

THE WEEKLY HERALD

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF WARREN COUNTY AND CITY OF VICKSBURG.

JAS. H. SWORDS, Publisher.

W. H. SPEARS, Editor.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1870.

No measure was presented to the Legislature which commanded consideration superior to one for constructing the levees. The acts of 1866-7, were virtually inoperative, in that the provisions for raising a revenue were limited to a certain amount, and it has all been consumed. The river front is yet exposed, and a rise may sweep away what work has been done. If the Legislature had not been so completely absorbed in its vicious schemes of corruption, some action would undoubtedly have been had upon this important subject. But, unfortunately, a corrupt Legislature could only legislate in its own interests; and hence the public good became a secondary consideration. The grand idea at all times seemed to be to feather in the most extravagant manner the nest of each individual legislator. In the early days of the session General P. B. Starke prepared a good bill in the interest of the Levee District, but it was suffered to languish for four long months in the hands of the committee to whom it was referred, and when it did finally emerge was found to have been emasculated in its most vital and important features. No measure could by possibility originate that would not be perverted to suit individual interest, and this measure was compelled to submit to this process. In the bill as originally drafted the Governor was empowered to appoint the commissions to supervise, cause to be constructed the contemplated levees, and to disburse the moneys necessary to prosecute the work.—Here was a chance that Radicalism could not permit to pass.

And in the four months that this bill was in the hands of Committee, it was closely scrutinized by Radical cormorants, that it might be fashioned to suit the pecuniary interests of certain individuals within the privileged rings. In the original bill, as we have said, the Governor was authorized to appoint Commissioners. This "privileged ring" changed this most important feature and made the contemplated act a close cooperation for the benefit of individuals, and when the bill was finally reported it was found that the names of certain persons had been substituted for this clause. Prominent in this list was the name of the notorious, if not celebrated, Peter P. Bailey, a sort of front-headed vandyke, who manages to live as Radicals of his ilk, alone can live. The bill was rushed in the usual precipitous manner through the lower House, and it was thought would be a law, and these men, whose names appeared in it, chuckled over their prospective good fortune in being the custodians of a large sum of money, much of which would of course have stuck to their mucilaginous fingers, but a dire calamity was in store for them in the person of the Honorable Stephen Johnson, of the Senate, who preferred that his people should be subjected for a few months longer to the danger of inundation rather than that they should be inebriatingly plundered by the men into whose hands their money was to be consigned. When the bill reached the Senate, at the heel of the session, he moved to lay it on the table, which was adopted. Mr. Johnson was as much interested in the levees as any Senator upon the floor; but he could not permit his people to be robbed by unprincipled adventurers, who, by means which it is now unnecessary to mention, had caused their names, to be inserted in the bill. Our citizens upon the river-front may probably not know the cause of this action on his part; but we are satisfied they will honor him in the fullest when they learn, as we have endeavored to show, that he threw himself between them and a band of hungry carpet baggers, who only desired to get possession of the taxes which the set

contemplated, use the money, so derived, for their individual interest, and leave the people in a worse condition than they were before. Mr. Johnson has performed a meritorious action, and deserves the thanks of the whole people of the State for his prompt and decisive action. The bill, instead of being entitled an act for the construction of levees, should have been called an act for the benefit of carpet-baggers and cut-throats.

GOVERNOR ALCORN has made some very acceptable appointments, but in the majority of instances he has suffered himself to be tied too much by party harness. It is true he has been hampered to a great extent by the Senate. In fact, the Senate is absolutely the appointing power. The Governor is simply privileged to make nominations, and if unsatisfactory upon any grounds, to the Senate, his nominations are rejected. There have been several instances of the conflict of opinion between the Governor and the Senate in this matter of nomination and confirmation. The most prominent of which are Mr. J. J. Hooker, for Circuit Judge, Gen. P. B. Starke, for Sheriff of Bolivar County, and Mr. John B. Raymond, for Sheriff of Warren County.

These, except in the case of Mr. Raymond, may be classed as independent nominations on the part of the Governor, in which he attempts to exercise his own judgment, and to shake off the influence of that enervating and galling power, the County Delegation.

Mr. Hooker was rejected by a very large majority, mainly owing to the stubborn and persistent opposition and antagonism of Senator Packer. Mr. Hooker, however, was every way acceptable to the major portion of the Republicans of his district, and many of them took up the gauntlet in his defence. Prominent of this number was Mr. O. S. Lee, Sheriff of Holmes County, and Editor of the Lexington Advertiser. Mr. Lee spent several weeks in Jackson, electioneering with Senators in behalf of Mr. Hooker. Senator Packer, however, was positive and unyielding in his opposition, and a stubborn and protracted fight was the result. However, at the opportune moment, Governor Alcorn deemed it safe to submit the name of Mr. Hooker again to the Senate, and this time a confirmation was secured.

Equally as obstinate and determined an opposition was manifested when the name of General P. B. Starke was sent in. This, however, originated in the popularity of the then incumbent of the office for which General Starke was nominated. This young gentleman, Mr. L. T. Webber, endowed with a vast amount of energy and agreeable and persuasive manners, hastened to Jackson as soon as he learned the name of General Starke would be sent in. The result of his presence and labors was the rejection of the nomination. The most active opponent of General Starke in the Senate was Dr. A. S. Dowd. Other influences were in the course of a few days brought to bear upon the Senate, and again the Governor deemed it safe to return the nomination. He felt assured that a change of sentiment had been brought about, and his judgment proved to be correct, for upon this nomination General Starke was confirmed.

But neither of these instances compare at all with the vigor and determination evinced in the struggle which grew out of the nomination of Mr. Raymond to be Sheriff of Warren county. It fell like a thunderbolt upon Col. Furlong, the present incumbent, and was pushed forward so rapidly that his friends feared he must of necessity go under. They came, however, in his rescue, and called in this city an indignation meeting, in which they denounced in the most unmeasured manner the attempt to remove Col. Furlong. This action, however, produced no effect upon the Governor, what ever it may have had with Radical Senators, and Mr. Raymond's name was sent in and acted upon.

Much to his chagrin and the surprise of his friends, the Senate refused to confirm him. The Shrivelt of this county was then left in abeyance for several weeks, until the friends of Mr. Raymond again felt it safe to have his name sent in a second time. At this period it was thought his chances were certain, as it was asserted he had a majority of the Senators firmly pledged to him, but, as is truthfully said, there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, at the last moment some of Mr. Raymond's friends deserted him and he was again thrown overboard. This was a cruel and bitter struggle on both sides. Both contestants evincing an extraordinary degree of pluck, tenacity of purpose and determination. Col. Furlong at all times fought to great disadvantage, because he must of necessity be upon the aggressive, as his opponent was safely secured behind the Governor's appointment.

In our opinion, Governor Alcorn has adopted a wrong policy for purifying his Legislature. In many instances, to get rid of their presence and to be freed from the villains, he has appointed them to important offices elsewhere. We deem this bad policy, and it will tend more to the destruction of his party than any other action of his. To make his party permanent, he must make it respectable; to make it respectable, he must have the offices filled by respectable and honest men. While many of his appointments from the Legislature are honest men, there are others who are naturally dishonest and corrupt. How much better would it have been for him to have arraigned this class, proved their villainies on them, and kicked out of office and out of the party. He cannot urge that he had no evidence upon which to convict, for it was furnished in their every-day transactions. For instance, there were the operations of that knave, J. C. Shoup, whom the Governor has appointed Attorney for one of the Northern districts. Testimony sufficient to send him to the penitentiary for the remainder of his life, can be presented at any time, and these facts were brought to the knowledge of the Governor by publication in the papers. If they had been true an honest gentleman, would have demanded an explanation, but Shoup knew it would not be safe in his case, and gladly crawled along in the slime and filth of corruption and fraud. His brother Senators says he can be bought for twenty-five cents. On many occasions it was charged that he received bribes. The most recent charge of bribery brought against him, however, was that he received five hundred dollars from some source to interest himself in having the county of Benton created. However, the acceptance of bribes by this corrupt creature had become such a notorious fact that it ceased to excite comment anywhere. Nobody expected him to be honest, and nothing could have created as much astonishment as to have discovered him interested in an honest and gentlemanly act. If the Governor wishes to ename the people with his party, he must fill the offices with more reputable men than this man J. C. Shoup.

THE HERALD, a day or two since, alluded to the great principles which the French Encyclopedia and the American Declaration of Independence had sent forth to all the nations—as binding France and England in a common love of liberty. The expression was incorporated from an article in the New York World, and due acknowledgment made.

The Times and Republican calls it twaddle and journalistic buncombe and bald-headed, etc., and lays it on the "poor HERALD." The astute writer for the Times probably thought it was Harper's Encyclopedia that was referred to—for probably he had never heard of that mighty engine of thought and learning that was given to the light in France from 1751 to 1767, when such men as D'Alembert, Condorcet and Diderot—men of profound

science and great philosophy—taught, mixed with much religious error, mighty truths in the cause of freedom. Franklin and Jefferson were not ashamed of the association; and the Declaration of 1776, was but a reflection from the old world upon the new, of some of those great principles. Deep did answer to deep; and their efforts went far to reprove, encourage, and give new life to nations.

But the exposure of the Times' ignorance is hardly worth the candle. "John, (said the wife,) why don't you spank that child and keep it from crying?" "There is no use my dear. I have been hunting all round, and cannot find a place big enough to spank." If it lives! the little one may grow yet to a size worth spanking.

The Wesson Affairs—The Facts in the Case—The Parties Committed without Bail—Insulting and Incendiary Harangue of a Carpet-Bag District Attorney.

HALLSBURY, July 16, 1870.

Editor Clarion:—The trial of the parties to the affair at Wesson came off last week before Justices Peyton and Hillburn. The State sent down Messrs. Lee and Jacobson to prosecute. The young white men were represented by Messrs. King and Mayes. The evidence showed that the negroes bought ammunition, made threats of attacking the young men of Wesson, which threats coming to the ears of the Mayor of Beauregard, he and his Marshal went and notified the young men at Wesson that the negroes were coming armed. In a very short time they (the negroes) came in sight, hallooing and flourishing their guns, when the white men gathered what arms they could and met the negroes—asking what they wanted, when one of the negroes fired, thus commencing the shooting which resulted in the serious wounding of two white men, and the killing of three negroes.

This is the evidence in short. These appointees of Alcorn on this testimony bound the parties over to Court without bail. The carpet-bagger Jacobson made a violent and incendiary speech. He said the negroes had a perfect right to have shot down every one of the young men; that the negroes were cowards and only went down to bully the young men; that there was a spirit of barbarism in the white people here that kept them from treating the negro as an equal. And turning to the negroes present, he said you are equal in all respects; why don't these white people mix with you on terms of equality? It is because of their prejudices. The testimony of the white men, he said, must be received with a great deal of allowance, but the negroes were swearing to the truth.

This sort of talk was kept up until nearly the time for the train to leave for Jackson, when he jumped on the train and went to his master, who Lee said in his opening remarks, had sent them down to elucidate the facts, not to prosecute anybody.

Now, sir, there is no doubt in the minds of parties here that the orders were sent from Jackson to commit the parties to jail, for the magistrates were seen consulting with Lee after the court adjourned, prior to rendering a decision. Two of the negroes who ran off at the first of the fight, were also committed without bail. If the white men were guilty of murder, what were the negroes guilty of? I have talked with many parties, lawyers and others, who heard the evidence, and everybody, except the Alcorn pets, say there was not enough evidence to convict either of the parties of manslaughter much more murder.

The young white men have applied for writ of Habeas Corpus, which will be heard before Judge Millsaps, at Wesson, on Wednesday next.

The talk of Jacobson was one of the most outrageous things ever heard in any community. It was well calculated to inflame the minds of the negroes, and we are satisfied it is having its effect.

I have written just the facts in this case, as short as possible, thinking the public would like to hear the truth.

Yours, truly,  
H. H.

As a wagon, loaded with corn, meat and negroes, was crossing Stump Bridge on Tuesday evening, the bridge fell in, and precipitated every thing into the creek, bruising Tom McLaurin very severely, and a gun went off and shot his wife in the hip, a pretty severe wound.—[Brandon Republican.]

We learn that the private dwelling of Mr. Thos. Mount, at Bolton's Depot, was entered by some unknown person, on Wednesday of the past week, and his pockets relieved of their contents, amounting to \$105. A pistol and some wearing apparel were among the things that were lost.—[Raymond Gazette.]

We are glad to say that Miss Iona Stevall, the beautiful and accomplished young lady from Vicksburg who made so many friends here last Summer, is again at the Springs. She is accompanied by her very handsome and enterprising sister, Miss Ella Rigby. We wish the young ladies much enjoyment during their stay.—[Inka Springs Gazette.]

The Brooks Cotton Press.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Capt. G. D. Bustamante, of the Mississippi Machinery Agency, at Jackson, Miss., in today's issue, in which he announces the various implements which he is prepared to furnish, among them the Celebrated Brooks Press, deservedly the most popular Press ever introduced in the South. It combines strength, simplicity of construction and facility of operation with durability, which are all the points that a Cotton Press should possess. So great was the demand for these Presses last year, that not one half could be furnished. Captain B. informs us that he is prepared to fill all orders this year, but desires orders sent in early.

Our planters in want of Presses, cannot do better than to avail themselves of this excellent Press. Messrs. Lamkin & Eggleston are agents for the city.

To-day we publish the statement of the condition of the New York Life Insurance Company. From this exhibit it will be seen that the assets of the Company are \$13,327,924.68, and the liabilities are only \$441,218.07. The receipts of the Company for the past twelve months were \$5,974,798.39 and the expenditures only \$3,562,711.61.—Thus it will be seen that the Company is in a very flourishing and healthy condition. The receipts for twelve months being nearly two and one-half millions greater than the expenditures.

The local agent in this city is General B. G. Humphreys, whose name alone is sufficient to fully recommend any institution with which he may be connected.

CITY OFFICERS.

The following are the only appointments made by the Governor, under the new City Charter:

- A. Burwell—City Judge.
- A. Mygatt—Wharf and Harbor Master.
- G. W. Walton—Inspector of weights, measures, &c.
- Thos. M. Broadwaters—Cotton weigher.
- Thos. B. Leas—Assessor and Collector of taxes.
- A. S. Pearce—Engineer and street commissioner.

- ALDERMEN.
- 1st. WARD.—Alex. Kuhn, J. W. Taylor.
- 2d. WARD.—Wm. Muller, T. J. Keller.
- 3d. WARD.—Dr. C. A. Foster, J. B. Frank.
- 4th WARD.—I. F. Baum, Stephen Johnson.

He has also reappointed Edwin W. Folkes, Assessor of the county. Under the new charter the Board of Aldermen will have the appointing of City Clerk, City Attorney, Market Master, Sexton, and Hospital Physician; and the first election by the people will be held four weeks after the next regular State election, which will probably be fixed, by the next Legislature, for November, 1871.

A Man Yanked up by the Feet and Carried off by a Balloon.

The balloon that goes with De Haven's circus seems fated to give origin to startling incidents. To the list of adventures and accidents that have attended it, we add another thrilling scene at this place, on the evening of the 6th inst. It was inflated in the presence of 1,500 people, the wind blowing sharply from the east. The gronant took his position in the frail bark, the rope that held it to the earth was loosened, and sheering as it started, a sharp east wind blowing at the time, it caught a second party, who became entangled in the ropes, and rapidly ascended with the involuntary explorer hanging by the feet.

At the height of thirty feet the unwilling traveller succeeded in catching the horizontal rope near the bottom of the balloon with his hands, and thus supported mounted to a height of 400 feet, and moved rapidly in a westerly direction.

The rapid coolings and condensation of heated air and gases that supported it, and the extra weight of a hundred and eighty pounds, caused it to descend almost as fast as it went up, landing the two passengers, with a heavy concussion on the eaves of a house from which they fell, bruised, gashed, and fainting, to the ground. At first they were supposed to be killed, but prompt medical attention soon resuscitated them, and their hurts proved not very serious.

The emotions of the man hanging by his feet and hands alone and moving rapidly through the air, at an elevation of four or five hundred feet, may be better imagined than described. It was the most thrilling scene we ever witnessed, and we do not care to see the like again.—Shelbina (Mo.) Democrat.

Hot Summers of Old.

From the records kept at Nureburg, in Bavaria, we get the following interesting facts:

In 1132 the earth cracked by reason of the heat, the wells and streams in Alsace all dried up and the bed of the river Rhine was dry. In 1152 the heat was so great that the sand exposed to the sun's rays was hot enough to cook eggs. In 1180 great numbers of soldiers in the campaign against Bela died from the heat. In 1276 and 1277 crops of hay and oats failed completely. In 1303 and 1304 a man could have crossed, dry shod, over the rivers Seine, Loire, Rhine and Danube. In 1393 and 1394 a multitude of animals perished by the heat, which was so great that the harvest dried up. In 1440 the heat was extraordinary. In 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541 all the rivers were nearly dried up. In 1556 there was a great drouth, which extended over nearly the whole of Europe. In 1615 and 1616 there was, in Italy, France and the Netherlands, an overpowering heat. In 1648 there were fifty-eight consecutive days of extreme heat. 1678 was very hot, and was the first three years of the 18th century. In 1718 it did not rain a single time from April to October. The growing grain was burnt, the rivers dried up, the theatres (but wherefore is not stated) were closed by command of the police. The thermometer showed 33 degrees Reaumer, equivalent to 113 degrees Fahrenheit. In irrigated gardens the fruit trees bloomed twice. In 1723 and 1724 there was great heat. The summer 1746 was hot and dry, the growing grain being calcined. It did not rain for months. 1748, 1754, 1760, 1767, 1778, and 1788 were years in which the summers were extremely hot. In the famous comet year—1811—the summer was warm, and the wine produced that season was very precious. In 1818, the theatres had to be closed on account of the heat, the highest temperature being 35 Reaumer, or 112 Fahrenheit. During the three years of the revolution of July, in 1830, the thermometer stood at 36 degrees centigrade, about 97 Fahrenheit. In 1832, during the uprising of the 6th and 6th of July, the temperature was about the same.

A PLEA FOR SHORT DRESSES.

A school girl, whose head seem to contain something else than false hair, thus discusses the subject of short dresses:

Imagine the inability of a young lady, returning from school on a rainy day, carrying books and basket, and it may be with a refractory veil to keep in check—imagine, I say, the inability of such a beleaguered person to manage all these and hold up the ample drapery which used to be indispensable? Think of the majesty of promenading the Broadway of our little town on a fine afternoon with an ample cloud of dust following on at an unpleasant distance, and then having to come to an abrupt stand-still to disengage one's trail from dry goods boxes, sidewalk spikes, etc., every few yards! I imagine the fun of hunting hens' nests in the old barn at grandma's—climbing that queer ladder and jumping from the big beam, in a long dress! Think of reaching the grapes on that wild vine in the pasture from the topmost rail of the high fence, and of running up stairs in a hurry, and both arms full, with a dozen yards of alpaca clinging to your flying feet! Shades of Bloomer! Why, it destroys half the fun of living, come to reach the gist of the matter.

If we must needs don, with our womanhood, a bus of dignity with an acre of cloth, let us bunch it up in some other way, and do away with the misery of a trail. Kind Fashion, have pity! Let our garments be measured by the rule of common sense, and may justice hold the tape and mercy of the scissors, when long skirts are once more put upon us!

A YOUNG DARE DEVIL.

The St. Louis Republican of the 8th says: "A gentleman, who was a passenger, states that when the train coming east arrived at Jefferson City yesterday, the inspector proceeded, as usual, to tap the car wheels to test their soundness, when he discovered a boy under one of the cars, who had been stealing a ride from Kansas City. He had formed a sort of net of rope, in which he lay suspended like a spider in its web, between the axle of one of the trucks and the floor of the car. The boy was routed out of his place, and quite a crowd gathered about him on the platform. He was disposed to be saucy, and said he had no favor to ask of anybody. He stated that he had ridden in this way thousands of miles. As the train was moving off slowly from Jefferson City the boy got in his old place again under the car while it was in motion. The conductor was notified and stopped the train.—The boy was hauled off from his lurking place, and taken up to the station, in the car of heading a

at the conductor, when the latter knocked him down. He did not 'dead head' it any further on that train."

A few days ago, Mr. Harris Bayley, returning home from Searsville, Fayette Co., Tenn., found a bottle, nicely wrapped up, in the road, which he pronounced full of excellent whiskey. A neighbor, who was with him, advised him to throw it away, that there was danger in using it, and supposed that it had been put there for no good purpose, but Harris retained it and on reaching home, made a glass of toddy, of which he himself partook, and gave part to a little daughter about 15 years old, a son of 4, and another of 4. In a few moments, all became very ill. The father took another bottle of spirits that he had and drank the contents. The three children were all dead in a short time; the father has recovered, as also has a negro who partook of the poisoned liquor, although both the last suffered severely. The spirits contained a large amount of strychnine in it. It is generally believed to have been put there to destroy Mr. Bayley himself. No proof against any one has yet been obtained.—[Holly Springs Reporter July 15.]

We had objections to a French-Austrian empire on our Southern frontier somewhat similar to Napoleon's on the throne of Spain. As we would not have tolerated Maximilian for a day if our hands had not been tied by a great war, we are stopped from condemning France for an equally resolute opposition to a similar effort. But popular sympathies are not always amenable to logic, and the popular tide sets for the present against France and in favor of Prussia, without much regard for the historic merits of the controversy. Our people would rather see Napoleon punished for putting Maximilian on the throne in Mexico than victorious in resisting a similar injury to himself. Our protest against Maximilian should incline us, if we look sides at all, to acknowledge the grievance of France; but the fact that France disregarded against a principle which she asserts for her own protection, deprives her of the sympathy of our people. When our principles and the logic of our example would carry us to one side, and our resentments impel us towards the other, the wishes of our people, like the attitude of our Government, should incline us neither. We ought to look on as disinterested spectators of a game played for a tremendous stake.—[New York World.]

RAPE AND RETRIBUTION.

One day last week, a negro man in the employment of a white man living near Pine Jackson, in Clark county Ala., informed his employer that he had seen one of his neighbors, and he had sent by him a message to come to his house to see him on business of importance. He went immediately, but on arriving, found that the negro had told him a falsehood. Suspecting something wrong perhaps the terrible truth, he hastened back home, found that the negro had ravished his wife and degraded the Broadway of our little town on a fine afternoon with an ample cloud of dust following on at an unpleasant distance, and then having to come to an abrupt stand-still to disengage one's trail from dry goods boxes, sidewalk spikes, etc., every few yards! I imagine the fun of hunting hens' nests in the old barn at grandma's—climbing that queer ladder and jumping from the big beam, in a long dress! Think of reaching the grapes on that wild vine in the pasture from the topmost rail of the high fence, and of running up stairs in a hurry, and both arms full, with a dozen yards of alpaca clinging to your flying feet! Shades of Bloomer! Why, it destroys half the fun of living, come to reach the gist of the matter.

On last Friday, one of the St. Louis packets landed at Young's Point, and put off a white lady. Later during the day, she was found by some negroes in the road, inebriated, and by them conveyed to their quarters, where she died on Saturday. The negroes then, for the first time, informed some of the white people of her wretchedness, whereupon Major Parly and A. F. Felt, had her remains interred upon the bank of the bayou. There was nothing by which she could be identified. She stated that she wished to go to Vicksburg. In all probability, the poor, helpless, and friendless woman was cruelly put ashore for want of a few dollars; put ashore twelve miles from the place where she desired to go, and where, probably, she would have found medical aid, and a comfortable place wherein to recuperate her wasted energies and feeble health. God have pity upon this man whose heart never vibrates with one friendly impulse for the friendless and afflicted.

Thus by the mean cruelty of man, Heartless and wicked as it may seem, Has a poor, helpless woman, doubtless a mother, Been buried in a stranger's land.—[Madison Journal.]

What boat put this unfortunate woman off? Can our river friends inform us?

SAYS DON PLATT: "The cadet of West Point graduates into office. He becomes, of right, an officer, and is put in command of men who are not possessed of the right of promotion, and are thought to be by their officers no better than slaves. Very well, this cadet cadet remaining at West Point graduates, and is then an officer. As such he goes in command of white men, in order that these white dogs