THE WEEKLY HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1870.

Balch, of Jefferson, to-day introduced an act to punish editors who may publish or allow to be published any sentence or epithet that may be by any man construed as insulting. —[Legislative proceedings, June 6th.]

Representative Balch has made a terrible botch
And the Press, in its freedom determined to squelch;
Perhaps he has fears the editorial quill
Will be pointed at him if he dares to keep still.
So with limbs all atrembling and lips in a quiver,
He vomits broadcast his white colored liver.
Say, Balch, our dear brother, keep perfectly cool;
We never hit children, a jackass, or fool.

(There's capital to go on.)

Our much respected friend, Mr. G. W. Platt, formerly of Peale's, has left this city to take charge of a portion of the store business of Gen. Wade Hampton, at Skipwith's Landing. May prosperity attend him.

Some two weeks ago three of a flock of tame geese fell through an opening in the ground in a house yard, into a small cavern beneath the aperture to which was hardly more than a foot in diameter. The owner of the geese missed the lost ones, and after searching, gave them up as gone forever. It chanced some children, in playing, discovered the hole and its occupants, and though greatly frightened at first, liberated the prisoners, who certainly must have appreciated the boon, as they had neither eaten or drank for full two weeks.

An old friend tells us of a cow and calf in this city which show remarkable peculiarities. The cow and calf run together all the day in the pasture and come up at night, when the cow is milked. The calf never touches the cows teats till the milking begins, when it seems perfectly crazy to get its share.—After the milking the calf subsides and stays with its mother all night in the yard, not sucking her until the next morning at milking time. This is continued daily. Right sharp calf, that.

THAT PUBLIC MEETING.

Editors Vicksburg Herald:—Warren county seems a most rebellious one, and prone to fault-finding, and picking flaws with our most excellent Governor. Is it the people of Warren county, or is it a few disaffected spirits in our midst, only too anxious for an opportunity to vent their spite because of being left out in the cold. I feel that the columns of your excellent journal are a just and proper medium to convey to his Excellency, the delegation, and the world at large, that the so-called indignation meetings are not the voice of the people. As a stranger, and a good Republican, I have taken some pains to enquire into the workings of this thing, and, as near as I can learn, the facts are these: At the solicitation of the Warren county delegation, Governor Alcorn appointed Mr. John B Raymond, a most unexceptionable gentleman, Sheriff of this county, our Senators sustaining the action of the members from the lower house. The present incumbent upon hearing that he was ousted, instantly started for Jackson, and immediately the scene changed. One man, high in office, who is owned by Col. Furlong, organizes a squad, and with high hopes proceeds to the Mansion and *demands* as a Republican of Warren county, "a say so in the matter." They are politely informed they have *no* voice in this affair. The representations *only* govern his appointments, that "he has had child's play enough. Raymond's nomination *will not be recalled.*" Then the wires tell a few faithful ones, "get up indignation meeting," which produced the turn out on Saturday night. One of the speakers at that meeting boiled over with indignation. The Hon. C. D. Landon, A. Mygatt, Barrow, Johnson, Head, and even his Excellency, came in for their full share of his bitter revilings. Can we call this an expression of the *masses* at a "mass meeting?" Decidedly not. For upon inquiry I find C. D. Landon to be regarded as one of the ablest men in the party, a decided favorite and recognized leader, and in fact all the delegation retain to the fullest extent the confidence of their constituents. Who, then, is the speaker that so loudly cries wolf? Is he a friend and confident of your excellent Governor? No! Is he in sympathy with the working strength of the party? No! Then, is this discord and strife stirred up for the good of the party, or has he some personal grounds, and considers this his chance to vent his spleen? I think the latter comes near the mark, and as a stranger calmly surveying the scene I think this wrangling in very bad taste, and destined to eventually destroy the harmony of the party. Something seems looming up in the distance when one man tries to hold in the hollow of his hand the rank and file, and by raising in their over credulous ears, thus creating turmoil and discord. These remarks are partially suggested from the fact that upon inquiry I learn that in this committee is not one of the leading Republicans of the county. Thirty-one colored men formed themselves into a committee some weeks ago to select a suitable colored magistrate, but not being disposed to discharge themselves as yet have concluded to run the county, and if possible Governor Alcorn and the State at large.

Gentlemen of the Committee, do not be led by the nose, and be made the medium for political demagogues to bring discord, and finally ruin upon you and yours. Keep an eye to windward. Study cause and effect a little more, and get up meetings a little less.

"YOUR WELL WISHER."

THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The action of the United States authorities (Radical) secured the overthrow and murder of Maximilian. That man proposed to create order out of anarchy. He proposed to redeem and civilize a race of barbarians, highway robbers, plunderers and murderers. He desired to make it a land to which the peaceably disposed and refined of all countries could go with safety. But the Radicals of the United States did not desire this condition of things. It would have been too stinging a rebuke on their own outrages and thefts. It would have been ruinous to set up an honest, decent, orderly nation beside this. The difference by comparison would have been too obvious, and hence they declared in favor of a mongrel, without refinement, purity (even in blood), and who was then believed to be corrupt and dishonest, of which they have since been fully assured. But there was one heinous crime and offense of which Juarez has been convicted of which the Radical party at that time had no conception and which would have damned even him in their estimation. It is this. It is shown, on the evidence of Francis Latham, the Confederate Revenue Collector at Brownsville during the war, that: "the Confederates imported all the arms and munitions they wanted from Mexico, under the Juarez government. Governor Vidaurri gave permits continually to send saltpeter, sulphur, and lead, of which his State mined a good deal, and received cotton in payment. I had a conversation with President Juarez on this subject at my own house, and also at his palace in company with other gentlemen. He received us very cordially. * * * On one occasion he issued a decree whereby cotton was allowed to pass at any hour of the day or night; at the time I speak of Juarez was in sympathy with the Confederate government; at this interview, which was had with the view to get him to make some concessions to the Confederacy, he expressed the greatest desire to do so, and I think he issued a decree afterwards instructing his Secretary of State and Secretary of War, who were with him, allowing goods to go out and in."

There is plenty of other evidence to the same effect. As this gives us a just claim against Mexico for damages, even the Tribune trusts "our Government will lose no time in making the proper representations at the capital our of neighbor Republic," as "it is an affair of such gross ingratitude and such shameful duplicity that we ought to make an instant and emphatic expression of our sentiments."

After this, there must be the cry, "Exit Juarez" even from Republican homes and families.

There is now nothing left but for the party to remand Mexico to military rule, and cause her to be reconstructed.

The New York Sun devotes full three columns of leaded and solid nonpariel to the subject of the attendance at West Point Military Academy of the little nigger Howard, the late appointee from this State. The reporter of the Sun must either be an imaginative fellow to make such a great report, or he has very kindly polished up the conversation of the little darkey, and the correspondence of his daddie.

The New York Herald says the swarms of fish which lately filled the bays of Barnegat, Egg Harbor and other Jersey inlets seem to have passed over to Long Island by thousands of millions. The island farmers are "making hay while the sun shines" by catching and carting these fish by the ton to their fields as manure.

A little steamer twenty-one feet long, called the City of Ragusa, was advertised to leave Liverpool on the 31st ult. for New York, with a ship's crew, consisting of two men, the captain and his mate, and with a New Foundland dog as a passenger.

The Elton Eagle learns that the owners of the North Louisiana Railroad have been offered $875,000 for their rights and franchises in this important road. The offer is made by a Northern company, who guarantees to put the road through to Texas in quick time. The Eagle says: The offer was refused although it was a magnificent return on their investment. This road is of great importance to all North Louisiana, and will be a mine of wealth to Vicksburg. The owners are unable to build it, and their policy looks to us a good deal like the dog in the manger policy.

RADICAL JUSTICE.

As a matter of record we publish the following action of the Radical Congress upon the election of a Congressman in the Fourth Louisiana Congressional District. The vote in this district for member of Congress was as follows:

For Michael Ryan	13,244
For J. P. Newsham	7,256
Ryan's majority	5,988

Notwithstanding Judge Ryan's well-known sentiments, the Committee reported him ineligible, and notwithstaning his large majority they found, predicating their decision upon alleged intimidation and violence in Caddo, DeSoto, Bossier, Sabine and Winn parishes (all Democratic,) that Mr. Newsham was elected, after excluding those parishes, by a majority of 1,308!

This report has been adopted to the extent of seating Mr. Newsham in preference to Judge Ryan.

This is an evidence of the fairness and honesty manifested by this party on every occasion, Neither the sentiments of honor and honesty which actuate gentlemen, nor their oaths of office exercise any influence whatever in the action of the Radical members of that body.

At the approaching Press Convention various matters of vital importance to the people of Mississippi should be carefully and thoroughly considered. At this unusual juncture, when the people at large are, by both violence and cunning, debarred from fair participation in State affairs, and denied the opportunity of full and free vocal discussions of important State questions, it devolves almost wholly upon the Press to deal with these matters of serious moment, and to inform the public mind clearly and fully, not only as to the wants of the people, but as to the tendency and effect of such measures as are and will be introduced to satisfy such wants. Thus the Press have it devolved upon them to do an important and necessary work. In the present condition of affairs they are the sole conservators of the political fortunes of the State, and because they are so, it becomes their solemn and bounden duty to act *together* for the best interests of the people. This can only be done by a clear and definite understanding of the course to be pursued, and this understanding of their policy should be an important theme of discussion at the approaching Convention. And, further, it is necessary that the influence of the Press should be fostered and extended.

This can be done by enlisting in its cause as many as possible of such men as can push the interests of each newspaper in its separate locality. The newspaper is to-day in this State, and in the South, more of a public necessity than ever. And yet it is well known that the State Press receives less support than ever before.

The Press must be sustained by the people, for it is their only public safeguard against the corrupt and dangerous political influences now at work in the State. It will not do to depend upon the ordinary growth of patronage. Leaders among the people must be induced to take hold of this matter, and use their personal efforts among their neighbors to extend the circulation of their local papers, and to aid in other ways to build them up and give them the influence they need and deserve.

This is also an important matter to the press and the people. The subject of education, of revenue, of taxation, of elections, of internal improvements, all should be submitted to a thorough and critical discussion. It is to be hoped these matters will be regularly brought up and properly developed.

The city of New Orleans was quarantined on the 5th inst. by proclamation of the Governor against Havana and other Cuban ports, the West India Islands, Mexico, Honduras and the South American ports generally.

Eastern dispatches have contained repeated mention of Col. Mosby, of Virginia, as one of the officers in the late raid. The reports were erroneous. The Colonel has been quietly attending to his own business, in Warrenton.

Mr. John Owens, who lives with his son, Dr. W. A. Owens, two miles east of Fulton, Miss., will be, if he lives till the 15th day of October next, one hundred and eleven years old.

"THE DEVIL HE FINDS WORK FOR IDLE HANDS TO DO."

This is about our summing up of the causes of the continual disturbances in Mexico and the character of that people as derived from a perusal of General Rosecrans' letter to the people of the United States. And we are inclined to agree with the General that the relief of that distressed country is dependent wholly upon extraneous aid and the natural and seemingly inevitable source of that aid is the United States. General Rosecrans says that Mexico needs only the establishment of banks, railways and roads to develope the country and give the people employment and then instituting a thorough system of education great and good results will ensue. The inhabitants cannot and will not accomplish these results of themselves. But they profess they are ready and anxious to offer every inducement and opportunity to Americans for such ends, and therefore the General urges this Government to give its sanction to enterprises directed for such purposes of commerce and trade in Mexico.

Certainly the soil, climate, and resources of that unfortunate land are highly desirable. Not only Mexico but Cuba should be the subject of just such influences as Gen. Rosecrans recommends; and we believe the people of the States will sympathize with and endorse his ideas and suggestions.

With the introduction of railways, the opening of avenues of travel, the proper working of the mines and lands of the country, establishment of national banks, the inauguration of an extensive trade and of commerce with the United States, the fostering of schools and education; with these influences Mexico could be redeemed, and the idle of her people who now find naught to their hand but pillage and revolution, would be brought into the fold of industrious citizens, and the general result to our own land would be an incalculable benefit.

A short time since a correspondent called our attention to the following paragraph which he had clipped from the Tallahatchie News:

"It is said that Mrs. Alcorn has refused to see Mrs. Lynch, saying that 'whatever might be her husband's political opinions, she claimed the right to choose her own associates, and that she would never know Mrs. Secretary Lynch, (colored.)'"

In the News of the 4th, appears a reply to the strictures of our correspondent, and to the editorial comments of the Herald. At the same time the editors of the News say that the above paragraph, as it appeared in their journal of May 14th:

"Was a *clipping* published under the head of "State Items," without note or comment."

We pass by the remarks of the News as addressed to our correspondent and publish the following as addressed to the Herald:

"But the comments of the Herald upon the card demand some attention from us. The high opinion that we have entertained of that paper for its ability and strict adherence to principle makes us regret the more any unkind mention in its columns. We would have supposed that it would wait to hear both sides before pronouncing judgment. But instead of that it takes all that was said against us as true, and styling the card a "well-merited rebuke," deals out to us more than a column of reproof for "waging a conflict with male and female indiscriminately." Now, we can tell the Herald that we permit no one to go before us in reverence for the name of woman, and that there is not that living man who would more quickly shrink from divesting the sex of that veil of sanctity with which the name of mother, sister, wife, covers them. Yet this is the crime which the Herald joins its correspondent in ascribing to us. But the charge is unfounded. We war with men and with principles, not with ladies, and aside from our repugnance to drawing these last from the tender influences of home life, we would never change our tactics to avoid breaking a lance with one of our sex, as is insinuated.—We know that the first remarks of our cotemporary are apparently to the press in general, but as we have drawn them forth we are bound to think they are intended more for us than others. But coming directly to the point the Herald condemns us for "without reflection publishing a statement which was without foundation in fact," while it not only does the same thing itself by making room for the card alluded to, but editorially endorses such a course, which we never did. If we ought to regret being "imposed upon" when we publish a *clipping* which may not be true, how should the editors of that paper feel when the imposition a sharper practices upon them is that of originating a slander in their own paper, and humbugging them into the belief that it is entitled to defence and commendation from their pens? Gentlemen, where is your sense of justice? If you have the least of that feeling, as we are certain you have, you well regret your ungenerous thrusts at us before we could be heard, and set us right before your readers."

The sentiments as represented are manly, and such as we should have known, actuate the gentlemen of the News. The paragraph which has occasioned the publication, escaped our notice in the News, and was exhibited to us by the correspondent who made it the subject of comment. If the editors of the News will read our editorial carefully, they will observe that there is not a single word or sentence which does not have a general, and not a special application. Even the sentence, "a well merited rebuke," was applied not solely to the editors of the News, but to all who indulged in such practices. Yet, its special application was to the author of the paragraph. It was the practice which we condemned, and we are glad to observe that the gentlemen of the News are even more opposed to it than we showed ourself to be in the editorial under comment. The gentlemen of the News would have indulged in harsher strictures than even did we, we are confident, had the matter been brought to their attention as it was brought to ours.

We readily and willingly publish the above as an act of justice to the gentlemen of the News.

True Gilding.—Though the mountains tipped with gold by the sunset, they are mountains still, and the gold will fade away sooner or later, leaving them dark barren masses of rock. So in regard to human nature. We may garnish it with place, of splendid surroundings, of brilliant attainments; but all this is miserable dross, which will vanish after a season, leaving the human bare to our gaze, dark and unlovely.

Humanity needs a little gilding to make it genuinely beautiful. And the gilding should not be complained of, if it is of the right kind. The reflection of a royal throne casts a clamour over its occupant; but that is not the best gilding. The glitter of diamonds and all the insignia of wealth dazzles us, but it lends no true golden coloring to any life. Heart decipline shines through and properly overlies humanity's defects. Only the pruning away of selfishness, false pride, unholy aspirations, and the like, renders human nature lovely. Does that make it less human? Indeed it does. And the true gilding of humanity consists in taking away the most glaring defects, not in covering them up.

A Modern Moses.

A correspondent of the Courier-Journal writes the following curious story:

Being on a hunting expedition in that portion of Oldham and Trimble counties where hills are too scarce to make the face of country suitable for agriculture, we stoped at a house for something to drink—water, perhaps. We were asked if we had seen the rock which had fallen from the clouds. Not having seen anything of the kind, we employed a pilot and set out for the locality in which the rock was said to have fallen. Having arrived at a log cabin on the bank of Patent creek, we entered, and found an old man, the only tenant of the cabin. He was reading a very old Bible. After the ordinary salutation, we asked about the rock. He informed us that at about 12 o'clock on the night of the 25th of May he was awakened by music, which sounded like that made by "the organ in the meeting-house in town." And then the old man proceeded: "I stepped out. A flash is seen in the heavens. In a minute there falls within a few yards of me this in here thing." He then exhibited a stone, which was about two feet long and ten inches wide and one inch thick.

The ground color was a light tinted yellow. It has streaks of dark brown veins running in parallel lines over the whole surface. The light portion is translucent. The old sage, though he knows not a letter of any other language than English, readily by inspiration seemingly, translated this stone table. By it he lets us know that in less than three moons this little planet, called earth, is to be knocked into the middle of next week. He states that the table contains many other interesting matters, but that he has not sufficient command of language to explain it to us. The sage gave us much other interesting information regarding the end of time. Some of the marks on the rock look like the marks on tea boxes, and many of the characters look like arrows.

In 1694, a Hungarian Countess, named Elizabeth, inticed young girls into her palace on various pretexts, and then coolly murdered them, for the porpose of bathing in their blood. The spectacle of human suffering at last became such a delight to her, that she would apply with her own hands the most excruciating tortures, keenly relishing the shrieks of her victims. In this way she is said to have murdered 650 persons before her career was brought to an end.

THE VISION OF THE DYING.

There is in human history an unwritten chapter, which is yet thronged in mysterious incidents half fearfully remembered by their witnesses. All who have stood beside the bed of the dying, must have been thrilled by singular testimonies that the dying are conscious of the presence of other than mortal visitants.

Is it not a grand and consolatory conviction, that when Christians are passing away from their earthly work to their eternal homes, then the attenuating links that change consciousness to time and day are melting away, one by one, and their consciousness becomes, by the gradual enfranchisement of a lingering death, more and more spiritual! Thus sinking to sleep as to earth, they are awakening to heaven: growing unmindful of their lower and outward existence, they are arousing to the inner and spiritual life; becoming to the clay-enveloped forms of friends standing round their failing bodies, they see already, as through a mist, the brother beings who are to be their everlasting companions—some of whom may be already welcoming their coming. Their hearing waxing dim, and unconscious to the melody of beloved voices whispering in their natural ears, they can become aware of a sweeter music, sung by more exquisite voices still, of the beloved who have gone before them; in fine, dying unto earth, they are becoming alive unto heaven. Does this not fully and worthily explain the solemn scenes of a thousand death beds? visions of spiritual visitants ministering to the dying; resplendent light surrounding glorious beings who cast no shadow; gorgeous scenery, bright with never-fading beauty; voices thrilling in tenderness; music mysterious in harmony; the recognition of dear familiar faces, fondly loved in the bygones; or the foreknowledge which some have received of the exact moment of their departure! There are few families who have not some tale of this kind to tell, some testimony to add to this proof of the contiguity of the spiritual world.

The Alaska Indians have a custom from which civilized people may derive a useful hint or two. When a person commits suicide, a coroner's jury is summoned, not to ascertain how the *felo de se* was committed, but why. Not long ago one of their squaws stabbed herself to death with a bone dagger. A council of chiefs was immediately held, who heard the testimony of the neighbors as to the treatment of the women by her husband for many years past. Finding that the husband had frequently ill-treated and abused his wife, and that this conduct had probably induced a weariness of life, which had led to the fatal act, they sentenced the delinquent brave to pay to the relatives of the dead woman a fine of thirty-five blankets, as a recompense to them for their loss and a punishment to him for his bad marital conduct.

Two Stories About Carrier-Pigeons.

We noticed a few days since at Mr. R. Wright's store, a flock of beautiful carrier-pigeons, which are very tame and attractive. Mr. Wright, three years ago, sold a carrier-dove reared at his place, to a gentleman in a distant town. This gentleman subsequently sold the dove to another party still further from Lewiston. A few weeks ago there was a flapping of wings at the door-way of his store. The door opened, in stepped the keen-eyed, beautiful dove which three years before had been carried miles away, and had now seized the first moment of freedom to flee, like a spirit, home.

Not long since Mr. Wright sent a dove from his flock to a friend in Portland, saying to him; "Let this dove loose at one o'clock to-day." At 1.38 o'clock—thirty-eight minutes after being let loose in Portland—the dove folded his wings on Mr. Wright's door steps in Lewiston. He flew directly upward from Portland, spirally, for his pearings, takingly emphatically a bird's-eye view, as though poised on a star, and then hastened his flight unerringly, homeward.—[Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The American Engineer is responsible for the startling statement that needles and pins murder more people than all the knives and daggers extant. This result is due to the fact that the process of manufacturing them is, in some respects, exceedingly unhealthy. The workman sits at a grindstone, with a bundle of wires in his hand, cut to twice the length of the pins or needles which are to be produced; and he rolls the wires upon the surface of the revolving stone in such a way as to bring them all to a fine and symmetrical apex. In the operation a very fine and piercing metalic dust is given out, which gets into the air passages and lungs and causes pneumonias, consumptions, and all kinds of sad results. Various preventives have been tried in vain. Nothing seems to diminish in any material degree the loss of life. In view of the necessarily fatal effect of the old method, great interest should be felt in an invention by a German telegraphic operator for sharpening with mathematical accuracy any number of steel or iron wires. The current is decided upon the extremities by a simple apparatus, consisting of a glass tube and acidulated water, producing the most perfect points.

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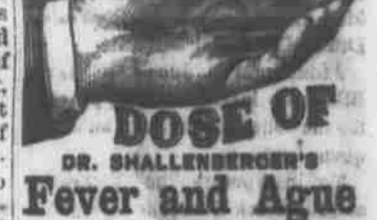

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