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## VICKSBURG HERALD

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### Friday Morning, March 22.

STARKVILLE, Miss., has a Greenback Club.

THERE are 1,140 convicts in the Tennessee Penitentiary.

THE use of one cent and three cent coins in the South is rapidly increasing.

THERE are no indications of an overflow of the Mississippi valley this year. The river is falling down to Memphis, and it is not too high for this season of the year.

A. T. STEWART & Co., of New York, now use gold and silver impartially in making change with all those who purchase goods in their stores. They have resumed specie payments.

GEN. WIRT ADAMS and Mr. J. E. Sweatman have amicably adjusted the personal difficulty which resulted in the shooting of the latter. The numerous friends of Gen. Adams in this community will be glad to learn of this.

THAT fag-end of Republicanism, the Jackson Times, is greatly disturbed about Governor Stone's course. We will inform the Times that the bulldozing to which it allludes is the direct effect of a contempt of law that was generated in this State when the Rads were in power.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has been appointed by the President, Government Director of the Union Pacific Railroad. This appointment is exciting considerable comment in Washington, and in fact all over the country. It will be remembered that Mr. Adams congratulated Mr. Tilden on his election to the Presidency, and declared that fraud was ineffaceably on Hayes's brow. There are two mysteries for outsiders: why Hayes appointed Adams, and why the latter accepted. This world is full of tricks.

THE papers along the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad are abusing Governor Stone terribly for not having signed the Railroad Tariff Bill. Some of them have advocated indignation meetings, some have insinuated that he was bribed with free passes, and many of them urge him to call a special session of the Legislature. A special session of the Legislature might succeed in regulating the charges on railroads, but we doubt it very much. It would be almost impossible to pass a law that would control railways whose termini are beyond the State The law the papers on the Mobile and Ohio road are howling for would not benefit them one cent. The road would carry freight to the boundary line of the State and then charge what it pleased to carry it to its destination and the Legislature couldn't prevent it.

THE Vicksburg HERALD continues to urge the importance to that city of the construction of a narrow guage railroad to Bayou Pierre, and another to Deer Creek, and a turnpike road to Big Black, and a bridge across that stream. The proposed improvements would undoubtedly add much to the business of Vicksburg, but her people have been so unfortunate in their railroad enterprises heretofore, that it may be some time, public-spirited and liberal as they are, before they will be willing again to take hold with enthusiasm. We reckon the Natchez and Jackson will be through long before the dirt is thrown for any one of the works insisted upon by the HERALD, necessary as they are to the prosperity of the Historic City.—[Raymond Gazette.

Don't be too sure of that, Mr. Gazette. It is now quite probable that work will soon be commenced on both the roads to which you allude.

WE call attention of our readers to the professional card of Doctor C. Beard, the well-known New Orleans Oculist and Aurist. Doctor Beard can give excellent accommodations at the Orleans Infirmary, 142 Canal street, New Orleans, to patients requiring operations.

### Slanderers of the South.

The New York Tribune and other leading Radical journals of the North can never desist, it seems, from slandering and abusing the South. This section of the Union lost untold amounts by the war, it paid vast sums as tax on cotton, it was swindled and robbed by the carpet-baggers and scallawags of countless millions, yet the more we suffered the more we are slandered. It is a fact that has often been remarked, that men hate those they have injured, and the course of the journals to which we allude, seems to afford convincing proof of this strange phenomenon. The fanatics who followed the teachings of the Tribune, the Cincinnati Gazette, the Chicago Inter-Ocean, and other papers of that class, after approving of the sufferings the South was made to endure, enjoy the misrepresentations and slanders put forth about us. They seem determined that we shall never be allowed to live at peace as equals in the Union. Their hate seems to be insatiable.

In late issues the Tribune has surpassed itself in detailing the designs of the Southern States on the United States Treasury. The South, according to its accounts, is a vampire, that only awaits the opportunity to suck the life blood of the Nation. To cause its readers to believe these accounts it prints lists of the bills *introduced* into Congress for a thousand and one different purposes. It bitterly opposes the Texas and Pacific Railway, and all other needed Southern enterprises, and denounces them as steals. It denounces all projects for the improvement of the Mississippi river, and for the protection of the great valley. It charges that all these are Southern vampirisms, when it is an indisputable fact that four-fifths of all the vast river commerce is in the interest of Northern men. These things are charged and urged with such persistency that Republicans at the North must think the South a veritable beggar. Yet the truth is, she has not and never will have one-half that she is justly entitled to. Millions have been spent on Northern enterprises, and the South is to-day paying her portion of the interest on the debt thus created without a murmur. Millions and millions were given to the Northern, the Union, and the Central Pacific railways, and the South is bearing her portion of the interest on these millions, and she is only demanding a small mite of justice in asking for aid to a great trans-continental railway across Southern soil.

In addition to this class of slanderers there is another class at the North equally as unjust to the South and to Southern people. We allude to the class that are continually harping on our lawlessness, and continually lying about what they call political persecutions. These instruct the people of the North to believe that no man can be a Republican in the South and enjoy his full rights as a citizen. They scruple at no means to accomplish this end, and they are blind and deaf to all the efforts we are making to have the laws enforced. They actually encourage the people of the South to foster a bitter sectional spirit and a feeling of hatred to Republicans, for they give all Southern men a bad name regardless of truth. We have the written evidence before us of an instance of this kind that is actually disheartening. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette thus telegraphed to it on March 14th:

"Mrs. Chisolm, widow of Judge Chisolm murdered at DeKalb, Miss., last year, has returned to her position as Clerk in the Treasury Department, from the trial of the murderers of her husband. She pronounces the trial a mockery of justice. The prisoners were on the most intimate terms with the Court officials. Mrs. Chisolm was permitted to answer a few questions, and those immaterial. Judge Ireland, Mrs. Chisolm says, declared that she had failed to prove that her husband was a voter or citizen of the United States, and that, accordingly, he must instruct the jury to render a verdict."

In point of fact Mrs. Chisolm never left Washington; the prisoners, although ready for trial, were *not* tried, because the State was not ready. Mrs. Chisolm never answered any questions, because she was not present. Judge Ireland never instructed the jury to render a verdict, because he had nothing to do with it. Judge Hamm presided and the trial was postponed.

MRS. COMPTON, wife of Dr. W. M. Compton, died in Jackson Wednesday morning. The Doctor has our earnest sympathy in his great bereavement.

PARIS, March 21.—Lucy, daughter of the late Prevost Paradol, died in a Convent.

### "The State Unloading."

Jackson Clarion.]

The following paragraph from Major Harper, of the Hinds County Gazette, is as full of common sense as an egg is of meat. We indorse it with the proviso that persons whose lands have been forfeited for non-payment of taxes from no fault of their own, but from erroneous assessment, or other delinquencies on the part of others, should be exempted from the stern exactions of the law as expounded by the Supreme Court:

"Some complaint is made that the State, through its proper officers, is proceeding to oust the occupants of lands that have paid no taxes for years past. We cannot see that any man who has been in the habit of paying his taxes, and who has regarded it as his duty to assist in the support of the Government under which he lives, should complain in this regard. When it is considered that the State now holds about one-half the lands, and that the other half is paying the taxes that should be paid by all, the situation is very plain—and it seems to us (as a tax-payer) that there is no great hardship about it. It is simply requiring delinquents to come forward and do what the tax-payers have all along done, and at the same time enabling the State to unload, and unless she begins to unload she will soon carry all the lands, which would be too much weight, as all must admit."

### Soothed to Death.

THE DANGER OF DOSING CHILDREN WITH SIRUP.

Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Coroner Stich held an inquest yesterday on the body of a six months old child named Joseph Schoerman, whose parents reside at No 551 Rice street. The child, according to the statement of the parents, had never been healthy, and was nursed on a bottle, the mother having no milk for it. Just previous to his death, which occurred yesterday morning, no physician was in attendance, hence the necessity for a Coroner's jury.

It appears from the mother's statement to the jury that she had, during the past two months, given the child from a half to three-quarters of a teaspoonful of the sirup every evening.

Dr. T. M. Wittkamp, who was called as an expert as to the properties contained in the sirup, testified that "Winslow's Soothing Sirup contains from one-half to one grain of morphia to an ounce of the sirup; and, from what I can see, this child has been taking about two ounces of this sirup from time to time, which would produce stupidity and brain trouble, and in a great many cases produces death. In my opinion, the child died from the effects of the sirup."

After a few minutes' deliberation the jury returned with a verdict that death resulted "from disease of the brain caused by a too free use of opium administered by its parents. The said opium was contained in a decoction known as 'Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup,' and the jury are of the opinion that parents should be very careful in the use of said preparation."

### "Special" Shooting.

TWO DEPUTIZED OFFICERS TRY TO KILL A MAN—THE GRAND JURY'S CHANCE.

Memphis Avalanche.]

Another case of reckless shooting occurred yesterday. Again in it the Special Constable comes to the front in his usual disreputable way, and gives another text for a sermon against the repeated violations of law in the employment of the fellows by the Magistrates of Memphis.

E. B. Britt, Special Constable, accompanied by Posey Cleere, Special Constable, boarded the steamer "Illinois" yesterday afternoon, as she was pushing out, and arrested a negro, Bob Johnson, who had jumped his bond for petit larceny at Bartlett, recently. The Captain of the "Illinois" pushed his steamer's bow against the stern of the "Cons Millar" to put off the two specials and their captive. The levee was crowded with people, all of whom witnessed the outrageous attempt at murder which followed. As the three men passed into the engine-room of the "Cons Millar," a shot was heard. Immediately afterward the negro sprang through the engine room door and ran along the guard toward the stage-plank. Britt followed ten feet behind, and leveling his pistol (of a very large size) full at the negro, fired. The shot had no effect, and the negro rushed over the stage-plank, Britt close behind. Again the great pistol was raised.

"Don't shoot," yelled a score of voices.

The sharp report of the pistol was the only reply. This report was followed close by two others, emptying the special's revolver. Cleere seeing his chance for pistol practice snapped down his hammer three times, but his anticipations of bringing down human game were disappointed by a failure of the cartridges to explode. The negro ran on up the levee and was caught by an employe of Brown & Jones.

The fact was that escape was impossible and the efforts of those two specials to kill that negro ere he got ten feet away fall little short of attempts at murder.

### Dooley's Yeast Powder.

There is probably no other baking powder manufactured that has become so much of a household word as DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. For twenty years it has stood before the public, and the innumerable testimonials that have been called forth voluntarily, testify fully to its merits.

GOV. HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, has approved the salary reduction bill, which is very sweeping in its character, and effects a saving of about $150 000 a year.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

### House.

Chalmers, of Mississippi, introduced a bill providing for the organization of the Mississippi Improvement Commission. Referred.

The Navy Appropriation Bill, nearly $15,000,000, passed.

An effort to take up the Mexican pension bill, was defeated by a vote of 97 to 118. The motion was made by Hewitt, of Alabama, and was to set aside the regular order. The vote was no indication of the strength of the measure.

POSTAL SAVINGS BILL.

Waddell, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to establish a Postal Savings Depository, as a branch of the Post-office Department, and to aid in refunding the interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States. Ordered printed and recommitted. It authorizes the establishment at Washington of a chief office, to be called the Central Depository, and the opening at suitable Money Order Post-offices of sub-Depositories, for the receipt and withdrawal of deposits; interest to be allowed at 3 per cent; the deposits are to be paid into the Treasury, and interest credited to the Postal Savings Depository account at the rate of — per cent. Depositors to the amount of over $50 may have 4 per cent. bonds issued to them, redeemable after fifty years, and only transferable by authorization of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Bill also provides for certificates of deposit of denominations of $10, $25, $50 and $100, bearing interest at 3 per cent., for one year only, and to be convertible into 4 per cent. bonds.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Conkling presented petitions from citizens of New York City, asking an appropriation to complete the catalogue of the National Medical Library. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Sargent, of California, read a communication from F. W. Houghton, Secretary of the New York Maritime Association, referring to the memorial of that Association in regard to change of control of the Life-saving Station recently presented in the Senate, and said it had been erroneously stated that the memorial favored the transfer of control of that Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department, whereas it protested against the change. He (Sargent) supposed the mistake occurred in stating the purport of the memorial in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Hereford, of West Virginia, offered a preamble and resolution directing the Finance Committee to report the House bill repealing resumption, in one week, and asked immediate action. Objection was made by Mr. Morrill, and the matter went over under the rules.

THE HOT SPRINGS—PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. DORSEY.

Dorsey, of Arkansas, arose to a personal explanation, and called attention to a publication which appeared in a New York paper of yesterday, regarding his amendment to the bill passed last week to extend the time of the Hot Springs Commission. He said he had long since determined not to respond to newspaper publications instigated by persons engaged in defaming the character of those on the floor, but in regard to this matter he desired to say the amendment submitted by him simply authorized the Superintendent of Hot Springs Reservation to lease ground for the erection of suitable bath houses for the accommodation of the public, and to distribute water to the people of the place. It granted no other privilege. There were two or three individuals hanging around the Capitol, who had the interests of the people of Hot Springs so much at heart, that they telegraphed there that a great fraud had been perpetrated by him (Mr. Dorsey), and that the Water Company was to have possession of all the Springs. The amendment he proposed was an absolute necessity to enable those visiting the Springs to enjoy the advantages of the waters and bath. All the bath-houses but seven were destroyed by the recent fire. He had received many letters urging the passage of such an amendment as that submitted, and he submitted it because he thought it was the right thing to be done. The only thing the Water Company asked, and all the bill granted, was the right to build a reservoir on the mountain for cold water to supply the city, and erect bath houses. It did not give the Company a right to the Hot Springs; if it did, he (Mr. Dorsey) would be as quick to protest against it as any one. He had letters now from ex-Senator Cragen and others, approving the amendment. For more than a year he (Mr. Dorsey) had spent much time and money in sifting these Hot Springs difficulties, and finally the bill was passed which organized the Commission, and the adjustment of difficult questions involved was now progressing to the satisfaction of every one, and justice was being done to all. He must express the opinion that when the people of Hot Springs understood his amendment they would not condemn it. This story, like the others, was not worthy of his attention.

MR. JONES, OF FLORIDA, MORGAN, OF ALABAMA, AND MATTHEWS, OF OHIO, ON THE TIMBER QUESTION.

The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund Bill was then laid aside with the understanding it should not lose its place as the unfinished business, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to employ temporary Clerks, and making an appropriation for same; also making appropriation for deterring trespass on public lands, and for bringing into market public lands in certain States, and for other purposes, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Beck to that of the Committee on Appropriations prohibiting the use of money to collect any charge for wood or timber cut on public lands in the Territories of the United States for the use of settlers in Territories and not for export; to provide that the timber shall not be exported from the territory where it grew; and provided further, in the event it shall be exported from the territory, it shall be liable to seizure by United States authorities wherever found.

Jones, of Florida, quoted the second section of the bill, which appropriates $20,000 for diagrams, furniture and repairs in the General Land Office, actual expenses of clerks detailed to investigate fraudulent land entries, trespasses on public lands, etc., and said he would never vote for that appropriation, as the Secretary could use the whole of it to annoy and harass the people. What authority existed under the laws of the United States as they now stood for the action of the Secretary of the Interior in regard to timber lands? The Senate had been told there had been no change in the policy of the Interior Department; that the present Secretary was following in the steps of his predecessors. He (Mr. Jones) contradicted that position; he denied that it was true. The present Secretary had instituted a new policy, and one not supported by law; a policy which had a detrimental effect on a large part of the people of this country. He argued that in all cases of timber prosecutions which had taken place in the Southern States, the Secretary of the Interior had gone into Federal Courts under State laws, which he had no right to do, and without anything, he believed, in the statutes of the United States to sustain him in his proceedings. Up to the time when the present Secretary of the Interior came into office, such a thing was never heard of as a seizure of timber in the hands of any man who had purchased logs in open market. He quoted from the section of the Revised Statutes regarding timber lands, and argued that it was never the intention of the Government to permit the Secretary of the Interior to harrass and persecute a large number of the people of the country by suits not authorized by law. In reading over the correspondence between the Secretary of the Interior and his agents, he found that charcoal must be seized. Nearly every man knew that charcoal was manufactured by poor men and not by rich corporations. Where the Secretary of the Interior got his authority to seize charcoal, was beyond his comprehension. Whatever authority was conferred by the Revised Statutes to punish timber depredations was not given to the Secretary of the Interior, but to the Secretary of the Navy. He was the only officer to carry out sections 2461, 2462 and 2463 of the Revised Statutes. The policy of the Secretary of the Interior was not right, not wise, not generous. The States of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, had large districts of public lands which were of no use whatever for agricultural purposes, but by a mistaken policy they had been reserved for sale, and citizens were not allowed to buy a single acre, no matter how much they might need the lands for their convenience.

Morgan, of Alabama, also opposed the second section of the bill, and said the Secretary of the Interior had relied on men not worthy of trust, and refused to hear men who were worthy of trust in regard to these timber depredations. The conduct of the Secretary of the Interior as to public timber lands had been evasive and not candid. He started out for the purpose of exercising a jurisdiction which the law never conferred upon him, and when he was advised that his agents exceeded their authority, he shut his eyes to all review of their conduct. The Secretary of the Interior had been informed by those who knew, that less than eight per cent. of land within wagon haul of the place where seizures in the South have been made, was public land; the balance was the private land. An issue had been made here in Senate between the Secretary of the Interior on one part and the people on the other part—the Secretary being characterized as an eminent patriot and the people as a pack of thieves. A man in his State, one Heister, was now preparing an additional raid on the people of Florida. He (Mr. Morgan) knew instances in the South, where men owning saw-mills had been ruined by timber seizures, and hundreds of thousands of dollars lost. The Senate could not vote on this question now without seeing plainly the issue presented. He then read an order of the Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Hunt, Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss., directing him to refuse clearance to vessels having on board turpentine suspected of having been taken from trees on the public lands, and, resuming his remarks, said, these industries in the South were to be broken up by Messrs. Bartley and Carter, agents of the Interior Department sent there. The Secretary of the Treasury had laid an embargo upon a port in the instance of these men. The Government could rely on the support of the people in the various localities to enforce law better that it could on hired pimps and spies sent from this city. Thousands of cattle were now pasturing on public lands. Pass this bill, and then [illegible] to seize all cattle found pasturing on public lands. He gave notice that at the proper time he would move to strike out the second Section of the Bill.

Matthews, of Ohio, said whatever else might result from this debate, some good would follow. It would demonstrate the necessity for wise and systematic legislation covering this entire subject. He would endeavor to express his views on this matter divested of any personal feeling. He had no feeling other than that of protection of public interests. He had looked with apprehension on the wasteful destruction of our forests, and there was a growing public sentiment for their preservation. He argued that the Government owned the land, together with the timber thereon, and any person engaged in cutting timber thereon became a trespasser. The real gist of the accusations against the Secretary of the Interior was not that usually heard about negligence of a public officer, but according to his sense of duty he was enforcing the law, because of which he was arraigned as an oppressor to individuals, as being un-American. He (Mr. Matthews) thought it was one of the cherished maxims and principles that the best way to secure the repeal of obnoxious laws was to rigidly enforce them. An executive officer of the Government had no discretion; he must enforce the law. By its strict enforcement its odious features would be brought out, and in that way public opinion aroused to its correction.

### The London Times on the Fisheries Award.

LONDON, March 21.—The Times's editorial on the Fisheries Award says it is unfortunate for the good fame of the United States that at a moment when the financial policy of Congress has awakened grave suspicions and anxieties in Europe, some American politicians of considerable importance and notoriety display another phase of repudiation spirit by opposing the payment of the award. The reckless language of Blaine and Butler is not only throwing discredit on the country, but damaging to the system of settling international disputes by arbitration. No country henceforward will be willing to refer claims to arbitration, if the decision of arbitrators is to be challenged by the unsuccessful party. The article continues: "The attempts at Washington to attack the impartiality of Mr. Delfosse are in keeping with the spirit of chicanery which forced a commutation of the unanimous award. We hope and believe Mr. Blaine will not be able to get the Congress of his country to support him in a refusal to pay the award, and stamp American policy with the double discredit of meanness and trickiness.

### English Holders Selling U. S. Bonds; Americans Buying them in.

LONDON, March 20.—The Times's financial article says United States bonds continue to be bought for American account, and their price is maintained, but sales by English holders, corporate and individual, continue and are sometimes of very large amounts. Fear of the silver bill has died away, but people now begin to dread what may follow it, and there is strong and widespread feeling that if the Americans are to try experiments on their credit they had much better do so with debt held at home than in English hands. The people sell, therefore, and are likely to continue to do so while so much that is dangerous seems to surround United States National finance.

### Dreadful Work of Diphtheria.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—A family named Murry, in Newport, has four children lying dead from diphtheria, and two others are not expected to live through the day. The father is almost insane, and has threatened to shoot the undertaker. A police officer is compelled to be in attendance.

THE Legislature adjourned yesterday. We do not propose to criticise its record until we have had fuller time to review and investigate it. There is no doubt that it has failed to accomplish nearly, if not all, the sweeping reforms which were anticipated by the people, and that there is a wide and very deep feeling of disappointment at the meagre results, of so many pledges. Upon the other hand, the very exhaustive speech, reviewing the legislation of the past two sessions, made in the Senate by Mr. White on Monday, a very full synopsis of which we printed in the Democrat yesterday, shows beyond dispute that much more has been done than was generally known, in the way of retrenchment. On the whole, the results cannot be satisfactory, but it must be borne in mind that the Democratic majority was very small; that many of its members were inexperienced, and that the reform movements were embarrassed at every step by the powerful Radical minority and a few Democrats, whose actions must remain unaccountable upon any known theory creditable to them. However, in a day or two we will be better able to form a just estimate of the value the session has been to the State, and in the meantime we wish our country friends a speedy voyage homeward to their families.—[New Orleans Democrat, 20th.

### Economical Tea Cake.

Two quarts of flour, sift through it four teaspoonfuls DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, two tablespoonfuls of butter or lard, one pound and a quarter of sugar dissolved in two and a half cups of sweet milk. Spice to taste, and bake in small moulds.