborn, Minn., writes: "In the spring of 1868, I built a few rods of willow fence, which has succeeded so well, I think others should try it. First I dug a ditch 18 inches deep, and 1 foot wide at the bottom. Then I cut the willow into pieces, 5 feet long, taking care not to wound them more than was necessary. They were placed in the ditch 4 inches apart, and nailed to a board 4 inches from the top, using clinch nails. The soil was thrown back and pressed gently against each piece. Digging a ditch to set the fence in, has two advantages: first it gives you a chance to build a straight fence out of material more or less crooked, and secondly it loosens the soil, giving the roots a better chance to start and furnish the nourishment now so much needed. It was quite dry for nearly three weeks after the fence was built, but I saved the life of nearly every piece, by mulching with coarse manure. This makes a picket fence 3 1/2 feet high, which nothing has ever attempted to pass, and it grows better every year. In this soil a man can dig the ditch, prepare his trees, and put up 5 rods per day. The necessity of resorting to some plan to secure cheap and durable fencing, is almost imperative in this sparsely timbered country. I ought to have said that the willow (White Holland is the kind I used), never sprouts from the roots, no matter how close you plow or how many roots you may cut off."—[American Agriculturist.

Two days of the United States Senate have been wasted in listening to the life and needlessly bitter denunciations of late rebels by Messrs. Morton and Drake; and there really is danger that the threadbare arguments which were repeated and repeated on the Reconstruction debates are to be gone over again under the pretext of discussing the bill to enforce the XVth Amendment. It will be a scandal if this is permitted by the Senate.—[New York Tribune.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

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 Harrison, State of Missouri, on the 20th day of March, 1867, in and to me as Trustee, the payment of certain promissory notes, on account of certain indebtedness therein, the said deed being duly recorded in record book "B," page 52, of deeds recorded in the said county of Harrison and State of Missouri, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that on the 7th day of June, 1870, I will proceed to sell in the highest bidder for cash, in public outcry, at the Court House, in the City of Vicksburg, the following described parcels of land, lying, siting and situated in the county and State aforesaid, to-wit: East 1/2 of section 12, township 12, range 5 West, section 12, township 12, range 5 West; West 1/2 of section 12, township 12, range 5 West; South West 1/4 of section 12, township 12, range 5 West, section 12, township 12, range 5 West, section 12, township 12, range 5 West, together with the appurtenances thereto 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. B. L. GIBSON, Trustee.

Trustee's Sale. BY VIRTUE OF THE PROVISIONS OF A deed of trust, recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of Washington County, Mississippi, in Deed Book T, pages 50, 51, and 52, to secure the payment of the promissory notes therein described, at the request of the holder of said notes, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice that on SATURDAY, the 25th Day of June, A. D. 1870,

at the door of the Court House of the county of Washington, Mississippi, at Greenville at 10 o'clock, A. 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 21, and Lot 4, section 22, of township 14, range 5, called the "Woodside" Plantation, bounded on the north by the lands of Wade Hampton, on the south by Steele's home and the land of Dr. Callahan, on the east by the land of Marshall Bonebrake, and on the west by the land of Dr. Callahan and Attorney Hayes, viz: 1/2.

MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored! A LITTLE OF THE NATURAL GREATNESS AND RATIONAL COURAGE OF THE MIND... MANHOOD: How Lost! How Restored!