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Table with 5 columns: Time, Mon, Tue, Wed, Sat. Rows for various rates and services.

Friday Morning, January 4.

OLD FROST said there would be snow yesterday, as he came as near it as a slow, cold rain.

The financial pressure in the South is not near so great as in the North. Very few Southern firms have failed.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON ought to tell us all about Re-hypothecation, while telling us so confidently when New York will do same.

A DAILY manifest of cotton, etc., received by the Vicksburg and Deer Creek Railroad, would be a good thing to have in the Cotton Exchange.

VICKSBURG will remember 1878 as one of the brightest years in her history, if by her encouragement she secures a tap railroad up the valley.

A GOOD many of the newspapers and their correspondents affirm that Senator Lamar is opposed to silver remonetization. We will not believe this until Senator Lamar actually casts his vote on this important measure.

THE Cincinnati Commercial classes the Texas Pacific railroad as a "big job." If it was a little farther north, just where it would strike Cincinnati, the Commercial would think it a matter of vast national importance.

LOUIS HOFFMAN offers inducements to purchasers of saddles, harness, and hardware. Mr. Charles Hoffman is a practical saddler, and under his supervision none but the best work and material will be turned out.

Criminal Laws.

By the Acts of 1876, pages 51 and 52, it is made grand larceny to feloniously steal any hog, pig, sheep, goat, calf, yearling, steer, bull, sheep, lamb, goat or kid of the value of one dollar or more. As this Act was, evidently, intended to encourage stock raising, and is a good law, we think it should not be repealed.

What the Banks Say.

A HERALD reporter called upon the banks yesterday concerning the proposed abridgment of the mail service between Vicksburg and Memphis. At the Vicksburg Bank, President Butts and Cashier Roach expressed astonishment at the action of Postmaster-General Key, and thought the necessities of trade required an increase, instead of a decrease in this mail service.

Our River Mail Service.

THE HERALD, the other day, called attention to the fact that the Postmaster-General had recommended and advertised for weekly mail service between Vicksburg and Memphis.

The matter is of such vital interest to our business community that we feel called upon to allude to the subject again, and think our merchants and the Cotton Exchange should, at once, take some action concerning this arbitrary course of Postmaster-General Key.

There are more Post-offices to be supplied between Memphis and Vicksburg than between Vicksburg and New Orleans, and on the latter route we have a tri-weekly mail service, and that is small.

Therefore, look well to the surroundings. Abolish filth, remove dampness, and all sources of foul air, especially from living and sleeping rooms. Disinfect thoroughly all suspected places in yards and neglected corners.

Hon. C. E. Hooker was in the city yesterday. He is in excellent health, and will return to Washington about the 14th.

MEANS BY WHICH IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

At a meeting of the Board of Health last evening, Health Officer Lindley, in accordance with the suggestion of the Board at a previous meeting, submitted the following paper.

Diphtheria is both a contagious and an infectious disease. It is, moreover, pre-eminently one of the filth diseases. That is, it occurs most frequently and in the most malignant and fatal form where dampness and dirt do most prevail.

Absolute isolation of the sick, the most rigid purity of surroundings, aided by disinfections when required, would probably exterminate the disease. The veteran sanitarian, Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence, says that where there is abundant sunlight, dryness, cleanliness and pure air, diphtheria cannot prevail.

When a case occurs in any family the sick person should be placed in a room apart from the other inmates of the house, and should be nursed as far as possible by one person only.

All clothing removed from the patient should be at once placed in boiling water; instead of washing it, it should be immediately burned.

soft pieces of linen or cotton cloth should be used and immediately burned. Disinfectants should be placed in all the vessels which receive the excretion or other discharges from the patient.

The sick person should not mingle with others until fully recovered, and in case of scarlet fever until all roughness of the skin, due to the disease, has disappeared, because the exfoliated skin is especially infectious.

The disinfection of the sick room should be thorough. The walls should be dry-rubbed and the cloths used burned without shaking; the ceiling should be scraped and lime-washed.

Children certainly, and in most cases adults, should not attend a funeral from a house in which a death from diphtheria or scarlet fever has occurred.

Because children are especially liable to take and spread these diseases, and because schools afford a free opportunity for this, every child from any family in which a case of either of these diseases has occurred, should be excluded from school, and be re-admitted not sooner than one month from the beginning of the disease, except upon the certificate of some competent physician that it will be safe.

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Hon. C. E. Hooker was in the city yesterday. He is in excellent health, and will return to Washington about the 14th.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 10th, a new daily paper, the St. Louis Post, is to be started in St. Louis under the management of John Dillon, late of the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Railroad Talk.

We desire to awaken in the minds of the people of Yazoo, an interest in an enterprise which in its bearing on the development of its resources, is of the very highest importance at this juncture.

We refer to the Railroad now being built from Greenville on the Mississippi River, to Rolling Fork on the Sunflower. The charter and original projection of this road designed that it should extend from Greenville to Columbus, by way of Greenwood, but the company now controlling its affairs, propose that if the citizens of Yazoo, will extend sufficient encouragement and aid, they will build it from Greenville by Rolling Fork and Yazoo City to Vaughans, by way of Yazoo City.

It is not necessary for us to enumerate the advantages which would accrue to this city and county, by the building of this road. All business men, and others accustomed to reflect on matters of this character, will at once appreciate the advantages which would follow its completion.

In a SACRED CAUSE.—Every school-boy who has an earnest desire to improve himself in base-ball and fishing hankers for holidays.

ODDS AND ENDS.

GOOD LOAD.—Syracuse has a girl with two tongues. What a sample of mother-in-law is in store for somebody.

EAR MYRA.—Kangaroo hides are largely imported from Australia. Chicago editors use them whole—for cat-mats.

IT'S NO USE.—These Texan cut-throats will never be put down till the Pennsylvania militia is put on a war footing.—[Galveston News.]

WHAT'S HE TO DO WITH IT?—Harpis having gone out of fashion, heaven will probably be provided with upright pianos.—[Brookhaven Ledger.]

A BIG LOAD LIFTED.—The load of bonds lifted off Lowndes county by the late decision of Judge Hill is over three hundred thousand dollars.—[Meridian Mercury.]

A NEW KIND OF HASH.—A Waco hotel man is going to publish a list of his delinquent boarders. There will be a new kind of hash at that boarding-house if he is not careful.

WANTED—A CANNON.—It is said that a girl in England was recently struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. Since then a number of married men have invited the artillery to come and discharge their pieces in their vicinity.—[Delta Sentinel.]

AN EVEN HUNDRED.—John Sherman's policy scored an even hundred prominent business firms in New York city in December. This, we may remark, is a score that has never been equaled, but we will wait and see what John does in January.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

A WALL FLOWER.

Ohi! dear Mistress Sherman, I'm sorry to hear you're a wall flower. That dancing don't please you at all; Whin the eyes and girls prances, on the floor in round dances.

SLIGHTLY OPPOSED TO MOB LAW.—We are opposed to mob law in any shape, and believe all law-abiding citizens are, but if the civil law is not enforced, by some means citizens must protect their lives, their families and their property.

SWEET KITTY.

We were pop ing corn, sweet Kitty and I; It danced about, and danced up high. The embers were hot in their fiery light, and it went up brown.

SKINNING THEIR CREDITORS.—After Tennessee and Virginia shall have gotten through with skinning their creditors in the interests of public morality, it will be in order for them to propose an amendment to the Constitution.

ADVICE TO MR. BLAINE.—The New York Herald is always furnishing important information to the country.

IN A SACRED CAUSE.—Every school-boy who has an earnest desire to improve himself in base-ball and fishing hankers for holidays.

River Steamers Starting 1877.

The following list of river steamers during the year 1877, is taken all together with which we are familiar down this way:

Jan. 2.—Steamer Belle St. Louis sunk by ice at Mud's landing, in the Mississippi, below St. Louis. Raised. Cargo of 500 tons lost. Total amount of loss \$35,000.

Feb. 1.—Steamers Chan. Morgan and Aggie collided near Osceola, below Memphis. Two lives reported lost. Damage to boats slight.

Feb. 14.—Steamer Vicksburg sunk in Sunflower river by a log; 20 bales cotton lost. Value of boat, \$5,000; partly insured.

Feb. 15.—On or about this date the steamer John F. Tolle blew out both cylinder heads of engine. Steamer R. E. Lee, below Vicksburg, blew out cylinder head of engine. Several negroes injured, two probably fatally.

March 14.—Steamer Florence Meyer, with cargo of cotton, sunk in the Arkansas, twenty miles above Little Rock. Raised. Boat was insured.

March 15.—Steamer Gov. Allen sunk in the Missouri, two miles above Miami. Total loss; value \$5,000. Cargo lost, \$2,000. Steamer Garland burned at Red Fork in the Arkansas. Six hundred and fifty bales of cotton burned. One life lost. Boat new; cost \$25,000; insured for \$15,000. Loss of boat and cargo \$65,000.

March 22.—Steamer Utah burned in the Mississippi at Vicksburg; insured for \$50,000 on a valuation of \$10,000.

April 11.—Steamer Fannie Moore, bound to New Orleans, sunk by a snag and lost at Saragossa, in the Arkansas, 50 miles below Pine Bluff; value \$20,000; insured for \$15,000. Cargo nearly all saved.

May 7.—Steamer Waloon exploded 9 miles below New Orleans. Engineer and fireman killed, two men wounded and six others reported drowned.

May 11.—Steamer Emma sunk in 25 feet of water 25 miles below New Orleans. Captain thought the boat had struck a snag. Four lives lost and the boat's two clerks reported missing.

May 19.—Steamer C. P. Huntington burned with cargo in the Yazoo at Honey Lake. Total loss. Boat valued at \$7,000.

June 6.—Steamer City of Augusta sunk in the Arkansas at Bob Roy. Cargo of \$3,000 value lost. Boat raised.

June 22.—Ship Gov. Morton left New Orleans to-day; took fire, was scuttled, and sunk in twenty feet of water in Southwest Pass; vessel raised; cargo valued at \$500,000; two-thirds saved in a damaged condition.

July 21.—Steamer Golden Rule, Cincinnati to New Orleans, sunk by snag or log in the Lower Mississippi, at Omega, thirty miles above Vicksburg. Cargo of 1,200 tons merchandise damaged or lost. Boat cost \$50,000; insured.

August 21.—Steamer Phil. Allen broke a safety valve at Memphis. Several persons injured. Steamer Grand Lake No. 2, from St. Louis to New Orleans, ran one of her barges over an obstruction at Thompson's, above Cairo. Barge badly damaged. Cargo transferred to another barge, and portion damaged.

Sept. 19.—Steamer Grand Republic burned at St. Louis, at 11 p.m. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Largest and finest steamer on American rivers; capacity, 4,000 tons; valued at \$150,000. Insured in a large number of offices for \$50,250. She cost \$208,000, and was owned by W. H. Thorwagan, of St. Louis. Iron hull steamer, Carondelet, burned at same time and place as Republic, from which the times communicated. Value \$30,000; insurance, \$17,500.

Oct. 2.—Steamer Comfort exploded on the Ohio, four miles below Moundsville. Twenty passengers on board, several of whom were missing. Six lives lost and several persons injured.

Oct. 16.—Tow boat Atlantic left St. Louis for New Orleans, 15th; sank this morning by unknown obstruction opposite Platina Rock. Total loss. Wrecked; loss, say, \$30,000.

Oct. 29.—Steamer Glencoe, St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a hidden obstruction three miles below Vicksburg, and sank in ten feet of water. Total loss. Boat valued at \$37,500; insured for \$25,000. Heavy cargo; nearly all lost, and insured.

Nov. 10.—Steamer Tom Morgan, a 200-ton boat, wrecked by explosion in the lower Mississippi, near Greenville. Dr. Powell, master of the boat, and the engineer, lost their lives.

Nov. 11.—Steamer John F. Tolle at 1 a.m., bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, burned and sunk at Grand Gulf. Boat valued at \$30,000; insured for one-sixteenth. Cargo nearly a total loss, valued at \$80,000; insured.

Nov. 12.—Steamer Pokagama burned in the Upper Mississippi, at Alkon, Minnesota. Loss \$12,000; no insurance.

Nov. 25.—Steamer Bee, on route from St. Louis to New Orleans, lost barge No. 23 while landing at Island 95 above Vicksburg. Value \$5,000. Cargo valued at \$50,000, including 21,000 bushels bulk corn for Europe, mostly lost; cargo insured. Steamer Illinois sunk in Lower Mississippi, near Oldtown, below Helena, by striking a hidden obstruction. Damage \$4,000; raised and repaired.

Dec. 1.—Steamer Lotus No. 2 burned on the Mississippi at Waterloo; scuttled and sunk. Cargo 1,700 bales cotton, all or nearly all lost. Boat new, and value \$23,000; insured for \$12,000. Total amount of loss \$107,000. Fifteen lives lost by this disaster. Steamer Bostrop took fire in the Onatchita. Boat saved, but portion of cargo lost.

Dec. 4.—Barge Jim Goode, in tow of

steamer Wild Boy, bound St. Louis to New Orleans, struck an obstruction above Cairo. Sunk. Cargo badly damaged.

Dec. 2.—Tow boat struck a rock or other obstruction at Moccasin springs, 15 miles above Cape Girardeau. She was bound from New Orleans to St. Louis. The boat sunk in deep water, and will probably be lost. Insured in Cincinnati for \$19,000.

Dec. 18.—Steamer Louis Taylor exploded her donkey engine at New Orleans. Four lives lost; seven persons injured. Boat badly wrecked.

Dec. 20.—Steamer Belle of Texas "dropped" her guards in White river. Cotton fell into river with the guards, but was recovered.

MASSACHUSETTS IDEAS.

Extracts from Governor Rice's Message.—What he Thinks in regard to Finance, Southern Policy, and Civil Service.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—In regard to the payment of the debt created to save the Nation when it rolled amid the conflicts of war, Massachusetts desires that the promise which she has formed the basis of the public credit shall be honestly and unflinchingly fulfilled.

No sophistry in reasoning, and no casuistry in morals, should be allowed to obscure the plain demands of honest dealing with the public creditors, either as to time or character of payment of their dues.

Not only should the public debts be paid, and currency restored to its normal standard according to the promise made, but every honest effort made to restore the peace of the country as the surest way of reviving its prosperity and securing the happiness of its people.

The war has settled the causes of difference, and they cannot be renewed, if any section were disposed, with great unanimity, for the return of peace, and the restoration of intercourse and good feeling between the sections that were alienated by slavery and the war.

It is the duty of the North to adhere to a pacific policy on the basis of the Constitutional amendments, and the great body of the people in the South have manifested the purpose to accept these amendments as unalterable conditions.

It must needs be, perhaps, that occasional conflicts will arise out of political ambition and partisan zeal, but if they do they must be dealt with by ingenious statesmanship. In difficulties inseparable from free government, extending over so vast a domain, there must be steadfast adherence to sound principles of government, with great tolerance as to choice of methods of administration.

The right of local self-government in the States respectively, in form is practically undisputed. The latter cannot be said to be granted while a State is menaced by military force in its own borders, and not under its own authority; and peace and fellowship cannot be said to be accomplished without these signs of recognition which demonstrate that the pacification is genuine, and worthy to be trusted.

If any section of the country is in fact false to its professions on this subject, the sooner that fact is made manifest the less dangerous will be its power for evil, and the easier will be the remedy for the mischief it may have already accomplished.

Massachusetts will also heartily support all practicable and just means to correct any evils in the Civil Service of the country, and is in full accord with the honest purpose of the President to render practical what has been so eloquently declared in convention by speech and resolution.

Public sentiment in this country will sustain the appointment of competent and trustworthy persons to the Civil Service, and the removal of those who are not, or who abuse their places for unjustifiable ends.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

Earl of Carnarvon's Speech.—England's Right to Participate in Final Settlement of the Eastern Question Maintained.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Though Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for Colonial Department, made a conciliatory speech yesterday to a deputation of South African merchants, and is one of the peace party in the Cabinet, his statements will be generally accepted as determining in the affirmative the only important question hitherto unsettled, namely, whether England will consent to the principle of separate negotiations between Russia and Turkey.

All the other signatories of the Treaty of Paris took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the Turkish circular note, to announce their determination on this head. They admitted the claim of Russia to begin and carry on separate negotiations, but reserved their rights, as co-signatories of that Treaty, and for the protection of their own interests, to participate in the final settlement.

The following language of the Earl of Carnarvon's speech is susceptible of the same interpretation: "I hope sincerely the Russian Government and people will remember that many of the questions arising at this moment are questions not for settlement by the two belligerents alone—they involve European interests, and we, as a member of the European family have not only the right to be heard upon them, but it is very important we should have a distinct voice in the final decision of them. I do not feel any difficulty in reconciling these two views, provided only there is reasonable management and moderation on each side."

Dec. 4.—Barge Jim Goode, in tow of