VICKSBURG WEEKLY HERALD.

VOL. XIII. VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1878. NO. 50

VICKSBURG HERALD

Published WEEKLY by

ROGERS, GROOME & CO.

WEEKLY CLUB RATES:

Single copies by mail, per year, postage paid.....$2 15
5 copies, postage paid..... 1 75
10 " " " 1 50
9 " " " 1 25

An extra copy will be given to the getter up of a club of ten.

Send Postoffice Money Orders or drafts when practicable. Address,

VICKSBURG HERALD CO.

WEEKLY ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 Time.	2 Times	3 Mon's	6 Mon's	1 Year.
1 Square	$ 1 50	$ 4 00	$ 8 00	$ 15 00	$ 15 00
2 Squares	2 75	7 00	14 00	18 00	25 00
3 Squares	4 00	9 00	18 00	25 00	35 00
4 Squares	5 25	11 00	22 00	32 00	45 00
5 Squares	6 50	13 00	26 00	39 00	55 00
6 Squares	7 75	15 00	30 00	46 00	65 00
1 Column	9 00	17 00	34 00	50 00	75 00
2 Column	17 00	30 00	50 00	75 00	100 00
3 Column	25 00	45 00	75 00	100 00	140 00
4 Column.....	30 00	55 00	90 00	120 00	160 00

Friday Morning, June 7, 1877.

PASCAGOULA has been selected as the next place for the meeting of the Mississippi Press Association.

MAJOR E. BARKSDALE, of the Jackson Clarion, arrived yesterday, and participated in the proceedings of the Press Convention.

WE were glad to have visits yesterday from Mr. Jas. A. Stevens, of the Columbus Independent, Mr. R. A. Bonner, of the Panola Star, Mr. Daniel Dennett, of the N. O. Picayune, Dr. J. E. Nagle, of the N. O. Democrat, Mr. T. H. Oury, of the Carrollton Conservative, and several other members of the Press Association.

WITHOUT the interposition of some unlooked-for event, the execution of Wm. Dixon for the murder of old man Bachman, will take place in the jail yard to-day. Such scenes are of rare occurrence in Mississippi, and we trust that if the dread sentence of the law is consummated it may prove such a warning that the crime of murder may never again be perpetrated in our midst.

The following are the officers of the Press Association for the ensuing year:

J. H. Sharpe, Columbus Independent, President.

G. T. Herndon, Tupelo Journal, 1st Vice President.

Emmett L. Ross, Canton Mail, 2nd Vice President.

W. H. Cochran, Starkville Times Secretary.

R. Walpole, Kosciusko, Treasurer.

J. P. Johnson, Kosciusko Star, Annual Orator.

Geo. W. Harper, Essayist.

William Ward, Annual Poet.

W. K. Douglas, D. D., Chaplain.

THE following is an extract from Mr. Lamar's great speech in favor of Government aid in the construction of the Texas Pacific Railroad. The argument he uses appeals not only to the practical sense of the North, but to its interest, and demonstrates that the road would be a benefit to the whole country—a fact which the Northern people will not be slow to appreciate. We intend alluding to the speech at more length in a future issue:

There is no doubt about the fact, Mr. President, that whatever may be the material condition of the people of this country, there prevails in American society more of discontent and complaint, more of tendency to social irregularities and outbreak, than has ever existed at any former period of our country's history. Many causes have been assigned for this condition of things. Political maladministration, Federal and State, errors in financial legislation, gross oppression and injustice in our system of taxation, the incorporation into our society of some elements, causing a tendency to intestine commodotions that have never been observable in our earlier history—each and all have been assigned with equal earnestness by the different advocates of the various remedies for the existing state of things.

Whatever may be, sir, the correctness or incorrectness of these theories upon this subject, and perhaps there may be something of truth and error in all of them, there are two causes which I think have been too much overlooked. One is, the prostrated and impoverished condition of one section of the country, embracing fully one-third of its population. In the South, by the results of the war alone, an immense amount of productive capital was destroyed. Then, the market value of slaves, whatever may have been the inferiority, as alleged, of slave labor compared with free labor, has also been annihilated. The event certainly precipitated half a million of opulent families living in affluence and luxury into extreme poverty and destitution. The effects, sir, of such a catastrophe as that would shock the prosperity of any commercial community holding relations of trade with them. Sir, it at once destroyed the market for all the luxuries and appointments of comfortable life which that condition of society in the South had created and maintained. The demand in the South for jewelry, costly stones, fine equipages, palatial furniture, the finest cloths, silks, alpacas and cashmeres, has ceased. The immense amounts expended in travel and sojourn in the watering-places of the North, and in our great cities, all these have disappeared, and with them an immense source of profitable exchange.

Now, sir, one of the great national wants is the restoration of that market or its equivalent. It lies in the restoration of the South to the full vigor of her capabilities. It can be secured by the resuscitation of her commercial and industrial life and the opening of new fields for emancipated labor. Sir, the completion of this road will go far toward that consummation.

Annual Exercises of the Mississippi Press Association.

The Annual Exercises took place, according to programme, at the Garden, where a large audience of ladies and gentlemen were assembled to witness the novel entertainment. The Association was called to order by President Holland, who introduced Col. A. Y. Harper, of the Okolona States, and the latter gentleman delivered an eloquent and very appropriate introductory address, by which the audience were made to feel they were heartily welcome. At its close, Col. Harper introduced Mr. F. C. McGee, of the Enterprise Courier, who had been selected to deliver the Annual Oration. Mr. McGee's Oration was well delivered, suitable to the occasion, and did credit to his abilities as a writer and orator. He was heartily applauded during its rendition. Col. Harper then introduced the Essayist, Mr. Geo. T. Herndon, of the Tupelo Journal, whose Essay was a model of diction, and in the delivery of which he suited his gestures and the modulations of his voice to the words and ideas of the beautiful Essay. His production, and its delivery, reflected credit upon himself, and by connection upon the entire Association, and with due respect to those who preceded and followed him, it was generally pronounced the feature of the Exercises. The Essay was highly complimented, and we hope soon to see it in print. Mr. W. S. Hoskins, of the Corinth Corinthian, was next introduced, and proceeded to recite a Poem prepared for the occasion, but before its completion he was unfortunately prostrated by a sudden attack of heart disease, caused no doubt by embarrassment and over-excitement. Much sympathy was manifested for him. Col. A. Y. Harper, by request, read Mr. W. H. Kernau's patriotic poem "Southland," with an emphasis and feeling that elicited encomiums and hearty applause. Mr. Emmet L. Ross, of the Canton Mail, by special request, rendered his famous poem "The little sock that baby wore." The sentiment of the piece and its excellent delivery, was a fitting close for the Exercises. As the poem was new to a Vicksburg audience, and Mr. Ross's rendition brought forth all its pathos, it met with a favor and marked approbation that must have been gratifying to the distinguished author. The Exercises were enlivened by the excellent music of the Garden Orchestra, and the splendid singing of Miss Kuster and Mr. Heckler which were interspersed in the programme. Miss Kuster's vocal powers were highly entertaining and greatly complimented by the members of the Press, and she was frequently encored by the audience, in answer to one of which she rendered in exquisite style "Vogellied" the famous bird song, in a manner that could not be excelled by the birds themselves. A duet between Miss Kuster and Mr. Heckler, and a Galop by the Orchestra completed the entertainment—one of the most interesting and pleasant we ever attended.

The Siege of Vicksburg.

Fifteen years ago, during the present month, our city was undergoing one of the most remarkable sieges in history, traces of which can yet be seen. Many persons yet live here who participated in its privations and faced its dangers, and the following extract from a history of the siege, written by Major Edward S. Gregory and published in the Philadelphia Times, will recall old memories and prove interesting to the general reader:

INSIDE THE CITY.

It may well be credited that the garrison and the populace had not been indifferent while these great actions sped. That a crisis impended, every man and woman felt; and that the odds were greatly against us was equally evident. Still the people would not harbor the thought of defeat, and were equally unprepared for the siege. The city had been bombarded once before—an ordeal invoked by the defiant reply of the Mayor, speaking for the citizens, when S. F. Lee demanded their surrender after the fall of New Orleans. When, therefore, the sudden unfolding of a ball of dense white smoke in the sky above them gave sign, on the 18th, that the enemy had arrived, the fact did not frighten the brave community, however much it may have surprised them. At first the depressing shadow of exclusion, with constant peril of death and the corrosion of anxiety and of imminent famine, was relieved by the excitement of battle; for on the 19th and 20th sharp attacks were made on the lines, which were repulsed with great slaughter of the Federal column. The novelty of the situation sustained the spirits of the people still longer, and their courage was never dimmed. But the sickness of hope deferred was of gradual growth, while the sordid conditions of life, made necessary by the exigencies and exposures which were incident to the siege, had their own sad effects of steady and hard attrition. How and by what distinct stages a "city full of stirs—a tumultuous city—a joyous city," such as Tyre of old, takes on itself the aspect of a camp or a trench, devoid of the attendants of home and pleasure, and marked by every feature of war's worst exactions and destruction, nothing short of a diary of contemporaneous experience could describe. It answers the purpose of a picture to select any period when the siege was well advanced and distinctly characterized—when the life of the people had became adopted to it, and when the full consequences of such abnormal influences were developed.

I have spoken of the element of danger. The Federals fought the garrison in part, but the city mainly. Even the fire on the lines was not confined to them in its effects, for hardly any part of the city was outside the range of the enemy's artillery from any direction, except the south. Shot from opposite quarters might have collided above the city. But the city was a target in itself, and was hit every time. Just across the Mississippi, a few days after the lines were closed, 7, 11 and 13 inch mortars were put in position and trained directly on the homes of the people; and if any one of them was silent from that time till the white flag was raised, any longer than was necessary to cool and load, I fail to recall the occasion. Twenty-four hours of each day these preachers of the Union made their touching remarks to the town. All night long their deadly hail of iron dropped through roofs and tore up the deserted and denuded streets. It was a feature of their practice that early in the night their favors would be addressed to one part of the city, and afterward changed so as to reach the cases of persons in other parts who had gone to bed in fancied security. Those who could forget the deadly design and properties of these missiles might admire every night the trial which they made across the western heavens—rising steadily and shiningly in their great parabolic curves, descending with ever-increasing swiftness, and failing with deafening shriek and explosion, hurling in many a radius their ponderous fragments. It is believed by the expert that a mortar shell is the most demoralizing agency of war. Throughout the war the Confederates had the same horror of them which the other side felt for masked batteries and black horse cavalry. For forty days and nights, without interval, the women and children of Vicksburg took calmly and bravely the iron storm which, in less volume and in a few minutes, turned back the victorious column of Beauregard from Pittsburg Landing. They wreaked their worst and utmost on the town, bringing out the most vicious of all war's aspects. That the ordinary atmosphere of life, the course of conversation, the thread of every human existence, took in for nearly two months the momently contingency of these messengers of thunder and murder, is past ordinary comprehension. How many of them came and burst nobody can have the least idea. An account says that on June 22 150,000 shells fell inside of the city; but this was probably an exaggeration. They became at last such an ordinary occurrence of daily life that I have seen ladies walk quietly along the streets while the shells burst above them, their heads protected meanwhile by a parasol held between them and the sun!

Nothing was spared by the shells. The churches fared especially severely, and the reverend clergy had narrow escapes The libraries of the Rev. Dr. Lord, of the Episcopalian, and Rev. Dr. Rutherford, of the Presbyterian Church, were both invaded and badly worsted. One Baptist church had been rendered useless for purposes of worship by previous shelling. But what mattered churches, or any sacred place, or sacred exercise at such a time? There was nothing more striking about the interior of the siege than the breaking down of the ordinary partition between the days of the week, as well as the walls which make safe and saved domestic life. During those long weeks there was no sound or summon of bell to prayer. There was no song of praise. The mortars had no almanac, and the mortals kept at home a perpetual service of fast and humiliation.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF DEATH.

I have spoken of the wretched expedients to which families resorted in the hope of safety. Vicksburg hangs on the side of a hill, whose name was poetical—the Sky Parlor. On it thousands of people assembled to see the great sight when the Federal ships went by on the night of the 16th April; at which time the houses of De Soto were kindled on the other side, lending a lurid background to the dark shadows of the boats, while the fire of the batteries made the river a sheet of flame! But the Sky Parlor was reserved for other uses. Its soil was light and friable, and yet sufficiently stiff to answer the purposes of excavation. Wherever the passage of a street left the face of the hill exposed, into it and under it the people burrowed, making long ranges and systems of chambers and arches, within which the women and young took shelter. In them all the offices of life had to be discharged, except that generally the cooking-stove stood near the entrance, opportunity to perform upon it being seized and improved during the shells' diversion in other quarters. Sometimes the caves were strengthened by pillars and wooden joists, and beds and furniture were crowded in them. When they were really effective as against the largest shells dropped directly above, I cannot tell. Stories were told, more than once during the siege, of people who had been buried alive by the collapse of caves; but they probably were not true. They made good shelter against the flying fragments of the bombs, and this was no small matter. It was rather a point of honor among men not to hide in these places, which were reserved for the women and children. Under all circumstances of difficulty, the modesty of these was supported in the half-exposed life of the caves with a pathos which affected me more deeply than any other circumstance of the siege. Another refuge of a few young ladies in the neighborhood of General Smith's headquarter's, which had been a bank, was a vault in the cellar. One night, when more than a dozen of them were huddled in it, a shell struck the brick arch squarely and burst the same moment. None of the pieces penetrated; but would it have gone through? was the question. And suppose it had, and had then burst? I believe the vault was never again occupied by the ladies. Considering the constant danger and the many narrow escapes, it is a great wonder that the casualties among the non-combatants were so few. I know of but one, and that was not fatal: the loss of an arm by Mrs. Major Reid, while bringing her children under shelter from a sudden storm of shells. There were doubtless others, but I have sought in vain to obtain the figures. Inside and outside the lines there were many exaggerated stories in this connection. One of the mortalities published was that of Mrs. General Pemberton, who was at Gainesville, Ala., the while.

How these people subsisted was another wonder. The straits to which the garrison were reduced are known, in fact. "After the tenth day of the siege," says the report of General Stephen D. Lee, "the men lived on about half rations, and less than that toward the close." The ration has been described to consist of one-quarter pound of bacon, one-half pound of beef, five-eighths quart of meal, beside an allowance of peas, rice, sugar and molasses. Of this, anon. The citizens must have had less; and where they got that from was a mystery. Business, of course, was suspended. There were some stores that had supplies, and at these prices climbed steadily in a manner suggestive of the prophecy of Jerusalem's undoing. A barrel of flour at last came to sell for $100—an immense figure then; but worse than the figure were the two later facts—that nobody had the money and then nobody had the flour. Some people eked out their supplies by cooking the tender sprouts of the common cane, of which there was an immense "brake" just below Vicksburg. I have reason to believe that few applications, and those only by the poorest people, were made to the military powers for help throughout all this trial. Sympathy and patriotism must have improvised a practical communism. The cruise and barrel had a little dust and unction to the last.

MULE MEAT AND PEA BREAD.

How about the mule meat? everybody will inquire while rations are being treated. Both horse and mule meat were extensively sampled during the siege, though not in the way that by many may be imagined. On account of the want of provender, nearly all the horses of the garrison were turned out of the lines, and as the other side could not safely take them unless they strayed within reach, many of them were killed by the cross-fire. Early in the siege, when some of the men complained of the scanty ration, General Smith, I believe, who had seen the thing done on the plains, issued a circular to his brigades, recommending that the experiment of horse meat be tried to piece it out. I was on hand that very evening when somebody, waiting till dark, slid over the works and cut a steak out of a horse that had been shot that day beneath them. It was cooked at General Vaughn's fire and everybody tasted a little; but the flesh was coarse, and nobody hungered for any more. Some of the soldiers did like it and eat it not to speak of rate and other small deer which the Louisianians, being Frenchmen, were said to prepare in many elegant styles for the table. When Pemberton was thinking about cutting his way out, he had half a dozen fellows—men who looked like Mexicans or Indians—cutting mule meat, at the old depot of the Southern Railroad, and jerking it over slow fires, to make it handy and lasting. One morning, for trial, I bought a pound of mule meat at this market and had it served at breakfast for the mess. There was no need to try again. On the day of the surrender, and only then, a ration of mule meat was actually issued; but nobody need eat it, as General Grant issued abundant supplies of the best that his army had.

Another expedient, amiably intended by Gen. Pemberton to reinforce his Commissariat, became, unhappily, famous at the time by the name of pea bread. It has been mentioned that part of the siege ration was the common stock pea. It occurred to the General, or to some profound Commissary, that this could be ground up and mixed with meal, and issued as the "staff of life." But the scheme did not succeed, for the best of reasons, to-wit: that the meal part was cooked an hour or so before the pea part got well warmed. The effects on the human system of a hash composed of corn bread and rare pea bread combined may probably be imagined without any inquiry of the doctors. From that time the soldiers had their peas and meal served them at separate courses.

One great trouble in the trenches, not so great in the town, was the scarcity and bad quality of the water. The use of the cisterns, on which the people in that country have to rely, was confined to the citizens necessarily, and the drink of the soldiers had to be hauled in barrels from the river. It was muddy and warm, and not wholesome for many reasons, and caused many of the disorders which prevailed with effects so fatal. As to spirituous drinks, I believe the city was as bare of them as Murphy himself could wish. Even Louisiana rum, the poison that had once been so abundant, withdrew its consolations from the beleaguered city.

THE COURSE OF LIFE.

A state of siege fulfills, in more ways than would be imagined by the uninitiated, all that is involved in the suspension of civilization. Its influences survive; its appliances vanish. The broader lines of the picture have been drawn the instant danger, the hovering death, the troglodyte existence, the discomfort, hunger, exposure—these are things which affect the needs of life; but to these men become more easily habituated than to the absence of many really dispensible comforts and pleasures. I have said all partitions were broken down—as completely as in that Valley residence of a Revolutionary General of Virginia, in which the apartments assigned to his guests were indicated by chalk lines upon the floor. Home was a den shared with others, perhaps with strangers. All of the invasions into normal restraints and sanctities that this implies were known, perhaps, only to those who could not undress to rest, or change their clothing except by arragement. That people had to wait on themselves was a matter of course, and by comparison a minor hardship. It has been said there was no business, no open stores, no hotels or places of congregation and discourse; no passage of vehicles, no social pastimes, no newspapers, no voice of the Sabbath bell. When the weight of anxiety that rested on the hearts of the people is duly reckoned, and with it the total lack of all means by which anxiety is usually diverted and the tension of thought relieved, it is a great wonder that many did not become insane. That they did not, gives another proof of the heroic texture of the beleaguered population.

It is not quite true that there were no papers. Copies of the Evening Citizen were published during the siege by Mr. James M. Swords, in after years proprietor of the Vicksburg HERALD. The Whig office was burned just before the siege, and the Citizen's quarters were struck by the shells time and again, its type scattered, its floors flindered; but the semi-occasional issue was continued to the last. It was printed on the back of wall-paper, and its circulation was limited. Sometimes papers were handed across the lines and sent to headquarters, and afterward, by regular grade, through the circle of headquarter attaches. Every one was worn to a frazzle, though the news it contained was not generally of a kind to encourage perusal. In this state of suspended animation it is really wonderful how people continued to draw out their endurance from one hopeless day to another. Perhaps the very vigilance they had to exercise against the shells and the activity necessary to avoid them, kept the besieged alive. Every day, too, somebody would start or speed a new story of deliverance from without, that stirred up, although for a fitful season only, the hearts bowed down by deep despair. Now it was E. Kirby Smith, and now Joe Johnston, who was at the gates. The faith that something would and must be done to save the city was desperately clung to to the last. It probably never had deep roots in the reason of the Generals, the men in the lines, or the people. But at such times men do not reason. The hand of Fate seems to rest upon them. Powerless to resist the tide of events, their only refuge is in the indulgence of a desperate hope, whose alternative is despair and madness.

Mississippi Press Association.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Convention met at 9:50.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. W. K. Douglass.

On motion of Col. Harper, the reading of the proceedings of yesterday were dispensed with.

On motion of Col. McCardle, Gen. J. H. Sharpe, of the Columbus Independent, was elected a member of the Association.

Col. McCardle read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have for some months been cognizant of the efforts of the Marooner Club of Vicksburg to stock the rivers of Mississippi with fine fish; and whereas, we are informed that about one million of young shad have already been deposited in the streams of our State; and whereas, it has come to our knowledge that the members of the Marooner Club are now endeavoring to raise a fund for erecting a Hatching House for Salmon eggs, which the United States Commissioner for Fish and Fisheries has promised to furnish; and whereas, the members of this Press Association are, now, as always, ready to assist in every movement that has for its object the advancement of the material interests of our beloved State, and feeling that the gentlemen composing the Marooner Club are honestly laboring for the general good; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the Marooner Club to the people of the State as composed of gentleman eminently deserving of trust, and the object they have in view as one worthy of the attention and support of every lover of his race.

Resolved, That we commend their enterprice to the citizens of the State as one that will assist in giving good food to the poor, and placing upon the tables of all a much valued luxury, besides furnishing the followers of Isaac Walton with exciting sport.

The Committee appointed on the address of the President, made the following report through its Chairman Col. Power:

Your Committee to whom was referred for apportionment, the very able and practical address of the President, at the open of the present session, beg leave to recommend: 1st. That so much thereof as refers to decreased patronage of the local press, be referred to a committee of three (E. L. Ross, H. P. Johnson, P. K. Mayers.)

2d. That so much as refers to advertising agencies and patent sides, be referred to a committee of three, (G. P. Herndon, A. J. Frantz, S. G. Barr.)

3d. So much as refers to the establishment of equitable rates for legal advertising, to a committee of three, (F. W. Merrin, J. H. Sharpe, G. W. Rogers.)

4th. So much as refers to the formation of a National Press Association, to a committee of three, (J. L. McCullum, J. F. Parker, E. W. Peabody.)

5th. So much as refers to the death of A. G. Ellis, to a special committee of three, (W. H. Seitgler, J. J. Shannon, A. Y. Harper.)

6th. So much as refers to a Southern Pacific Railway, improvement of water courses, immigration and other material interests of our State and section, to a committee of five, (W. H. McCardle, G. W. Harper, W. K. Douglas, J. J. Haynie, T. W. Campbell.

Respectfully submitted,

J. L. POWER,
P. K. MAYERS,
G. W. HARPER,
Committee.

The following report from the Treasurer was read and received:

R. Walpole, Treasurer, in account with Mississippi Press Association:

1877.
June 6—Cash on hand per report....$69 75
June 6—A'mt rec'd from members.... 28 00
1878.
June 5— " " " " 29 00
$126 75

1877. CR.
June 6—By cash, per telegrame .. 2 00

Balance on hand..... ....$124 75

Col. Geo. W. Harper offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Association appoint a Committee of three members to report at the next meeting of the Association upon the practicability and necessity of the erection of a paper mill in the State of Mississippi, by co-operation among the newspaper men of the State.

Committee—G. W. Harper, C. E. Wright and F. A. Tyler.

Gen. Jos. R. Davis, of the Sea Shore Gazette, was elected a member of the Association, on motion of Col McCardle, and L. W. Magruder, Esq., was received as proxy for the Gazette.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

for the ensuing Conventional Year then took place, with the following result:

J H Sharpe, Columbus Independent, President: G T Herndon, Tupelo Journal, 1st Vice-President: Emmet L Ross, Canton Mail, 2d Vice-Presieent; W H Cochran, Starkville Times, Secretary; R Walpole, Kosciusko, Treasurer; J P Johnson, Kosciusko Star, Annual Orator; Geo W Harper, Essayist; William Ward, Annual Poet; W K Douglas, DD, Chaplain.

The President was authorized to select ladies to read poems at the next Annual meeting.

The Convention then visited the Main Street High School.

EVENING SESSION.

Convention met at 2:30 p.m. On motion of Mr. Cochran, the members of the Association who arrived this morning were requested to enroll their names. The following names were enrolled:

Edwards Citizen—E H Harris.
Crystal Springs Monitor—S H Stackhouse.
Aberdeen Weekly—E P Thompson.
Jackson Clarion—E Barksdale.
Corinth Sub-Soiler and Democrat—D W Rice.

Mr. Jayne moved that Miss E. Anthony be requested to read a poem at the next annual meeting, and Col. Geo. W. Harper moved to add the name of Miss Allie E. Davis, which was carried, and the above ladies are invited to read poems at the next meeting.

THE PLACE OF NEXT MEETING.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a place for the next annual meeting. Pascagoula and West Point were put in nomination. The vote being taken, resulted in the selection of the former place.

By S. D. Harper: Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention be tendered the citizens of Holly Springs, Aberdeen and West Point, and the Board of Trade of the latter place, for the cordial invitations extended us to meet at said places next year.

By P K Mayers: That Mrs. Sarah E Dorsey, of Beauvoir, Harrison county, be requested to read an essay at the next annual meeting.

By Mr Herndon: That the thanks of the Association be especially tendered the Vicksburg Press, for kindness shown the Convention,

By Mr Adams: That the thanks of the Association be tendered Messrs. Smedes & Rowland for an invitation to visit their hotel at Mississippi City.

The following Committee on resolutions of thanks for hospitalities shown the Convention, was announced: P K Mayers, E W Thompson, J A Stephens, R Walpole, J M Ellis.

By Mr Holland, (Colonel Geo Harper in the chair:)

WHEREAS, The Mississippi Press Association, having received from Mrs E J Holbrook, chief proprietor, the accomplished editress of the New Orleans Picayune, who is better known to the world as Pearl Rivers, the lute-voiced poetess of the south, congratulations upon this the 18th recurrence of our annual Convention, therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Press Association of Mississippi, truly appreciates this thoughtful courtesy upon the part of the editress of the Picayune, a paper favored in every part of our State—and that Mrs. Holbrook be made a member of this Association.

By Col. Frantz: That Mrs. Holbrook (Pearl Rivers) be requested to read an Essay on "Cruelty to Animals," at the next annual meeting.

By Geo. W. Harper: Resolved, That such of the committees on the President's Address as may not be able to complete their reports during the present session of the Association, be and are hereby instructed to forward their reports, when ready, to the President of the Association, who shall certify to and publish the same for general information.

By Mr. Jayne: An invitation from the citizens of Newton for the Association to visit that place. Referred to the Committee on thanks.

Convention then adjourned till 9 a.m. to-morrow.

W. J. L. HOLLAND, Pres't.
S. D. HARPER, A. B. HURT, Sec't'ys.

Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the Court-house yesterday. Present, A. H. Arthur, G. A. Gould, W. J. Cowan, S. H. Kemper and J. Fossett.

The proceedings of last meeting were read and aproved.

The petition of James Delaney, with signatures of citizens of the district, asking the privilege to retail liquors at his store on Fort Hill, was granted.

ACCOUNTS ALLOWED.

Wm French, Corner and jury, on body of Castello, $23; N J Hall, Coroner and jury on body of R Barnes, $35; N J Hall, Coroner and jury, on body of an unknown man, $25; H M Goff, Justice of Peace, and jury, on body of Robt Black, $23; A L Pierce, for work on Red Bone road, as per contract, $795; A L Pierce, for work on Hall's Ferry Road $66.85; A L Pierce, for ditching on Hall's Ferry and Red Bone roads, $50; A L Pierce, for building wings to bridges on Vicksburg and Red Bone road, $35.20; Chas McDermott, furnishing lumber for building bridge near Adams' gin, on the Yazoo Valley road, $700; Harrison Winfield, Clear Creek bridge and nails, $103.50; Harrison Winfield, repairing and filling cave near Slater's Hill, $80; Frank Cuneo, cutting and widening Yazoo Valley road, near Spout Spring, $90; Frank Cuneo, bridge and culvert near J Crockett's place, $25; D A Cameron, building bridge across Muddy Creek, $30; Thos Conroy, keeper Court-house, salary for April and May, $120; John E Woods, jail guard, $91 50; Perry Harrison, jail guard, $91 50; J P Bruner, jail guard, $91 50; John Smith, jail guard, $91 50; J W Bourne, Clerk, $3; Kain & Co, book record, $10; W H Woodruff, $25; L Hoffman, nails, scythes, $3 50; Louis Hoffman, handcuffs $13 50; Vicksburg Gas Company, for April 34.95; Vicksburg Gas Company, for May 26.70; Vicksburg Commercial $26; Vicksburg Express $1.80; Dr W T Balfour $15; Dr J R Barnett $15; D Kennedy, work on county roads and bridges $200; Charles Culkin $3; A Trescott $1; E Minor, repairing Court-house roof $50; W O Worrell, lime $5.35; Hiram French & Co., lumber $38.65; Hiram French & Co. $12 80; A J Flanagan, jail account for April and May $256.80.

The following accounts were allowed by the late term of the Criminal Court, and endorsed by the Board:

C Pervangher, meals for jury, $52 50; H Denio, Clerk Circuit Court, $180; H Denio, 22 days attendance at Court, $44; H Denio issuing grand jury certificates, $18; A J Flanagan, Sheriff, $88; Thomas H Cook, bailiff, $12; W H Hossley, bailiff, $44; W A Jolly, bailiff, $40; P T Strother, bailiff, $40; P Sharp, bailiff, $44; W J Wilson, bailiff, $42, W T Emmerson, bailiff, $42; Curphy & Co. for repairing Chancery Clerk's office, $163 50.

Peter Crosby made affidavit before the Clerk that he had lost school warrant No. 236, for April, and a duplicate was ordered to be issued.

S. H. Kemper, member from the Second District paid $4 to the Treasurer for old lumber sold.

The petition of D. Cameron, Jr., was received and referred to A. H. Authur for examination and report.

Dr. Shannon's petition was granted.

The Board then adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

GLADSTONE is deficient in the qualities in which Beaconsfield is strong—tact, coolness and self-control. But it is the best head and heart of England that listens and responds when Gladstone speaks. Beaconsfield is, after all, but the cleverest of charlatans. Gladstone is a statesman, of a lower order, indeed, than Bismarck and Cavour and Lincoln in shrewdness and practical force; an orator and scholar, rather than a man of affairs; but second to none in the purity of his aims and the generosity of his sympathies."

Still Another Smith who Seeketh After Office.

DETROIT, June 6.—The National Greenbackers met in State Convention to-day and nominated a full State ticket, headed by V. S. Smith for Governor.