

VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD.

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NO. 40.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

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

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SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1870.

What Vicksburg Pays to Support Her Radical Paper.

The terms of the printing bill gives the public printing of Warren county to the Times and Republican. The Herald knows full well, that, because it is Democratic in its policy, it stands no more chance for even a share of this public printing, than does a cow's tail of rest in fly time (to be classical.)

But the Herald's people are tax payers to some respectable extent, and they know of two or three other Democrats who are tax-payers, and therefore, it becomes right and necessary to say a word about this matter, and we wish to make this little remark:

The publication of the Council proceedings for a year under the rates allowed by the terms of the Printing bill will amount to \$2,000 For city tax list, 800 For city advertising, 2,000 For job work, 1,000

Total City printing and job work, \$5,800
Same for proceedings Board of Police, \$1,000
For county tax list, 1,800
For county job work, 3,000
For county advertising, 500

Total for county printing and job work, \$6,300
Thus we see the estimate for the city's work for the next year at the proposed public printing rates is \$5,800
And for county work, 6,300

Total, \$12,100

A right snug little sum for Mr. Times and Republican! No wonder the Herald feels bad (ahem!). And now, what did the same amount of work cost the city in 1869 done by the Herald?

It cost the city about \$1,000
And the county about 2,000

Total, \$3,000

So our people have the gratification of knowing they are about to pay upwards of NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS to the Times and Republican as a bonus to support fraud, corruption, extravagance, tyranny, arrogance—in a word, Radicalism.

Who pay the taxes of this city and county? Democrats! who will be forced to pay these numerous thousands to the Radical Times & Republican? Who but DEMOCRATS!

We endorse the suggestion of "An Old Racer" to hold a meeting of those interested in the matter and organize for the formation of a Jockey Club. We hope to see the Club organized in time for fall racing.

THURSDAY, Drs. Brickell and Birchett performed successfully the operation of amputating the arm of Cooley Mann, Esq. The arm had never recovered from a terrible wound received during the war and it was finally deemed absolutely necessary to amputate it. Mr. Mann was placed under the influence of chloroform and, as we have said, this very serious operation was well and successfully performed, and yesterday the patient was doing finely. His many friends will rejoice to hear of his favorable condition.

REGARDING the printing bill alluded to already, a legal publication for which the usual rate of this and other papers is fifty-eight dollars for a certain number of issues, the "pap" papers selected to do the District public printing, are allowed one hundred and fifty-three dollars for the same publication, and for the same time. "How is that for high?" And then fifty words constitute a square, for which one dollar and fifty cents is allowed for the first insertion, and seventy-five cents for each subsequent insertion. This and most other papers allow seventy words for a square at the same rate for the first, and much less rate for the subsequent insertions.

By this, the legal advertiser loses just one third, or is charged an excess of just one third, which is thorough extortion.

Whose loss is this?

It is the loss of the people, of him or her who is compelled by this iniquitous velvet tyranny to make their legal publications in a particular paper, generally the one having the least circulation.

It is not at all surprising that the new converts to Radicalism, those who have become so only since the election and control a vast number of profitable offices, should wince and cringe beneath the criticism of those with whom they were once associated. We say of those who have become Radical since the election. As we do not know what their previous sentiments were, we mean those men who have since the election connected themselves with the Radical party; made open avowals of affiliation, and are now in full faith and accord with the party. When the political apostasy of such men is mentioned, they instantly answer, "My private character has been assailed, an unwarrantable assault has been made upon me. I am charged with being corrupt and of having identified myself with the Radical party with the hope of getting office," and, in horror, point to their past record, seeming to think that because they have been true and trusted in the past it is sufficient offset for all subsequent political sins. Now, this is the very class of men of whom we anticipate the most serious evils to the State. The fact that they at one time possessed the confidence, and were men of influence and position, will go far towards influencing the unreflecting of the State. And hence it becomes an imperative duty to hold them up to the public gaze that all may know how the mighty have fallen. We cannot claim it as a pleasant duty, for of the number who have sloughed off in this manner, many of whom have quietly glided into office, there were those in whom we, in the past, delighted, whose opinions we respected and whose purity we never questioned. When such men as these are induced to desert the people and go over to the enemy, let the motive be what it may, we claim it to be the highest duty of Democratic journalists to publish such disaffection and desertion. There is no possible chance for these men to soften or tone down the consequences of their action. They are Radicals and are pledged to, and are responsible for, all the extreme measures of their party. The effort to hood-wink and blind the people by stating that they simply desire to support the administration of Governor Alcorn is too flimsy to deceive. What is Governor Alcorn? A Radical; appointing Radicals to office and approving atrocious Radical measures. He has no party of his own. He does not dare to go against the Radicals and they know it. He would be whipped into the traces instantly if he did not obey every behest and he knows it. And all men who have become members of the Radical party simply because Governor Alcorn has, are responsible for every measure of that party. They have deserted the people and are aiding by the moral support of their presence, if no more, the enemies of the State to outrage and wrong the people. It is undoubtedly agreeable to the people to see Governor Alcorn appoint good men, or men whom we have honored in the past, to office, but at the same time it is a source of deep humiliation and sorrow to the true lovers of the people and the State to see those men sell themselves for these positions.

Look at the action of the Legislature. A bill has passed the Lower House which declares that there shall be no distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, in railroad cars, steamboats, hotels, churches, and places of amusement. This demand of the Radicals has received the support of their political organ, the Pilot, of which it is intimated Governor Alcorn is associate editor, and this very article may be the work of his pen. To the support of this and similar measures the new converts to Radicalism are pledged. We know that many of these men a few months since professed to look upon such propositions with horror and indignation, but now they accept them without a murmur.

These reflections are occasioned by an article which appeared in the Raymond Gazette a few days since, attempting to respond to a criticism in the Herald upon the political course of Judge Simrall. The Gazette shows, or at least endeavors to show, that Judge Simrall was incorruptible in 1850-51 and 1860-61, and deals in a column of panegyric upon the subject. What Judge Simrall may have been in 1850-51, 1860-61, we do not now propose to discuss—we simply look to see what he is to-day, and ask why it is so. Judge Simrall is just as much a Radical to-day, and just as much responsible for the acts of the party as Butler, Sumner, Brownlow, Morton, and others. He can not stem the tide of party, nor does he attempt to. In fact, he but gives it additional volume and momentum, and riding upon the bosom of its surging waves comes to sweep over his State and his people, whom he has left to unite with a party of corruption, fraud and outrage, for what cause, his conscience and his God alone know, but which we can conjecture, when we know that appointment to a lucrative office, followed fast after his protestations of faith. We have it by authority, that Judge Simrall instructed a member of the lower House and of the Senate, that he was in full and complete harmony and accord with the Radical party. He was compelled to make these declarations to secure both nomination and confirmation, and fully equal to the emergency, he made them. Thus he stands pledged to the party and all its measures. It is the Radical party, its odious measures and not Gov. Alcorn, which Mr. Simrall, and all situated like him, support. There are, we are sorry to admit, many men in the State who have assumed the same position. And in the last number of the Raymond Gazette, the editor of that journal, in support of his position, enumerates quite a list of prominent men of the State, who have assumed a similar political position with himself and Judge Simrall. The fact that they have deserted the people, does not make it right or commendable, Mr. Harper, and should be a cause of regret and pain, to every lover of the people to know that so many men whom we have been taught to admire and respect, have allied themselves with the enemies of the State.—Had these men remained true and approved atrocious Radical measures. He has no party of his own. He does not dare to go against the Radicals and they know it. He would be whipped into the traces instantly if he did not obey every behest and he knows it. And all men who have become members of the Radical party simply because Governor Alcorn has, are responsible for every measure of that party. They have deserted the people and are aiding by the moral support of their presence, if no more, the enemies of the State to outrage and wrong the people. It is undoubtedly agreeable to the people to see Governor Alcorn appoint good men, or men whom we have honored in the past, to office, but at the same time it is a source of deep humiliation and sorrow to the true lovers of the people and the State to see those men sell themselves for these positions.

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A STEP IN RAILROAD REFORM.

The Illinois Constitutional Convention has submitted to the people of Illinois a proposition, the adoption of which will initiate much needed reform in railroad management in the United States.

The section on railroads which is to be voted on separately, provides that all railroad companies, chartered and doing business in Illinois, shall maintain a public office in that State, where books shall be kept, and all accounts of transfers of stock shall be entered and open for public inspection. These accounts shall include the amount of stock held by each person, the sums paid in and by whom, and the names and residences of all officers of the company. Railroad companies are prohibited from consolidating with competing or parallel lines, and then only after sixty days' notice. A majority of the directors of each railroad company chartered by the State shall be residents thereof. No railroad company shall issue bonds, or shall increase its stock or obligations, except for value actually received and applied to the purposes of said railroad. To render such increase of additional stock legal, it is necessary to give sixty days public notice of the intention to add to the capital. Fictitious increase of stock is absolutely forbidden. The State shall, in all cases, maintain its right of eminent domain over railroad and corporate franchises, and of subjecting them to the public welfare the same as individuals. The Legislature is always to exercise the right to regulate rates of passenger and freight transportation so as to prevent extortion.

It will be seen that these clauses strike at the roots of some of the more glaring abuses connected with railroad management in this country. They do not cover the whole subject, and in some respects they may not go to the extreme length required in order to correct these abuses. But they are a step in the right direction. The changes required to effect a complete railroad reform are too sweeping and radical to be accomplished by a single blow. But these are sufficiently to the point, and if adopted, as they no doubt will be, they will secure to Illinois the best railroad laws of any State in the Union.

The Managers of the Western Union Telegraph Company have inaugurated a system for the transmission of money from principal offices, in many respects like the post-office money-order system. A person wishing to make a quick payment to any other person in another place, has only to step into the telegraph office, deposit the amount of money he desires to pay, send a message to the payee that he has deposited a certain amount to his credit, naming the telegraph office at which it is payable, and almost before he leaves the office the payment will be made, though hundreds of miles separate the parties to the transaction. The office receiving the money authorizes the office from which it is to be paid, to pay the amount so deposited, and charge the amount against the office giving such authorization. The rate of commission is one per cent. Orders ranging among the thousands may be obtained, and the amounts are only governed by the ability of the offices to which they are sent to pay.

THE Baton Rouge, Vicksburg and New Orleans Railroad having effected a very satisfactory negotiation of its bonds, to the amount of six millions of dollars, is pushing forward its surveys with great vigor and activity. This road has purchased the Grosse Tete Road opposite to Baton Rouge, with a view of extending it from its terminus at Washington, St. Landry, up to the Red River country, on the line known as the Judge Boyce Line. From Baton Rouge, on the east bank of the river, it strikes northward through a beautiful and productive region of country to Vicksburg, and on the South it route is toward Pontchartraine, to connect with the New Orleans and Jackson Road. It promises to be one of the most successful and productive railroad enterprises in the South.

Hayes City, Kansas, has a female constable. The young men are in constant fear that she may have "an attachment" for them.

GOVERNORS FOR 1870.

The following is a list of Governors of the thirty-seven States of the Union for 1870. These offices in seven of the States, viz: California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, are Democrats. In two, Virginia and Tennessee, they are conservative or indefinite. In all the rest they are Republicans. The figures stand for the year in which their terms expire:

Alabama, William H. Smith, 1870; Arkansas, P. Clayton, 1873; California, H. H. Haight, 1871; Connecticut, James E. English, 1871; Delaware, G. Saulsbury, 1871; Florida, H. Reed, 1873; Georgia, B. B. Bullock, 1872; Illinois, J. M. Palmer, 1870; Indiana, Conrad Baker, 1872; Iowa, Samuel Merrill, 1872; Kansas, James M. Harvey, 1871; Kentucky, J. W. Stevenson, 1871; Louisiana, H. C. Warmouth, 1872; Maine, J. L. Chamberlain, 1871; Maryland, Odlin Bowie, 1872; Massachusetts, William Claflin, 1871; Michigan, H. P. Baldwin, 1871; Minnesota, Horace Austin, 1872; Mississippi, J. L. Alcorn, 1872; Missouri, J. W. McClurg, 1872; Nebraska, David Butler, 1871; Nevada, H. G. Blaisdel, 1871; New Hampshire, O. Stearns, 1870; New Jersey, T. F. Randolph, 1870; New York, J. T. Hoffman, 1871; North Carolina, W. W. Holden, 1873; Ohio, R. B. Hayes, 1872; Oregon, George L. Wood, 1870; Pennsylvania, J. W. Geary, 1873; Rhode Island, S. P. Dade, 1871; South Carolina, R. K. Scott, 1871; Tennessee, D. W. C. Senter, 1871; Texas, E. J. Davis, 1871; Virginia, G. C. Walker, 1874; Vermont, P. T. Washburne, 1870; Wisconsin, L. Fairchild, 1872; West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson, 1871.—[Philadelphia Press.

CORN RAISING CORN.—The Boston Journal of Chemistry has some remarks on this subject worthy of notice. The editor says he has devoted six years of careful attention to this crop. It has been cultivated under every disadvantage—with hired labor, in wet and cold, and in hot and dry seasons, but the cost has averaged less than 50 cents per bushel. He adds that a crop of corn that gives only twenty or thirty bushels per acre does not pay; but one that gives seventy or eighty or a hundred does pay. We have never raised less than seventy bushels to the acre, although our farm was exhausted when we took hold of it. He plows in autumn and spreads the fresh manure in spring. It is harrowed well and the soil thoroughly pulverized. Each hill has a handful of the enriching mixture of ground bones and ashes thrown around the hill and scattered over it before planting. In our own experience, manure spread in autumn and diffused intimately through the soil by solution, is worth twice as much as when applied in the common way in spring; but any manure, fresh or rotted, if thoroughly broken and worked into the soil by repeated harrowings, is far more effective than when left in lumps or but partly intermixed. If planting in hills gives the editor of the Journal seventy bushels per acre, drill culture would yield not less than eighty-five or ninety, other things being equal.

There is one of his practices which we would not recommend. The top stalks are removed in a green state, and the corn is allowed to ripen on the lower stalks in the field. After husking the "butts" are harvested, salted, pitched over, and placed in alternating layers with wheat straw. These are eaten with avidity by the cattle, and but a small part rejected. We object to "topping" the corn on the ground of added labor and diminished crop. The removal of necessary leaves before the ripening process is completed, as every one knows, deprives the grain of a portion of its food. Grape culturists understand this principle, the topping of branches immediately above the bunches checking the growth and destroying the flavor. Experiments with cutting off the upper stalks, with the latter the advantages of several bushels more per acre. These experiments have, however, furnished varying results, according to the time each operation was performed. Some farmers have told us that they found no perceptible difference in the product; but on inquiry we learned that a very few days only had intervened between the two operations. But cut the tops while the corn is yet quite soft, as is commonly done, and leave the cutting at the ground until it is thoroughly glazed, and the difference will be great.

The ash and bone fertilizer mentioned by the Journal, and which is pronounced double in value to any commercial fertilizer is made up by mixing equal measured parts of finely ground bone with wood ashes, adding gradually while mixing, enough water to moisten it but not to make a paste. It will be ready for use in a week. The potash acts on the gelatine and makes an enriching soap, which, with the bone, forms a fertilizer of great value. It must, of course, be used as sparingly as superphosphate.—[Albany Country Gentleman.

The answer lately given to a French court by a prisoner accused of almost cutting his wife to pieces was, with a smile, "Well Monsieur le President, you know every one has his little failing."

More of Bullock's Extraneous and Corrupt.

That libel suit has stimulated the Atlanta Constitution to such an extent that it daily furnishes new chapters in the infamous history of Bullock's administration. We give a portion of its latest expose, in relation to the printing frauds:

Governor Jenkins, reflecting on the misfortunes and poverty of our people, was rigidly economical. During the first ten months of his administration, he paid out only \$401.50 for printing done by other papers than that of public printer, and the only other printing ordered by him to be done by the State Printer amounted to but \$669 for job work or for blanks, commissions, etc. The total amount spent by Governor Jenkins for printing, from December 15, 1865, to October 16th, 1866, (the date of Comptroller Burns' last report printed) was \$1,070.

Let us now see Governor Bullock's course in the matter. Regardless of law, reckless of the public interest, seeking his own personal purposes, supporting and making profitable his own personal purposes, supporting and making profitable his own printing offices, and carrying favor with others, he in five months from the 8th of July, to the 8th of December, 1868, expended fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents, the public printers, J. W. Burke & Co., only receiving \$653 of it. He gave his own paper, the Augusta Press and Republican, published by E. H. Pugh, six thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and the Atlanta New Era \$1,862.

In addition to the above, Bullock in six days, during the past month, drew warrants on the Treasury in favor of the Atlanta New Era, for nearly five thousand dollars.

The people of Georgia are compelled to pay for the privilege of being slandered and misrepresented by a hireling scribbler, whose pen is ready to do any dirty work for pay.

EDITOR HERALD: As so much has been said, and every one seems anxious to establish racing here, I have to propose a simple method to test their assertions, if in good faith.

I call upon the writer of the article in the Herald of the 24th of May, under head of "Can Vicksburg have a Race Course," to consent with one or two gentlemen and publish in your paper, an advertisement, calling for a meeting of the inhabitants of Vicksburg to take into consideration the requirements of a race course and the establishing of regular races. There is not the slightest doubt, but this method will cause a good assembly, who will give the impetus it just now requires. Appoint at the meeting your pro. tem. chairman and start at once, taking the voice of the meeting, hearing their propositions and by the majority, settle on the mode intended to be adopted for the constructing of the course and establishing the races.

A second meeting must be called of the subscribers who must appoint the officers of the Club, so as to have a head, then I am certain things in that direction will begin to look up.

Now I call upon A. J. C. to do his part. I will do mine, and am certain the inhabitants will do theirs, so start the ball rolling at once.

Yours, &c.,
AN OLD RACER.

To make a little ice last a long time, get a double pocket of strong woolen cloth; have a space of two inches or so between the ice and outer pockets and pack the space as full as possible with feathers; hen's feathers will do. With a pocket thus constructed and kept closely tied at the mouth, a few pounds of ice may be kept a week. As ice will be pretty dear this summer this knowledge may prove important.

HOW TRUE.—Don Platt writes to the Cincinnati Commercial: "The wonderful energy exhibited by the Southern people in struggling up from the utter ruin that followed the late civil war is one of the marvels of the day. While contending against the blundering, unjust acts of reconstruction, originating in hate and continued through greed, that deprived them of a voice and vote in laws now involving the business interests of the entire country, the people have struggled manfully and with success to a certain extent to restore the national prosperity of their region. In this no aid whatever has been given by the General Government. On the contrary, its acts have been aggressive to the last extent, and it is no exaggeration to say that the Government at Washington has wrought more injury to the South since the war than it was able to affect during the conflict of arms."

"It is the strangest folly that ever effected a blind people." The late Emperor Maximilian's Quartermaster-General is said to be selling soda water in Texas.

"WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

(From the New York Times, dated.)

When Congress assembled, on the 6th of December, it seemed to be impressed with a sense of the necessity of prompt legislative action upon the question before the country. It made many demonstrations of a hearty willingness to dispose of business, and for a short time it seemed probable that it was really in earnest. The financial, the manufacturing, the commercial and the agricultural energies of the whole country were depressed, and business enterprise of all kinds was eagerly waiting for the establishment of a permanent policy which could be made the basis of safe action in the future. The people were inclined to be hopeful and confident. They had patiently waited for the final completion of the measures which the war had rendered necessary, and which the resistance of the Democratic party had so long postponed; and they confidently looked to the Forty-first Congress to complete the work without further delay.

They believed, and with justice, that there were no longer any serious obstacles in the way, and that Congress could easily accomplish its work in time to allow the enterprise of the country to flow in its natural channels. With a controlling majority in both Houses, and with a political reputation almost unequalled, the Republican party had what may be justly termed a splendid opportunity. It has only to address itself to the work before it with energy and wisdom, and to make a practical response to the wishes of the country, to attract to the party even greater strength than was displayed in the campaign of 1868. We are sorry to add, that the result thus far has been less better than a general disappointment of the hopes which were indulged. For nearly six months Congress has trifled with the people, until there is danger that the party itself will be made to suffer for the dilatoriness of its representatives.

Instead of adopting a wise and well-considered course of action, Congress has frittered away month after month of precious time in dreary and profitless debate; it has allowed itself to be diverted from the essential work before it to the consideration of a thousand paltry schemes of legislation; it has spent weeks upon a struggle between local interests over a tariff bill—a bill which ought not to have been introduced, and which there was never any prospect of passing from the beginning; it has pateted with an overwhelming popular demand for relief from excessive burdens of taxation, and has almost entirely failed to suggest any well-digested and symmetrical financial policy.

Meanwhile, the time has passed by for the inauguration of new enterprises for the current year; labor is sorely depressed; trade is paralyzed; capital is idle, and stagnation prevails in almost every branch of business. Those who are accustomed to feel the political pulse of the people detect unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction. There is grave danger that the Republican party, six months ago strong and full of vigor, will find itself materially weakened by the inefficiency of Congress. It is unaccountable that our representatives do not see the mischief which must inevitably accrue from their do-nothing tactics. The people are fast losing patience, and, unless Congress makes haste to retrieve its error, they will be likely to visit the remissness of Republican Legislatures upon the party itself.

In the interests, therefore, of all Republicans, we appeal to the majority in Congress to address themselves diligently to the work in hand, and to make the only amends in their power for the neglect of the past. It is not yet too late to make some show of diligence and a business-like spirit, and thus to save the party from the mischievous results which otherwise will surely follow. We urge our representatives to be active in committee; to discourage unnecessary debate; to forego idle speech-making, and to lose no more precious time in dealing with the vast interests at stake! If this be done, faithfully and in a proper spirit, the people will yet sustain Congress in the approaching November elections; but if the remainder of the session is frittered away, we frankly admit our misgivings as to the future.

We learn verbally that Judge Brown (the new Judge for this district) has announced his purpose to hold the regular term of the Circuit Court at this place, commencing on Monday, the 13th of June ensuing. Parties litigant, as well as jurors and witnesses, should remember the time.—[Hinds Co. Gazette.

We hear of two attempts to kill in this part of the country, by colored citizens, during the past week; one near Palestine, and the other in the neighborhood of Bolton. The party from Bolton was brought to jail on Sunday; the Palestine offender took to the woods and has not as yet been arrested.—[Hinds Co. Gazette.