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To Subscribers.—An "X" in blue pencil mark on your paper, is a notification that your subscription will expire in two weeks, and your paper will be discontinued, unless otherwise ordered.

Friday Morning, September 28.

It means an appeal to the negroes to undo a decision made by the Democratic party. Are the people so soon ready for this sort of a departure?

There are 953 Penitentiary convicts in this State, and the cry is, still they come. What a magnificent force this would be with which to build railways and levees.

The Jackson Clarion and Holly Springs South are thoroughly discussing the grand jury system. When they get through with their discussion, if they will discover some way to keep ignoramuses off our juries they will do the Commonwealth an invaluable service.

In the election of Speaker of the coming Congress, why cannot the West and South unite to secure a Speaker who will be in accord with the new era? Why cannot Western Republicans co-operate with Southern and Western Democrats on the basis presented to the country by the Administration of Hayes?—(Memphis Avalanche.)

Oh ho! Now we see why this wonderful Independent journal is so bitterly opposed to Mr. Randall. Sam is in the way of a Republican Speaker, is he?

Our very critical cotemporaries in this State are respectfully requested to reflect on the fact that Senator Conkling attended the State Convention in his State. For attending the Convention in this State Mr. Lamar was unjustly and childishly abused, yet we find that in the great State of New York no one attaches blame to a United States Senator for attending the Convention of his own State. The papers that abused Lamar will eventually discover that they had no real cause to attack him, and that their dirty little motives are well understood.

RACING will commence at Jackson on the 13th of November. The Clarion of the 26th says: "We are informed by Mr. J. W. Langley, Secretary of the Mississippi Jockey Club, that purses to the amount of about three thousand dollars are provided for the races on the Jackson course, from the 13th to the 17th of November. The track, which will be one mile, with 600 yard dash in front of stand, will be put in complete order forthwith." This amount for purses will be sure to induce some fine stables to attend, and we almost envy our neighbors the success they are sure to reap. How easy it would be for Vicksburg to have a magnificent course and drive if Lake Vicksburg was bridged.

The fact that the Jackson and Natchez Railroad is completed to Fayette, and is about to tap a rich country naturally tributary to the trade of Vicksburg, is worthy of the attention of our business community and all who are interested in the prosperity of our city. The contract for extending the line to Red Lick has been let out, and work upon it has already made considerable progress. The road will run through Utica, Raymond and Cooper's Well, and unless some steps are taken to prevent it, will draw a portion of country traffic which used to be, and should always continue to be, very valuable to Vicksburg. But we shall certainly lose all but a miserable flag-end of it, unless good bridges are built across Big Black at Hall's and Baldwin's Ferries and other points. The approaches to the Reagan's Lake bridge should be made without delay. It costs planters, now, to cross Big Black with loaded teams, from two to ten dollars each, and they cannot stand such a tax. Vicksburg cannot afford to sit down, supinely inactive, and permit her most valuable trade to be drawn away, through the enterprise and liberality of a rival city. It is time our business men were up and doing. They have slept over this thing long enough.

Conkling's Conventions.

The New York Republican Convention may be called Senator Conkling's property. He was elected Chairman of it, but he delegated that post of honor to Mr. Platt. By this act Mr. Conkling wanted to prove to the world that the Convention was his property, and that he could do just as he desired with it. It is evident that Mr. Conkling's Convention, that is, a great majority of it, is opposed to President Hayes's Administration. The opposition to the Civil Service Reform policy is out-spoken and defiant, and there is so much feeling against the Southern policy that the friends of the measure are unable to have it endorsed. G. W. Curtis, Editor of Harper's Weekly, is the great champion of the President, in the Convention, but it is evident that it will be all he can do to prevent severe criticism of the Administration. It is usual with all State Conventions that claim to belong to the same party with a President, to endorse his Administration, unless he is considered as unworthy of such endorsement. Several Republican Conventions have met and refused to endorse Mr. Hayes, and the New York Convention seems to have determined to boldly take issue with him on the Civil Service Reform question. Before the Convention met, we could hear, this far from the scene of action, that Senator Conkling would in his Convention open war on the President on this question. He has done so, and seems to be flushed with triumph at his success. We now hear it charged that Civil Service Reform is impracticable, and asserted that officeholders have some political privileges that Presidents must and shall respect. We rather think the Senator has the best of the President. We regard Civil Service Reform as a humbug—a catch cry of demagogues. Politicians had just as well tell us that the offices shall be administered according to the tenets of the New Testament, as to tell us that a policy can be perfected by which men may be appointed to office without any regard to their partisan services. The true policy is to make parties responsible for the appointments, and when these become so corrupt as to injure the public service, let a change of rulers be secured by the ballot.

Mr. Tremaine hoped that the issue of voting for or against an indorsement of the Administration would not be forced on the Convention. Mr. Curtis acted as if he thought the President had a right to demand an indorsement. The issue may be dodged, but it is none the less the real issue in the Republican party. When Congress meets we will have lively times. It will be hard to tell whether the President will be able to control his rebellious partisans or not.

There is no earthly cause for any opposition to the regular Democratic ticket in this county. It is a good ticket. It is incomparably superior to the tickets that used to be put forward when negro influence was felt in our politics. Taken as a whole, no reasonable man can find fault with it, and all men who voted at the Primary election ought to support it. Yet we hear that an attempt will be made to defeat some of the nominees. We deplore this, for the attempt to beat any man on the ticket is a blow at the party. Men may call themselves Democrats, and in fact they may be Democrats, but if they oppose nominations which they took part in making, they are striking a blow at the Democratic party. There is such a thing as a party committing suicide, and when Democrats attack regularly declared Democratic nominations, they are attempting to commit political suicide. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that a movement against some of the nominations should result in success. Is it not plain that the party would be severely crippled if not in fact fatally wounded? Is it reasonable to suppose that the friends of the defeated nominees would ever again trust the political pledges of the Democrats, who defeated the men they themselves took part in nominating? Such a supposition is simply incredible. For a party to exert power and influence, party pledges must be kept even if it does take a little sacrifice of personal feelings.

Any other course means that after a decision has been reached within our party that there can be an excuse for some of our party appealing to negroes to reverse that decision. When this is done successfully, negro influence is restored. Are our citizens ready for this? We are sure they are not.

A new Democratic paper, called the True Patriot, has been started at Batesville.

"GEN. WADE HAMPTON, of Mississippi, who claims to be Governor of South Carolina," is the way in which the New York Times speaks of the distinguished Governor of South Carolina. Let the Times tell us who is Governor of South Carolina if Hampton is not. Chamberlain certainly has no claim upon the office, and his friends, moreover, are just now attempting to defend him from overwhelming charges of peculation and rascality. The Times's desperate partisanship makes it the champion of thieves.—[Courier-Journal.]

A Proposed Convention.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND ITS DEVELOPMENT.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., the following resolutions, which will be found worthy of perusal by those interested in the development of the Mississippi Valley, were passed, and copies ordered to be transmitted to the various editors and mayors within the valley:

WHEREAS, The great wheat producing States of the Union are in the Mississippi Valley—the State of Minnesota heading the column with 30,000,000 bushels, Iowa following with 34,000,000 bushels, Illinois 33,000,000 bushels, Wisconsin 25,000,000, Missouri 10,000,000—aggregating nearly 150,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-half of the product of the United States, which is estimated at 325,000,000 bushels; and

WHEREAS, The wheat product of the New England States is estimated as barely sufficient to supply them with bread for three weeks, that of the State of New York six months, Pennsylvania and Ohio twelve months, leaving the States of the Mississippi Valley the great and almost only exporting States of wheat; and

WHEREAS, The Mississippi river is the trunk line for heavy transportation, upon which the whole country must depend as a check upon exorbitant freights, which consume the fruits of our industry, and cause us to pay higher prices for all we consume, and receive lower prices for all we sell; therefore

Resolved, That the first duty of the General Government is to make this great highway of commerce navigable with a minimum of five feet of water from St. Paul to the Gulf of Mexico; to do this in the shortest possible time, with the very least regard to red tape; and, if necessary, to postpone all other minor and collateral improvements until this work is accomplished.

Resolved, That this improvement is national in its importance, and not local; that it is paramount to all others at this time; that it can be made with less expense in proportion to its importance than any other, and should have preference over all others, if all cannot be carried on at the same time.

Resolved, That the appropriation heretofore made of \$30,000 for the entire upper Mississippi river, below St. Paul, out of about \$4,000,000 appropriated for other localities, was an act of injustice and a wrong upon the Northwest, and an utter ignoring of its necessities, its capacities, and its destinies, as the future granary of the continent; pre-eminent as a grain centre even in its infancy, with not one-twentieth of its virgin soil broken; that it was entirely inadequate to accomplish the work needed; that it has either not been expended at all, or if expended, has been frittered away without removing a sand-bar—leaving the river effectually closed and useless as a navigable stream at the very season when most needed to export our crops and import our winter supplies, and taxing the grain-producing States millions of dollars annually in surplus freights.

Resolved, That these wrongs must be righted, and can speedily be righted, if the Representatives in Congress of the Mississippi Valley, from New Orleans to St. Paul, will stand shoulder to shoulder and work and vote as one man for this purpose; consenting to no other improvement and voting no other until this improvement is recognized and provided for; and in order to bring about this unity of purpose and concert of action, we respectfully request the editors and representative men of the Mississippi Valley, from the Gulf to St. Paul, to meet in convention at St. Paul on Thursday, the 11th day of October next, to devise and carry out such united action as will emphasize our demands upon the ensuing session of Congress, and secure the just recognition of the rights of the Mississippi Valley from St. Paul to New Orleans.

The committee appointed have made arrangements with the railroads and hotels for transportation and fare at reduced rates, and the appointment of delegates from all parts of the Mississippi Valley is warmly urged.

Gen. Pearson, of Pittsburg Notoriety, Charged with Murder.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 27.—Major-General O. L. Pearson, commander of the State troops during the strike, was arrested, charged with murder. The charge sets forth that one person sitting in his own door, was killed by the fire ordered by Pearson. Pearson waived an examination, and was released on \$10,000 bail.

The President's Southern Tour.

The President's Southern tour has been one continued ovation from the moment he touched Southern soil. The reception tendered to him in his Northern tour cannot be compared in point of enthusiasm and real heartiness to that with which he has met in his visit to the South. The secret of the hearty enthusiasm with which the Southern people have welcomed Mr. Hayes is their gratitude to him for his high and patriotic efforts in behalf of reconciliation and peace.

Like all brave and generous people, the people of the South possess the virtue of gratitude, and they delight to do honor to the man who, in the words of Gen. Hampton, "has done so much for the South." Gradually, but surely this Southern policy, or as Gen. Hampton more correctly terms it, the "true statesmanship" of Mr. Hayes, is making itself felt in that section, and it is more than probable that before the next national election the "solid South" will have disappeared from American politics.

The reception accorded to President Hayes in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia, is in strong contrast with that extended to Mr. Davis two years ago at Winnebago, Illinois, where the people threatened to murder him if he dared to deliver an address which he had been invited to make at that place.

And in the same States but a few days ago Governor Hampton received several anonymous letters threatening his life.

The "bloody shirt" Republicans would do well to ponder these things thoroughly; to look first on this Southern picture of warm hospitality and earnest patriotism, which knows no North, no East, no West, and then on that Northern picture of threatened assassination and murder, before eulogizing the North at the expense of the South.

But we believe that extremists of the North, as well as those of the South, are rapidly diminishing both in numbers and influence, and that before long the political Bourbons of all sections combined will not be able to muster more than a corporal's guard; and in the language of the heroic Governor of South Carolina, "that we will be again a free, happy, glorious and united people."

Farmers' Associations.

In Lincoln and some other counties Farmers' Associations have been formed with a view to demand a stipulated price (say 15 cents a pound) for cotton of the merchants in payment of their accounts. As our readers have already been advised, the cause assigned for this step is the stringency of the times, and the alleged high prices charged by the merchants for articles furnished during the season. The farmers state that at present prices, notwithstanding the reduction of taxes by the present State administration, their homesteads and all they possess will be sold to satisfy mortgages, deeds of trust, etc., etc. We have no apprehension that the movement will be carried to any serious extremity. It will no doubt result in arrangements which will in the end result favorably to both parties, neither of whom are in a condition to precipitate collisions. If it should result in a better understanding, as we hope it will, between the merchant and farmer, a re-adjustment of the lien laws and a restriction of the credit system, more caution in the creation of debts, economy, and the habit of providing the necessities of life at home, the movement will be attended with no permanent injury to either party. We trust that all will act in a spirit of compromise, and with prudence and moderation.

Pulitzer.

The Philadelphia Press makes fun of this oddity in the following style: "So Mr. Joseph Pulitzer will be among the multitude of candidates for the United States Senate to succeed the late Senator Boggs! Mr. Pulitzer is a young man of remarkable parts, and as a statesman has already done as much for his adopted country as it has a right to expect of him. It is certainly too much to ask a young man to stretch his still growing genius over so much ground. The expansion would prove dangerous. Mr. Pulitzer has earned his right to retire on half pay. He has saved the country from destruction at least half-a-dozen times by his able and powerful contributions to different newspapers, and nobody even now feels wholly secure unless Pulitzer is on deck writing something. No one will for an instant doubt that this illustrious Misourian would be a credit to his State in the Senate, but it is too much to ask of one who has already worn himself out in the service of his country, chiefly on the stump and through the newspapers. If he were in the Senate, too, his pen might lie idle, and this country can never afford to have the pen of Pulitzer laid aside—not while Schurz remains in public life."

As a matter of important local interest to the cotton buyers of Vicksburg, we publish the following from yesterday's New Orleans Times: "The Board of Directors of the Cotton Exchange held a protracted meeting today, and after a full discussion of the subject resolved to suspend the operation of the rule adopted by them on September 5, making an allowance of three pounds per bale on account of side pieces, until November 1, and requested the President to correspond with the various local exchanges with a view to securing the enactment by them of a similar rule."

NEW YORK POLITICS.

The Republican Convention—Tremaine's Speech—He is Greatly Afraid of the "Solid South," and Urges Republican Activity in New York.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—The Convention was greatly thinned this morning. John C. Churchill, of Oswego, was nominated for Secretary.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 27.—Curtis's amendment was defeated by a vote of 109 to 295, and the platform was adopted viva voce. Some speeches were very bitter. It was a great triumph for Conkling.

The work of the Convention being completed, Lyman Tremaine was called for and addressed the Convention in relation to the magnitude and importance of the coming canvass. The Democratic party boastfully declare that having now control of the solid South they propose and expect to capture New York and a few other Northern States, and thus get control of the National Administration for another twenty-five years.

Let them get legislative control of this State, and the Republican party will have little hope of rescuing it from their hands again in ten years. Are the loyal men of this State ready to hand the Government over to the possession of the men who so lately sought to destroy it? The speaker proceeded at some length to review the political situation in the Southern States, and alleged outrages upon Republicans there, and asked how loyal men liked the idea of being subjected again to the dictation of a solid South? Mr. Ward, of Allegheny, interposing, asked who made the solid South? Mr. Tremaine replied, "Don't revive issues that were laid at rest yesterday. Let us turn to the future and unite our efforts to ward off the disasters that threaten the country through the revival of disloyal Democratic rule by the aid of a solid South. New York is the key to the situation. Hold this fort and all is safe; hold this fort, and the plans of the enemy will fall to the ground." He proceeded to argue that the Republicans could have carried the State at the last election; in the presence of great disadvantages we saved the Legislature. This year, stimulated by the fact that we have a United States Senator at stake, we can do better still. He did not sympathize with but earnestly scouted the idea that because of yesterday's debate we would lose the State. When he was in the Democratic party he always found when there was electricity in the air bringing a storm, they were the strongest, and so it would be here. And now he closed with an appeal for unanimity and earnest work.

At five minutes past eleven o'clock the Convention adjourned sine die.

GEN. GRANT.

His Reply to Addresses at Sheffield—He Alludes to the Tax on Imports, and Encourages English Immigration.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—Gen. Grant, replying to various addresses which he received at Sheffield to-day, referred to the American tariff, and reminded his hearers that the United States to raise money to pay off the great debt incurred by the war, the revenue from imports was regarded solely as the means of attaining that end. If the United States were to abolish the revenue on imports, foreign bondholders would very soon cry out when their interest was not forthcoming. He added: "We get along well with the payment of our debt, and will compete with you in your manufactures in the markets of the world. The more of your merchants and mechanics that go to America, the better; nothing pleases us more than the immigration of the industry and intelligence of this community. We have room for all and will try to treat you as you have treated me to-day."

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Few-wow at the White-house—Speeches of the Chiefs—Their Wants—Mrs. Hayes Gets Acquainted.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—A Grand Council with the Indians was held in the east room of the White House. Twenty-five savages were present. They were painted, wore feathers, and made speeches in the Indian style. Big Roads, said: "Great Father," alluding to Hayes, "I have had some premises from the President, and have been looking for it ever since." Little Mound said: "We want religion and Catholic Priests." Ho Dog said: "I am a Northern Indian, but I am wise man in that country. I want my people to be raised right and quiet; we want to know which is the wisest road for us, and which is the best way to live. You get rich and that is what I want to do. I want to do it the way you do." The conference was adjourned till tomorrow. Mrs. Hayes made the acquaintance of the savages. The Star says she received them graciously and they bowed with the politeness of dancing masters when shaking hands.

The Jackson Clarion says that Judge Hill gives notice that special terms of the United States District and Circuit Courts will be held in Jackson commencing on the first Monday in November.

The retail price of flour has declined over \$2 a barrel in the past two weeks, to the great delight of house-keepers.—[N. Y. Tribune, 24th.]

FIRE.

Prang's Chromo Establishment, in Stockton, Burned—A Big Fire Raging in Fresh Pond, Rhode Island.

BOSTON, Sept. 27.—L. Prang & Co.'s large chromo establishment, in Highland District, is on fire, and will probably be destroyed. The building is filled with valuable plates, chromos, etc. The loss will probably exceed \$50,000.

The stock of manufactured goods on hand at Prang's Chromo establishment was very large and valuable. It included chromos, lithographs, engravings and other goods; also a large stock of valuable plates, and considerable machinery used in the preparation of chromos. Loss on the building \$1,000. The establishment was working full time to meet large orders for the Fall trade. The loss by delay is no inconsiderable item. The total loss is now thought to be \$10,000.

The insurance on Prang's stock amounts to \$175,371, divided among thirty companies, and covers the loss.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 27.—A fire broke out this evening in Waldron, Wightman & Co.'s building, in the center of several of the best business blocks, near the Post-office. The fire spread rapidly, and reached the next building to the Post-office. All the buildings on fire were first-class brick or stone ones, but present no obstructions to the fire. The flames have reached the building occupied by the Evening Press, and the Journal office is in danger. Loss already very large. The whole city fire department is out, and aid has been asked from Pawtucket and Newport.

LATON.—The fire is probably under control. Buildings on two sides of the Post-office were destroyed, but the Government building of granite will probably resist the fire. The Press office is still in danger, the roof having been partly crushed by falling walls. The First Light Infantry regiment was ordered out, and is now guarding property. The worst is probably over.

LAWRENCE, MASS., Sept. 27.—Ingalls Sons hat factory was burned this morning. Loss, \$25,000. Seventy-five hands thrown out of employment.

Maryland Democratic Convention—One of the Resolutions.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 27.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Pinckney White was elected President. Thos. W. Kearney, of Queens county, was nominated for Comptroller. The following is the third resolution: "It is a cause of congratulation to the country at large, especially of pride and satisfaction to the Democratic party, that its peaceful policy of home rule and non-intervention in the civil affairs of the States, has become the cardinal rule of action even in an Administration where the title to office is not derived from an election according to constitutional methods, but exists by the adjudication of a tribunal unknown to the Constitution, and whose award has been acquiesced in by a peace-loving people."

Locomotive Explosion—Three Men Killed, and Other Damage Done.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27.—The boiler of the locomotive on a freight train on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, exploded last night at Rocky Hill, Warren county, killing Chas. Wilson, Eng. engineer, Thos. McCros, fireman, and W. Cormick, of Greensburg, Indiana, brakeman, and wounding slightly several others. A. L. Church, conductor, was badly bruised, but succeeded in crawling far enough forward to flag the south-bound passenger train, and avoid a collision. A number of race horses were on the train—Dardal, Morgan's filly, and Sazarc being killed, and Sabinet and Bergamont injured.

The Yellow Fever at Fernandina.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27.—No deaths in the past twenty-four hours at Fernandina; five new cases—among the number, J. C. Grosman, Collector of Customs, and one of the most active workers on the Sanitary Commission. It is thought the worst is over. At Old Turn, a suburb of Fernandina, over half the population are down with the fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 27.—One death from yellow fever at Fernandina to-day, and ten new cases reported. The crew of the schooner Sawyer, in port, are all down with the fever. A number of cases are reported very low tonight.

Failures.

New York, Sept. 27.—Bennett, Schenk & Earl, cigar manufacturers, have failed. Liabilities, \$130,000. Rufus Patch sent a communication to the President of the Stock Exchange, saying he was unable to settle the difference against him on account of stock bought in for him.

LONDON, Sept. 27.—The Times's financial article says Furnis & Co., and Gyselma & VanRinkhuysen, of Batavia, have failed on account of unsuccessful speculative operations in sugar. The losses, which are understood to be large, will fall chiefly on America.

Austria's Policy of Neutrality.

VIENNA, Sept. 27.—In the Austrian Reichstadt, to-day, replying to interpellations, Prince Adolph Aversperg, President of the Council, declared that the Government maintained its policy of perfect neutrality. Regarding the contingency of Serbia's participation in the war, he said the Government could not declare its policy in anticipation of events.