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THE WEEKLY HERALD

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SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1870.

DEATH OF CHARLES DICKENS.

The telegraph brings the information that Charles Dickens died of paralysis Thursday evening at twenty minutes past six at London, England, which time would be equivalent to twenty-five minutes past eleven Thursday morning of Vicksburg time.

Charles Dickens, the son of Mr. John Dickens, who held a position in the Navy Pay department, was born at Landport, Portsmouth, England, in 1812. At the close of the war with the United States his father retired on a pension, and removed to London, where he became connected with one of the daily journals as reporter of parliamentary debates.

The freshness and humor of these papers, and perhaps the dramatic power indicated by "The Village Coquettes," a comic opera which Mr. Dickens wrote about that time, attracted the attention of Messrs. Chapman and Hall, the publishers, who applied to "Boz" to prepare for them a serial story to be issued in monthly parts.

The success of the "Pickwick Papers" was immediate and great. Its wit, pathos, and shrewd picturing of English character, high and low, touched the heart and fancy of all classes. The sayings of Sam Weller were quoted by speakers in the House of Parliament and by the ragged gamins in the slums of London.

At this time Dickens was twenty three or twenty-four years old. He accepted the editorship of Bentley's Miscellany, in which appeared "Oliver Twist," in 1837. In 1840 appeared the series of tales known under the general title of "Master Humphrey's Clock."

APPOINTING TO OFFICE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

One of the most disgraceful scenes of the many scenes disgraceful which have been enacted by the Legislature now in session in this State grew out of the appointment to one of the Judgeships, W. Ben. Cunningham, carpet-bag member from Madison county.

This man, like a perfect official leech, as all of his ilk are, desired to be continued in the possession of his seat in the Legislature to the very latest moment, and although he had filed his oath of office as Judge in the office of the Secretary of State, he crept in there, abstracted the oath and destroyed it, hoping thereby to retain the per diem and other perquisites of his Legislative position to the very last moment.

There can be no proposition plainer than that Governor Alcorn is absolutely prohibited by the Constitution from appointing members of the Legislature to Judgeships in the State. If he has examined the law his action shows that he has been terribly overrated, or that he has determined that his will shall be supreme, and that he will override the law.

Take either horn of the dilemma you please, and it is clear he is, in this respect, if in no other, not the right man in the right place. Section 38, of article 4, legislative department of the Constitution, says: "No senator or representative during the term for which he is elected, shall be appointed to any office of honor or profit under the State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which have been increased during the time such senator or representative was in office, except to such offices as may be filled by a election by the people."

The present Legislature has created these Judgeships. They were never created before. It is true the Constitution requires that they shall be created, and specially commands the Legislature to create them. The authority for this is in the 13th and 17th sections of the sixth or judiciary article. The thirteenth section commands the Legislature to perform this duty, not by letter of the law, but by the spirit of it, since the order is made, and there is no other power authorized to do it.

THE INCOME TAX.—After an enormous amount of debate, the House last Friday voted to continue the income tax indefinitely, but to reduce the rate to three per cent, and increase the exemption to two thousand dollars. This is the result of the vexed question which has, for a long time, seemed most probable. It indicates a partial relief from this unjust and oppressive tax, and in so far, is good. But Congress promised that the impost should cease altogether with the year 1869, and as the people have unmistakably pronounced against its revival in any form, even this improvement will not answer in place of the total and unconditional abolition of the tax.

THE BACK BONE RAILROAD.

Whilst all the other Railroads of the State are involved in serious and perplexing litigation, one at least is quietly pursuing its design with undisturbed peace, security and energy. We allude to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad, familiarly and expressively known as the Back Bone Railroad.

This Company has achieved several brilliant negotiations, which must put it on a strong basis. Having already a grant of \$12,500 per mile from the State on second mortgage, it has effected a loan of \$12,500 on a first mortgage—the total of said loan reaching the large sum of \$6,000,000.

But the question now is, what will Congress do about it? How can the great Dirty Work Logan associate with such a man? The pious Van Wyck, of New York, who occupies a seat to which another man was elected, will be grossly scandalized by such a conduct.

Then there is the question of salary. The Legislature certainly provided for the pay attached to these positions and regulated the amounts to be paid. That portion then was certainly created. If it is urged that the pay of the Judges was provided by the old law, then there has been an "increase of emolument" for the pay is greater now than before.

Does any one pretend to say that the Circuit Court District of Warren and Hinds was created by the Constitution? Or deny that it was not created by the Legislature? If all acts of the Legislature passed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution are the acts of the Constitution, then the Legislature does nothing and the Constitution all.

Section Twenty-four of Article Four, says the "Legislature shall from time to time, establish such other inferior Courts as may be necessary." Under this provision if Criminal Courts were established in every county in the State would they be created by the Legislature, or by the Constitution? Or, if upon the other hand, should the Legislature fail or refuse to create any Courts under this provision would it disregard the command of the Constitution?

The celebrated case of Groves and Slaughter, argued before the Supreme Court by Webster, Clay and others, clearly define this matter of self-executing Constitutional provisions. Those black specks in the face, usually supposed to be small worms, may be squeezed out by a gentle pressure, but will come again in a few days. A permanent cure can be effected by the use of the following preparation: White brandy, 2 oz.; cologne, 1 oz.; liquor potash, 1/2 oz. Wash the face with warm water, use a rough towel, then apply a little of the preparation. This recipe has been sold as high as a hundred dollars, and is certainly worth trying.

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any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such term."

Article III, Distribution of powers, provides that "the powers of Government of the State of Mississippi shall be divided into three distinct departments, and each of them confided to a separate body of magistracy, to-wit: Those which are Legislative to one; those which are Judicial to another and those which are Executive to another. No person or collection of persons being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others except in the instances hereinafter expressly directed or permitted."

This is done to preserve purity and the proper balance of power. And in this provision is the spirit of the command that the Judicial, Legislative and Executive shall be kept separate and distinct. Elsewhere we have quoted the letter of command.

Suppose that Governor Alcorn should desire much greater power than has been already given him: that he should want half a million of secret service fund instead of \$50,000 as now granted him and many other special privileges, how easily would it be for him in the gift of these immense number of long term and profitable positions, to subsidize, without any cost to himself, a sufficient number of the Legislature. The Constitution did not intend that the Governor shall be empowered to bribe members of the Legislature to obey his behests, for it says that no member shall be appointed to office during the term for which he is elected, consequently resigning does not make him eligible to one of these positions. The term for which members were elected is certainly during the sitting of the Legislature, if not for two years.

But we imagine that the virtuous indignation of the noisy hypocrites exhausted itself in the expulsion at this representative scoundrel, and that now his constituents have indorsed his crime—a reconstructed constituency, a mind you—he will be taken in as a fit associate of many who were his colleagues in crime, and who will not condemn themselves by voting for his rejection.

BABIES' LEGS.—Bow-legs and knock-knees are among the common deformities of humanity; and wise mothers in either case arises from the afflicted one having been put upon his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. Crompton, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in, of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with the soles pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slippers. So the remedy is obvious; keep the baby's soles covered. Knock knees the doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one knee tucked into the hollow behind the other.

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WHAT CARPET-BAG RULE COSTS.

The report of the Comptroller of the State of North Carolina, showing the aggregate expenses of the government of that State before and since the establishment of loyal Radical power, furnishes the following instructive figures:

Table with 2 columns: Expense for the year ending Sept. 30, 1867, and Expense for the year ending June 30, 1869, the first year of Radical rule. Totals are \$4,224,000 and \$12,000,000 respectively.

Thus Radical carpet-bag government costs that State over three times as much as was ever required for similar purposes. The result has been about the same in South Carolina. The credit of both States has been about ruined by the vampires who have fastened upon their treasuries in the name of Radicalism, and all because of the loyal necessity of disfranchising white citizens.

What is more about this matter, is the Radical party does not pay one fiftieth of this immense and ruinous burden of taxation. The Radical party in the South consists of negroes and worthless carpet-bag and scallawag office holders, none of whom pay any taxes. Yet they hold all the offices, steal all the money, and require the white Democrats to furnish the money necessary to carry on the legitimate purposes of the Government, and to leave an immense margin from which these creatures pilfer.

A NUMBER of laborers recently on strike in England painted on their banner "A little earning is a dangerous thing."

A CANADIAN paper does not consider edifying "the spectacle of Sir John McDonald staggering into the refreshment room of the House, and being taken out thence first by one colleague and then by another or babbling in maniacal intoxication in some bar room."

VERACITY (So-called).

Senator Cameron is again in hot water. Not long since he made a statement about Mr. Jefferson Davis which that gentleman pronounced a falsehood in a letter to a Philadelphia gentleman, and now Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder has heard something the loquacious Cameron said about him which was calculated to reflect upon his military and personal honor in the way he left the United States service, and in a letter to a friend in Philadelphia he denounces Cameron's statement about him as "monstrous, malicious, reckless and infamous lies," strong language that. And as Magruder is a fighting man, it may be possibly be unhealthy for the garrulous Secretary of War to cross his path.

Senator Cameron now has a beautiful opportunity to get off some of his loyal cant about the danger to loyal men in the South, the necessity for more troops, and that time-honored metaphor of his about "the smothering fires of the rebellion, which still menace the peace of the nation." Come Simon, now is your chance to respond in ten columns, in which you can put on record your brilliant career during the war and demolish Magruder.

WHAT SALAD OILS ARE MADE OF.—Most of the salad oils now brought into the market are made of cotton seed oil, refined and bleached. Among all the substitutes for the genuine olive oil, none is better than cotton seed, since we are able to get it fresh; while the genuine olive oil of Spain shows, from its age, a beginning, at least, of rancidity. This cotton seed oil resembles limesed oil in its drying properties, and makes, consequently, a better oil for painters than for lubricating machinery. Boiled with litharge, it yields an excellent drying oil. Extensive manufacturers are now being established, and the demand is steadily enormous. The crude oil is used to make soap, to grade wool, etc.—[Manufacturer and Builder.

A MAN living at Dover, N. H., says he has a view of forty towns from the roof of his house.

BURMAN YOUNG paid \$75 to secure the other day, and only took part of the children at his