

The Vicksburg Herald

Sunday Morning, May 26, 1878.

There is a wide difference between a party and a clique.

Russia and England are still industriously working for peace and preparing for war.

This Congress ought never to adjourn without making greenbacks receivable for duties.

One swallow does not make a Summer, and it takes a large number of resolutions to make a new party. Two resolutions are not sufficient.

Our citizens should keep cool on the municipal race, and not attribute movements sprung by a few candidates and their friends to the Democratic party. There is not a single party question at issue in this race.

In the excitement of friends working for friends in this municipal campaign, do not forget the vital question at issue. That question is for subscription or against subscription. Remember that no bonds are to be given until the road is in successful operation to the northern part of Sharkey county.

The most significant utterance in the Pennsylvania Democratic platform is the paragraph in opposition to any attempt to unseat President Hayes. Will our Bourbon friends in this State please reflect on this a little? If Pennsylvania thinks it unwise to move in this, how much more careful Mississippi should be.

SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Ohio, who has some liberal and wise views on the financial question has recently taken broad ground in favor of the Government issuing money, and regulating the volume of the currency in circulation. He argues that the Government possesses this right by the Constitution, and he believes the time has come for it to exercise it. He pointed out that the Money Power flooded the country with money, or hoarded it as it suited their purposes, and that this could only be stopped by the Government making money and regulating at stated periods the volume of circulation.

John McNeil a Branded Villain.

Bellefontaine (O.) Examiner

This McNeil is without doubt the most infamous wretch on the American continent to-day. He does not deserve to be permitted to live among civilized men, much less to be favored with a Government appointment. The history of his atrocious career while commanding at Palmyra, Missouri, (not Elmira), is as fresh in our mind as any event of yesterday. A spy in his service, not a scout, was killed, and it was supposed had been killed, as he deserved to be, but who afterward turned up unhurt. McNeil at once arrested nine well-known citizens of Palmyra, and gave public notice that unless this pimp was heard from within a certain brief space, the nine men whom he held as hostages should be shot in retaliation. Two of these hostages, at least, were men with families dependent upon them, and none of them were charged with complicity in the alleged taking of the spy. The wife of one of the men begged for his release in the name of her little children, and compliance was promised by McNeil on condition that she would consent to a sacrifice of her person to his accursed lust. She at first refused, but finding at length that the brute was deaf to every appeal, and that she only thus could save her husband's life, yielded to his most cruel and cowardly demand.

Another of the doomed men, who also had a family, was saved by an act of heroism almost unparalleled in human history. A young man, surpassingly handsome, and divinely noble, came forward, and representing that he was alone in the world, volunteered to die in his stead. He was accepted by this misbegotten General, and a few days later was marched out with the rest of the victims, and shot down like a dog! And now, after the lapse of a few years, this cold-blooded, cowardly murderer, this most atrocious criminal of the century and the world, is made Indian Inspector by the fraudulent and despicable President and confirmed as such by thirty-one Senators of the United States! What shame and degradation are here! But the end is not yet.

It must be that the curse of God is resting upon this monster McNeil, and that his seeming good fortune in securing this appointment, is but the bait with which he is to be lured into a fate in which all may behold the appropriate and righteous retribution of heaven. "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, I will repay."

The Grand Duke Nicholas, the Russian Commander-in-Chief, just before he left his army made a speech, in which he says: "Children, be patient but a few days longer, you shall certainly return home; even though there should be a war with England, the guard will be dispatched to St. Petersburg. We have soldiers enough here to handle the English. We do not seek the war, but if England will we are ready, we are prepared."

Let the Ballot-Box Decide.

As is the case in all campaigns in Vicksburg the present one is beginning to be attended with some excitement and irritation. Not more than is usually the case, but enough to excite public attention. Our purpose, during the whole struggle between the office-seekers, all, or nearly all of whom, are of one party has been to observe strict neutrality, and we propose to follow that line to the end. In the meantime, though, we shall exercise our right as a public journal to criticize any movement that we do not think will be for the best interest of our citizens.

We think there was nothing better understood when the candidates announced themselves for office, than the fact that all would be allowed to run through on their merits, unless the Radicals should organize and offer some dangerous opposition. With all due respect to the meeting of less than forty voters of the Third Ward held Friday night in Kiela's Hall, we must say that we do not think any such organization has taken place, and we are sure no dangerous opposition is offered by the Radical party.

The colored voters, among whom the Republican party has its chief strength, have not organized, have not nominated candidates, and if they have done anything more than they were encouraged to do by the office-seekers we have not heard of it. Leading and influential men among them assert that they are very much divided in their support, and the best judges of such things, inform us that it is impossible to say what candidate for any of the positions will receive the majority of the colored votes. This being the case, we cannot see why there is any more reason for the holding of a Convention now than there was two months ago. In the beginning of the campaign if a majority of our party had spoken for a Convention, or a Primary Election, it would have been practicable, and we would have advocated it. But we think the time for advocating any such movement has passed. We do not think a majority of our party wish a Convention, and we are quite sure that if it was practicable to hold one at this late day, that it would only tend to increase, instead of allay, the excitement and irritation. A large number of the voters have already pledged themselves, and to ask them to bow to the decision of a Convention at this late day, because a minority of our party might decide to have one, is asking entirely too much of party allegiance. To hold a Convention to be followed by the election, would give us two troubles, and two causes of excitement instead of one.

In our opinion, this movement for a Convention does not arise among the disinterested voters—it arises among some of the candidates, and some of their friends. If this opinion is correct, and we do not think there is the slightest doubt of its correctness, the people should have nothing to do with it. It is plain to all that any attempt to please all the candidates would be utterly futile, and it is perfect folly to attempt it. Let us suppose that the request of the thirty or forty voters of the Third Ward is responded to by the other Wards, and a Convention is held. Would that make everything lovely? Would that lessen the friction and hard feeling? By no means. On the contrary it would give all defeated aspirants just cause of complaint and only add fuel to the fire of bad feeling. The campaign has gone so far that the claims of the rival candidates must be decided at the ballot-box.

There is so much similarity in the political condition of Louisiana and South Carolina that Louisianians will watch the coming campaign in the Palmetto State with more than fraternal interest. It is, therefore, unpleasant news to learn that the Republicans of South Carolina—instead of being completely demoralized and extinct, as was generally believed—have still sufficient vitality for a State Convention. Of course there can be no doubt of the election of Hampton, who seems assured of the Democratic nomination for Governor, but it was hoped that there would be no other candidate in the field, and that he would be unopposed, as Gov. Stone and Gov. Halliday were in Mississippi and Virginia. It is more than probable, however, that a full Republican ticket will be placed in the field; at least, a Republican State Convention has been called for August 17, and it is hardly likely that the Republican State Executive Committee would go to the trouble of calling a Convention simply to decide against nominating any candidates for State offices. The call for this Convention was issued secretly, and spread quietly among the negroes, but the fact leaked out in a very short time. The Democratic Convention meets the first week in August, the same date as our Convention.—[N. O. Democrat.

"Vat a monster language," said a Frenchman; "here I read in ze newspapers zat a man commit a murder was committed for trial and zen committed himself to a repositary. No wonder everything in America is done by committee."

A Prominent Colored Citizen on the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad.

Editor Vicksburg Herald:

Sir—I wrote a small article on the subject of the Memphis and Vicksburg railroad, which appeared in your valuable paper of Sunday morning, the 19th instant, in which I asked a few questions, and then urged the endorsement of the road, and promised to say more about the road as soon as I could learn more about the enterprise; and as a statement which I consider very satisfactory appeared in the same paper of the same date from Messrs. John Willis and L. A. Campbell, I can see no good reason why the road should not be completed at the very earliest possible moment, since all must admit its importance and great necessity. It will not be understood that I am conversant with railroad questions, but "I know enough to know" that railroads are universally important in their construction and generally beneficial in their operation. Although many persons claim to be hostile to this road solely on the ground that the company of this road will sooner or later ask for a right of way through the city to some given point South, or that some other line or road will ask for a right of way to some given point North, so as to convey passengers and freight from Depot to Depot, thus depriving hackmen and draymen and other laboring classes of men of much work, and they base this belief on the fact that when the V. P. and S. R. R. was built—over one hundred and fifty draymen were thrown out of employment and had to sell their mules and drays and leave town in search of other employment. And a few believe now that the same disastrous result will occur in the event that this road is completed. But I think that the statement of Messrs. Willis & Campbell should be perfectly satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind. But if there are those whose prejudices against the road still linger and are not yet willing to vote for subscription after the statement of the gentlemen above mentioned, I think they ought to do so from the great necessity and importance of the road. And if they still insist on opposition, I shall be led to think that they simply oppose the road because they can do so; and not from any substantial principle of justice or interest which they have in the general welfare of the city or any particular class of her citizens. And I ask every voter of the city to vote for the subscription and let this road be built, for if this road is completed and its location be at Glass Bayou, or thereabout, so sure will Vicksburg take a start on the road of prosperity. Then give us this road, and the city will spread her wings north and south. She is now spreading her wing south; her north wing has been broken ever since the cut-off. Yes, sir, as soon as this road is built, you will see new buildings put up all over the city, not only in the Third Ward as now, but in the First, Second and Fourth Wards; and new stores on streets where no business has been done heretofore. Business will flourish all over Vicksburg. Then complete this road, and the zeal of enterprising fire will take hold on every man, woman and child in the city. Property will go up and taxes be reduced to the very lowest point, and the whole town will hail with joyous acclamation the completion of the road, the return of plenty and general prosperity. The building of this road will benefit all classes of our people, and especially the merchants and laborers. The merchants will be benefited by the cotton and other produce brought here to market from a rich region of country, and hundreds of people will come to Vicksburg to buy and sell, and thousands of dollars will be spent in this city by people living in the section of country through which this road will pass, which is not now the case. Who can deny it? Not one. The laborer will be benefited in this, that he will have the handling and hauling of his cotton and other produce brought here by this road, and to assist in bringing it here; and the hackmen will have a new depot to go to for passengers, and have the old depot besides and thus they can go from depot to depot, whereas now they have only one depot—so you see that even the hackmen will be specially benefited. And every drayman will be likewise benefited, and other classes of laborers will also be materially benefited—and every intelligent citizen must see that Vicksburg will be most graciously advanced commercially, and otherwise. I imagine that I see this road now in operation and daily the train comes freighted with eager passengers to buy and to sell, leaving hundreds of dollars here with our merchants, bankers, draymen, hackmen, etc., for all classes of our citizens which is not now the case. I imagine also that I see hackmen and draymen standing thick around the new depot anxiously awaiting for the arrival of the new train to convey passengers and freight to all parts of our then flourishing and prosperous city, made so by the construction of this new road through one of our richest portions of country. I want to see Vicksburg what she ought to be—a thriving and prosperous city, full of business men—men of energy and business tact, then let us vote for the road and let the business go on. And let no man stop the wheel of progress, for we live at a period when it is the duty of reflecting men to ponder conscientiously this important question, and our age is marked by restless activity in almost every department of knowledge and business enterprise, and by struggles and aspirations before unknown, is stamped by no characteristic more deeply than by a desire to foster and encourage every enterprise looking to the general prosperity of all classes of our people. And at no period, ancient or modern, has this impulse been felt at

once so strongly and by such extensive numbers. And further, some say that they believe that the road will be built by convict labor; if so I oppose it absolutely and at once. But I do not believe it, and therefore shall vote for subscription. My opinion is that this road is an enterprise which should engage our best attention and most earnest support. In conclusion, I must admit that the laboring class of our people, to a very great extent, have a just cause to complain at the construction of the V. P. and S. Railroad, for the reason, as I understand, that in the construction of that road hundreds of draymen and other laboring classes of men were thrown out of employment, and many draymen, let me repeat, as I understand, had to sell their mules and drays, and seek other unacquainted employment; and a few, very few, go so far as to say that the city has been greatly injured by the construction of the V. P. & S. R. R. in this, that those drays had to pay to the city a considerable sum of money for license to run their drays now discontinued, which were a greater revenue than that which the said V. P. & S. R. R. yields to the city. I do not argue this point of my own knowledge, for I do not know the truth of this particular matter. Although those few who want the road but are afraid, yet they would vote for subscription if they could feel that the road would not be as disastrous to a certain class of men as the V. P. & S. R. R. was and is. But I hope that all may see the necessity and importance of the construction of this road at once, or soon as possible, as the construction of this road is, in my opinion, a blessing to all the people. Railroads are generally blessings wherever they are successfully operated. And may I attempt to show why this road should receive the unanimous support of all concerned? This road promises to give all the work to Sharkey county and Vicksburg men. Now what is the fact? Why Sharkey county has no men to spare, and consequently Vicksburg will have to furnish most all of the labor on this road from Deer Creek to Vicksburg. And no road has ever, to my certain knowledge, advanced such a liberal proposition where the subscription is not immediately needed as this road proposes. I understand that the amount of subscription asked for is only one hundred thousand dollars. Oh, how liberal for such an important enterprise. The proposition is so very liberal and the enterprise is so absolutely necessary to the prosperity of Vicksburg and surrounding country, and such an "off-set" to the "cut-off," that I am almost ready to say that Vicksburg would do nothing more than a charitable act, if she would vote the subscription without interest on the bonds. Why Vicksburg is in, or almost in, the act of running after the Mississippi river. And you show me a city that has to stand and watch the ebb and flow of a river like Vicksburg is now and her people pay no attention to railroad enterprises like the one now before us, and I'll show you a city that will soon go down, down, down forever, and as long as Vicksburg has been a city, nothing will save her but the construction of the Memphis and Vicksburg Railroad, and it is no use in attempting to evade the question longer. They establish the depot at Glass Bayou and Vicksburg will take an upward start immediately as she will then be on a balance, whereas now scarcely any interest is manifested in the Northern portion of the city. These are my views faintly expressed for what they are worth. I am respectfully, etc., P. C. HALL.

Vicksburg, May 24, 1878.

ENGLISH MOTHERS.—It is a marked feature of social life in England, and certainly one of its special charms, that mothers and daughters are so uniformly seen together at home. Not only is the mother the first lady to whom you are introduced at the house where you visit, but mistress of the ceremonies throughout; not only does she preside at the dinner table, but at the evening party sits as queen. Whatever may be your first impressions of such an arrangement—if it happens that your sympathies are with the younger ladies—you will very soon learn to think that the mother's absence would be very sincerely regretted by the daughters. As a picture, all must admit the arrangement to be perfect. The portly form and matronly dignity of the mother are an exquisite foil to the youthful beauty and maiden coyness of the daughters. And you will find nothing to mar but everything to enhance the interest of the picture. The mother's presence never seems to operate as an unwelcome restraint. Between her and the daughter you will mark the most joyous, playful, loving freedom, without the sacrifice of a little of paternal dignity and authority on the one hand or of sweet and graceful duty on the other. It may be said of English families generally, that these two things are eminently characteristic, namely, uniform parental authority, and the most charming freedom of intercourse between parents and their children.

DIOPHANTUS IN TEXAS.—Not long since a party of visitors inspected the poorhouse. Among the inmates was a venerable looking old man, whose face indicated perfect happiness. He seemed to be perfectly contented. Said one of the visitors, "You seem to be satisfied with your lot." "I am," he replied. "I have a source of consolation that is denied to most men."

"Ah," said the visitor, "you look forward to a blissful future beyond the grave." "Yes," responded the old man; "but I also find much comfort in the proverb that says one man's loss is another man's gain. It makes me happy to think that I never lost enough to do the fellow that found it much good."

In Memoriam.

"The loveliest star of evening's train Sets earliest in the western main, And leaves the world in night; The brightest star of morning's host Scarce rises, in brighter beams is lost; So sank her form on ocean's coast— So sprang her soul to light!"

"Revolving her mysterious lot, We mourn her, but we praise her not— The praise to God be given, Who sent her, like the radiant bow, A covenant of peace to show, Altwart the storms of life to blow— Then vanish into Heaven!" —Montgomery.

Died, on the 20th of this month, Mrs. KATE WILLIS, oldest daughter of Hon. Joshua S. and Mrs. Agnes F. Morris.

She had been frightfully burned by an accident, which occurred in the night, ten days before her death, from the effects of which it was clear from the first that she could not recover. It was thus her high privilege during those ten days and nights—so dark to her father, brother, sisters, and friends—to see, by means of a sublime faith, which the world can scarcely know, some glimpse of an eternity of beatitude and bliss which awaited her on the shores of immortality.

Miss Kate Morris was born in that most beautiful of all the little towns of Mississippi—Port Gibson—many of whose people will remember her as a child, innocent and beautiful as the flowers that bloomed in her bright home. There she first went to school. Afterwards, in her Vicksburg home, she was the charm of her class and Sodality at the Convent of Mercy. She afterwards went to school in her new home, at Jackson, to the Sisters again. She was sent to Nazareth Academy, near Bardonia, Kentucky, during the years 1872 and 1873, we believe. At home one year, and then again two years at St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, at Notre Dame, Du Loc, Indiana. Her mother died, and she came home to Jackson to occupy the places of older sister and of mother. Here she was the firm and affectionate guide and mistress of her younger brothers and sisters in all that related to their lives and duty. To her father, she was the best counselor, and the joy and hope of his life. There, also, she was the center of a wide circle of social and religious friends. Possessed of rare and radiant intellect, cultivated and ambitious in all that related to the world, and yet faithful to the precepts of her holy religion, she was full of patience, courage and devotion; and before her death had, after long reflection and prayer, given herself to be a bride of Christ, as a Sister of Mercy. But she was not spared to enter upon those new and high duties.

She came to earth, and she left it, in the month of May, so beautiful in the wealth of nature—especially in Mississippi. But between the flowers that bloomed at her coming, and those which are now withering in wreaths and crosses upon her new-made grave, there flowed a life-current fragrant in good works, and sweet in the graces of life as the song of an angel. When the cold waves touched her feet she did not shrink; but said, with a smile: "It is the Master's will—though on some accounts I might have chosen to live, I desire to live or die obediently." To her bereaved and stricken father she said: "I am a bride of heaven. I cannot explain here, but you shall know it on the other side. Come to me there. There I shall join my Mother, and you and I, and all of us shall be united."

"God shall wipe all tears from our eyes. There shall be no more death, nor sorrow nor crying." There shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun. For the Lord God giveth light, and they shall reign forever and ever." VICKSBURG, MISS., May 25, 1878.

FOREIGN.

Current Notes.

LONDON, May 25.—International Stock have suddenly become very firm on Stock Exchange. There was a rumor of a split in the British Cabinet, but the rumor was not traceable to any reliable source. The Cabinet meets to-day for further consideration of Count Schouvaloff's proposals.

VIENNA, May 25.—Montenegro has assured Count Andrássy that she intends to keep the peace, and her attitude will be strictly defensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.—The fire among the buildings of the Sublime Porte prove to have been the work of an incendiary. One and a half million dollars deposited there was lost.

LONDON, May 25.—A special to the Post from St. Petersburg reports that three army corps have been ordered to Finland, where considerable force is concentrating. The Government has ordered, in the event of war, that all cruisers shall be manned by regular seamen and marines.

The Daily Telegraph has the following from Vienna: A plan is under consideration here and at the Porte for joint Austro-Turkish occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Austria awaits the sanction of the Porte and Powers before taking any step. One object of the occupation would be to check the ambitious designs of Serbia and Montenegro.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 25.—Prince Lubanoff, Russian Ambassador, and Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, yesterday called at the English Embassy and congratulated Mr. Layard on the occasion of the Queen's birthday.

Peace Prospects.

LONDON, May 25.—The Cabinet council held a long session yesterday and to-day. The prospects for peace are certainly brighter to-day than for some time past. The Czar is resolute in regard to the retrocession of Bessarabia, but has made considerable advances in regard to limits of Bulgaria. There need be no surprise if Russia, under the pressure, consents to reduce indemnity of one-half or even more.

Dead.

LONDON, May 25.—The Duchess of Argyll is dead.

Libel Suit Falls.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The jury in the case of Wallace P. Grooms, President of the Commercial Journal Company—prosecution to recover \$50,000 damages for alleged libel from Peter Cooper, have disagreed.

Complaint Not Sustained.

KNOXVILLE, May 25.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, the judicial case of Dr. E. T. Baird against the Synod of Virginia, was concluded late last night. His complaint was not sustained. The Assembly will doubtless adjourn to-night.

The New Orleans Mint.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Gen. Gibson's bill appropriating \$12,000 for repairing and conducting the New Orleans mint, which passed the House of Representatives, is now pending in the Senate, and is likely to become a law. Secretary Sherman will not oppose it.

The Recent Tornado.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Details of the tornado come slowly. It was particularly severe in Wisconsin. The fatalities reported reach about fifteen. DUNQUO, May 25.—The number of dead from the tornado on Mineral Point eleven.

Mining Lane Market.

LONDON, May 25.—Mining Lane markets during the past week, prices occasionally rather weaker; business dull; public sales numerous and large. A further supply also declared for the ensuing week. Fair to middling grade of Congo and assorted teas declined. Rio quiet. Public sales, consisting chiefly of West India, prices occasionally 6d. per 100. Lower grades maintained previous value. Demand for coffee very steady.

Shipping American Cotton to Bombay.

LONDON, May 25.—The Manchester Guardian says: "From Liverpool we learn orders have been received there to ship American cotton for consumption in the mills of Bombay. It is intended, with this material, to commence the manufacture of sheetings and other medium classes of cloth. This cotton will pass into India duty free, while goods made from the same kind of cotton in this country will pay an import duty of 5 per cent."

Russian Agents at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.—Six accredited agents of the Russian Government reached this city from New York late Thursday night, and are now occupying the best rooms at Guy's Hotel, accompanied by interpreters, as they do not speak English. They visited Cramp's ship yard to-day, inspected the preparations on the State of California and steamer Columbus. It is said they will visit Roach's ship yard at Chester to-morrow. They keep very quiet and refuse to talk or allow interpreters to say a word.

Testimonial to Congressman Waddell, of North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—An elegant company assembled at the Arlington last night, to witness the presentation to Hon. M. A. Waddell, of North Carolina, of a handsomely embossed testimonial from the Post-office Aid Association of New York, as a token of appreciation of his lecture on Mores and Maury, delivered recently for their benefit. Mr. Waddell and others made speeches at the reception and presentation. This memorial was presented to Mr. Waddell, the donors say, as a token of their appreciation of him as a man, irrespective of political considerations, though the speeches overlaid with expressions of love for the Union.

The Governor-General of Canada on the Fenians.

MONTREAL, May 25.—At a dinner to-night the Governor-General made a speech, in which he characterized the Fenian rumors and demonstrations as mere Celtic effervescence. He would not say a word against his fellow Irishmen, who he had ever found ready to warmly welcome him as the representative of the Queen or in an individual capacity. He admitted that in the past Ireland had not been properly treated, but for centuries her sister Island had endeavored to redress those grievances. He did not think the Fenian movement would amount to anything, but if it did it must be severely repressed.

The Line of Demarkation Around Constantinople.

LONDON, May 25.—The Russo-Turkish commission which it was reported in a dispatch from Constantinople yesterday had failed to agree upon a line of demarkation between the Turkish and Russian forces, consisted of Russian and Turkish corps commanders appointed at General Todleben's suggestion to fix a new line of demarkation, and make new regulations for the better preservation of peace in the present dangerous proximity of the two armies. The Russian and Turkish soldiers whose lines are in contact, fraternize cordially, and no trouble is apprehended despite the failure of the commission to agree, but it was thought advisable to have the lines further apart and more precise regulations. The health of the Russian troops is improving.

The Stock Market.

LONDON, May 25.—The Economist says the rate of discount in open market is 3 per cent. Additional strength has been exhibited in the Stock Exchange. Count Schouvaloff is believed to have suggested modifications of the San Stefano treaty, which will make the meeting of the Congress possible; but the improvement is confined principally to Government loans. Trade is slack too allow much expansion of prices and commercial undertakings. Almost all European Government securities, except Spanish, are higher. South America dull, in sympathy with the continued depression of Brazilian securities. American Government securities have further advanced, and may now be considered as completely recovered from the falls which followed the passage of the Silver Bill. Railroad issues are also for the most part firmer, as revenue statements published indicate general improvement in net results. Erie mortgages are weaker, some reaction being natural as the recent excitement.

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