

OUR PLATFORM.

Such Constitution and Laws as will effectually secure the civil and political rights of all persons—Gen. Grant's Message, April 24, 1869.

Which means restoration of civil government; no proscription; universal amnesty; and Equal Rights before the law to all, devoid of just or unjust, no exclusive immunities or privileges to any class; taxation with representation.

And to the end that all persons, white and black, rich and poor, may enjoy the full benefits of free government, and the fruits of their toil, we will: Low Taxes and an economical government.

CARPET-BAGGERS' PLATFORM.

PROSCRIPTION.—In proof of which, see Franchise clause, No. 7, of the Eggleston Constitution, permanently establishing test oath excluding from suffrage and holding office a large class of capable and meritorious citizens irrespective of party, who are nevertheless satisfied with the burthen of government. Consequently it means:

- Disfranchisement; Class Legislation; Excessive privileges; Taxation WITHOUT Representation.

Judge Dent for Governor.

Accounts leave no room for doubt that Judge Dent will be the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for Governor. He has unequivocally accepted the offer of the nomination which a number of the leading men of that party have tendered him.

The Liberal Republicans have been so fortunate in selecting a leader in the canvass, as adopting a platform of principles. Indeed, they have simply followed, not directed, public sentiment.

A short time ago, that far-seeing conservative, J. M. Wesson, in the interest of "peace" proposed through the columns of the Pilot, carpet-baggers' organ, Judge Dent as a compromise candidate for the support of all parties.

But the Pilot rejected the proposition, and assigned as a pretext that he was "driven out of his State for being a rebel sympathiser during the war." The true reason was, his efficient advocacy of Gen. Grant's policy last spring to reject the scheme of the Committee of Sixteen, and to give the people of Mississippi an opportunity to vote on the constitution with its objectionable features marked out, and because further, he belonged to none of the proscriptive rings, and like old Zach Taylor, has no friends to reward nor enemies to punish.

As the Eggleston ring would not accept Judge Dent, it will be beaten by him. The popular mind is made up, and it is as good as recorded, "Let us have peace."

JUDGE DENT'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

(Extract of a letter of Judge Dent to J. L. Wofford and A. J. Jenks.)

"I am, in the least, but instrumental in restoring the State to my adoption to her normal place in the Union, and securing to her a good local administration. You have my permission to use my name for any position within the gift of the National Union Republican party of your State. The platform adopted by your Convention at Jackson, on the 23rd of June last, I most heartily approve and endorse."

In publishing the foregoing letter of Judge Dent, accepting the nomination of the conservative Republicans (or as they are technically called the National Union Republicans) we unhesitatingly endorse the views expressed in the following article from the Meridian Mercury.

The great mass of the intelligent people of Mississippi have intelligently and deliberately made up their minds to make no factional opposition to the National Union Republican party of your State. The platform, adopted by your Convention at Jackson, on the 23rd of June last, I most heartily approve and endorse."

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THE GREAT VICTORY IN VIRGINIA.

The election of the Walker ticket in Virginia, is of incalculable value to the people of that State, and the whole country. It is a triumph of truth and justice, of liberty over despotism, and of order over anarchy and discord.

The popular majority is from 30,000 to 50,000, and the majority of the Liberal Republicans and Conservatives in the Legislature is overwhelming. The infamous gerrymander of the Bitter-End Convention which was designed to secure the permanent ascendancy of the despotic clan it represented, was seized and turned against its inventors.

Wells represented (as will Alcorn or Eggleston in this State,) the most Proscriptive Radical element. But on entering the canvass, he professed, as the Egglestonians here have done, to repudiate their disfranchising doctrines, and made promises fairer even than those contained in the Tarbell Platform of July 1st.

Walker, on the other hand, was accepted by the people as the true representative of the "peace" policy. In his opening speech of the canvass, at Lynchburg, he said:

"I do not consider negro suffrage an issue in the canvass. It is settled and sealed by power from which there is no appeal. Some of you have opposed, some have favored it. That it is no matter now. We must accept the situation as it is. The negro's right to vote is established by law; but the question is, shall the white man have an equal right of suffrage. No republican government can exist permanently or essentially in which one portion of the country is thus elevated to the detriment of another. Class legislation is odious, etc."

The platform on which I was nominated—on which I stand—on which I hope to be elected—on which I will administer the State government—is IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE AND UNIVERSAL AMNESTY.

And on this platform, the white and colored men of Virginia, repudiating the Radical Extremists, their candidate, Wells, his abominable heresies, and false promises, have elected C. Walker, the candidate of the Liberal Republicans, triumphantly into office.

Here is an example for Mississippi:

The Virginia Election and Gen. Grant.

The defeat of the Proscriptive Radicals in Virginia, and the success of the Conservative Republicans, are by no means to be regarded as a triumph over the reconstruction policy of Gen. Grant; but an endorsement of it. It accords strictly with the line indicated by him in his repudiation of the Eggleston scheme in this State, and his special message to Congress recommending the passage of a bill which would give the people an opportunity to vote down the disfranchising clauses of the proposed constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. But for the noble stand of the President, this opportunity would not have been afforded. Hence the Conservatives of Virginia, in testimony of the good faith in which they entered upon the work of reorganizing their State Government, in accordance with the just and liberal views of the President, supported with unparalleled unanimity Mr. Walker, the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for Governor, against the Bitter-Enders who were represented by the Wells ticket. Having thus co-operated with the Liberal Republicans in winning the glorious victory which has thrilled the patriotic heart of the country, like an electric current, the Conservatives of Virginia, through the Chairman of their State Executive Committee, has sent the President the following congratulatory despatch:

Richmond, Va., July 7, 1869. To President Grant: We, the President in behalf of the State Executive Committee of the Walker party, congratulate you upon the triumph of your policy in Virginia. The gratitude of the people for your liberality is greatly enhanced by the overwhelming majority by which that policy prevailed.

Signed, R. T. DANIEL, Chairman.

Tennessee.

The contest for Governor in Tennessee, waxed warm. Leatherman, independent conservative candidate, has withdrawn, and left the field entirely to Senator, Liberal Republican, and to Stokes, Bitter-End Radical, of the Alcorn-Eggleston stripe.

The conservatives are rallying to the support of Senator, after the example of their brethren in Virginia. With the hands of eighty thousand conservatives fettered by the infamous laws of the Radical party denying them the right of suffrage, it is almost too much to hope that Senator will be elected. But there are encouraging signs of such a result. A Nashville correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) says, "success of Stokes though not likely, is not impossible." The same correspondent mentions as a feature in the canvass, that the Liberal Republican candidate, "will receive the largest portion of the Northern born men." These are the men who came into the State after the war, to stay, and to share the fortunes of the great body of the people. Their desire is "peace." They are a distinct class from the carpet-bag "beats" who infest many parts of the South and expect to live by disfranchising the whites through the agency of the blacks.

J. L. Alcorn's Issue with the People.

I join issue with the (white) people of Mississippi. I deny that they are law-abiding.—J. L. Alcorn's speech, July 8th.

More could not be required in the way of calumny, of the most unscrupulous carpet-bagger who has been inserted here by Gen. Ames to fill office, to cultivate in the hearts of the blacks enmity against the whites, and to misrepresent to "the nation" our white population than the foregoing slanderous imputation. Carrying it on to the end of his tongue, would he not be a fit representative of Mississippi in the office of Governor, or in the Senate of the United States?

THE CHINESE QUESTION.—The New York Tribune is frightened, when it remembers that 100,000 Mongolians on our western coast are the thin end of a wedge which has for its base the 500,000,000 of Eastern Asia. "One hundred thousand Mongolians on the Pacific coast means so many less of our race now and hereafter to be," and five or six millions would mean that "all but the crown of the body politic would be Mongolian."

Prominent Features of the Virginia Canvass.

Now while the heart of the patriot without reference to caste, color, or political antecedents, is overflowing with joy at the great victory which has been won in Virginia over the advocates of Disfranchisement, and in the interest of Justice and Peace, it will gratify a natural curiosity to note some of the prominent features connected with the canvass which has terminated so auspiciously.

It is known that in Virginia as in Mississippi, the Liberal Republicans who sincerely desire reconstruction upon the basis of a constitution guaranteeing equality of political and civil rights to all men in accordance with the recommendation of the President, refused to co-operate with the faction of Bitter End Proscriptivists who had elected Wells, and had set up a claim to the control of the party organization.

The National Republicans nominated a ticket fully reflecting their own just and liberal sentiments in the person of Gilbert C. Walker, and his associates.

Notwithstanding a decided registered majority in Virginia, the conservatives, after due reflection, withdrew their own candidate for Governor, Col. Withers, who had already been nominated and had partially canvassed the State, and resolved to support the Walker ticket. The wisdom of this decision has been triumphantly demonstrated by its glorious results.

In this connection, the following extracts of a letter from Richmond to the New York Herald, published a few days before the election, relating some of the incidents of the canvass, and foreshadowing the Waterloo victory of the 6th, will be read with interest:

Richmond, June 25, 1869. After an arduous campaign of over a month's duration, the most exciting and, on the Walker side, enthusiastic campaign on record draws to a close. Never have Virginia's been so thoroughly aroused, and nowhere they have been so fully informed of the importance of carrying an election. When Walker first set out to speak there was an equality among his audience which, as he progressed, gradually wore off, until now, he is interrupted for moments at a time with the plaudits of vast assemblies. At Charlottesville yesterday he had others addressed perhaps the largest and most enthusiastic meeting ever assembled at that place, famous as the location of the University of Virginia. Upon the appearance of Mr. Walker on the stage cheer after cheer rent the air, hats were wildly waved and tossed above the throng, and so great was the enthusiasm that even the negro present could not help joining in the tremendous demonstrations of approval.

On the side of the opponents of Walker the canvass has been staid, flat and unprofitable.

A prominent office-holder of New York donated \$20,000 and similar large amounts were given by prominent men in the country without the State for within it the "party" have little, with the prospect of having still less. It is due to them, however, to state that those of the carpet-bag fever who have been placed in official positions by the military authorities, are for the most part, indifferent to the necessities of the party in this respect during the campaign. In a few days, however, the canvass will close, and then comes the tug of war.

Everywhere both parties resorted to the same extraordinary means of swaying the lists. One white man was registered at the age of 100, another at ninety-two, and another at seventy-five, neither of whom had voted for over thirty years, and never expected to vote again, but for the heavy pressure he had registered in a present exciting campaign. Negroes whose venerable appearance proved them to be ancient patriarchs, without a possibility of arriving at their age, some of them being seen eyes teeth, &c. were brought from great distances and daily registered in the canvass as the only class upon which the ultra party could draw liberally except those who were minors in '67. The great increase of the white majority is due to the fact that in '67 large numbers did not register, from apathy, they did not know whether they were disfranchised or not, and that there was a stiff-necked class who would not register then in any case. Circumstances are altered now, and every class had to give tickets to save the State from carpet-bagholds and every man in the State from registration. This will be altogether in the power of the conservatives, who will have the advantage of the registration lists, with a determination to cast a vote.

As I mentioned by telegraph this increase has had the effect of creating among the white community a general feeling of indignation towards the blacks. Every man's invariable opinion is, "if the blacks had yielded and time-honored institutions of the stripe of Henry A. Wise, John Letcher and others, are rapidly becoming reconstructed, to the point of acknowledging the "nigger" a part and parcel of the body politic. Indeed, so far has this feeling progressed, that a movement has been set on foot by many leading conservative gentlemen to send Dr. Alexander Sharp brother-in-law of President Grant, formerly postmaster here and now United States Marshal of the District of Columbia, to appear before the commonwealth in the aspect of one seeking impossible honors, and who, however much they love and honor him, know to name him on their ballots, would merely amount to paying an empty compliment to a gallant soldier, distinguished jurist, and an able statesman, while they permitted the highest office within their gift, to go by default.

In commending this example of an honored and devoted son of Mississippi, to the example of others, let us express the hope that under the influence of the liberal spirit which is breaking down the barriers of proscription, the day is not far distant when her people will be permitted to call him, and such as him, to the front. But the time is not yet.

Our cotton crop last year was between 2,200,000, and 2,400,000 bales, worth about \$250,000,000. This crop was grown on about 7,300,000 acres. The whole cotton growing area of the Union, is 426,365,440 acres—so that the last crop represents only about one-sixth of our land which can produce cotton. The estimated number of hands employed in making the last crop is 810,298, of whom one-fourth were white men. Our rivals in cotton growing are falling behind.—Smyrna has virtually abandoned the business; Egypt in 1868, produced only 193,035 bales against 404,411 in 1865; India, in 1868, produced 1,420,576 bales against 1,840,648 in 1855.

The Holly Springs Reporter states that Gov. Ames, while a subaltern staff officer at Holly Springs a year or so ago, said: "Negroes have no more right to vote than horses."

We advise the Pilot to append this to his Menagerie speech.

Programme of the Eggleston-Ames Faction.

The description copied from the Memphis Appeal of the persons the District Commander has imposed on the people of Lafayette county, to fill the offices he has vacated, is a fair example of the course he has marked out for himself.

The carpet-baggers' organ here, boasts that he made his appearance in the Convention of the Eggleston faction, and declared himself its partisan, pledged to do its work in the coming canvass.

This fact gives coloring to the charge that he is a candidate for the gubernatorial or a Senatorial nomination, at the hands of that faction, in violation of the policy of the President, who declared that the reconstruction acts must be administered by an impartial officer of the army and not by a mere partisan having his own axe to grind.

Having taken his stand as a political manager, with his eyes turned to the fleshpots, the District Commander has naturally resolved to select agents most fitted to accomplish his work for him. Consequently, he has retraced the steps which he took when he first entered on his duties with the impressions created by the often expressed views of the President. His first order extended an invitation to all persons who could qualify under the iron-dad test, to retain their places. In response, many of the capable incumbents then in office, continued in the discharge of their duties. But this policy has been reversed; and a sweeping change has been made without reference to the qualifications, political antecedents, or party designations of the incumbents. It is not enough that they were Southern Unionists, and reconstructionists on the Grant platform. It was not enough that they had served in the Union army and belonged to the Republican party. To conform to the new standard, they are required to acknowledge allegiance to the Eggleston faction, wear the "Ames" collar; and take their places in the cages with the rest of the collection of rare animals to be stirred with a long pole and to give forth curious sounds for the amusement and edification of the rabble.

It is useless to read the Platforms of the Eggleston-Ames faction to understand its policy. It is wholly proscription, not confined to conservatives, but including Republicans of the better class, is the programme of that faction. The removal of such Union Whigs as Hopkins and Catchings, in Claiborne and Rankin—of such Grant reconstructionists as Rogers in DeSoto—of such Northern Republicans as McClary in Hinds, together with the appointment of such characters as Lafayette, foreshadows what may be expected in this desperate and unscrupulous faction should they succeed in establishing themselves permanently in authority over the people of Mississippi.

Running the Eggleston Machine.

A carpet-bagger, Landon, (or Langdon,) within one week from his departure from New York, was appointed State's Attorney of the Vicksburg District. He was not warm in his seat, before the District Commander transferred him to quite a different branch of the service. Capt. Fisk, who had resided in Vicksburg since the close of the war and had become permanently identified with the City, was removed from the office of City Marshal, and his place assigned to the same Landon, or Langdon. Capt. Fisk was a Republican, but not of the Eggleston stripe. He had spent his time and money to defeat the scheme of the Committee of Five to force the rejected Constitution and candidates on the people of the State—he had advocated "Peace" and amnesty—would not wear the "Ames" collar, nor serve in the Menagerie.

In this District, one Simon Jones has been appointed District Attorney. His card locates him as a lawyer, or a lawyer seeking practice—in New Orleans, which city he essayed to represent in Congress, but his claim was not recognized by that body.

He now turns up in Mississippi, in the "Ames Menagerie" in the capacity of District Attorney.

An Example to be Imitated.

Several papers in the State responding to the feeling of respect which is entertained by all classes of our fellow-citizens, for Gen. S. J. Gholson, have mentioned his name in connection with various places to be filled in the approaching election. Referring to these suggestions, the Aberdeen Examiner, by authority of General Gholson, says:

"We are requested by the General to say that while deeply grateful for the compliment, he regrets that such an announcement has been made, as he is not an aspirant for office. The General is 'disqualified' by various acts of Congress, and does not wish to appear before the commonwealth in the aspect of one seeking impossible honors, and who, however much they love and honor him, know to name him on their ballots, would merely amount to paying an empty compliment to a gallant soldier, distinguished jurist, and an able statesman, while they permitted the highest office within their gift, to go by default.

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The Proposed Chinese Immigration Convention at Memphis.

We regard this Convention as the most important movement of the day. Its object is to supply a need which is felt beyond any other in the South. Her people have capital in the shape of fertile lands; and the courage and fortitude with which they have borne themselves in their adversity; the fidelity with which they have discharged their obligations under the adverse circumstances by which they are surrounded, would serve them as means to provide themselves with labor if within the control of money. But none of these instrumentalities have produced what does not exist. The white and black labor here is not sufficient for the requirements of their soil; the demands of their manufacturing and railroad enterprises; and the necessities of commerce. But the teeming millions of China offer the opportunity, and this Memphis movement is the first step that has been taken for embracing it. The Convention will be attended by the leading Agent of Chinese Immigration in San Francisco, who will supply our people with all the information which they will need in reference to the labor of the Chinaman, his quality, peculiarities, and cost.

We are gratified to learn by the Vicksburg papers that the people of that wide-awake city have taken this movement in earnest, through their Chamber of Commerce. Doubtless they will be represented at Memphis. And we hear that they have in contemplation the sending of an agent to the Pacific coast to put to the test, without delay, this great and all-important experiment—experiment we have said, but it is an undertaking that cannot fail. The Codies will supply the necessities of our condition. Our readers must recur to a letter published in THE CLARION, some weeks ago, written to our townsman, Maj. Hunt by his brother in California, a former Mississippian, who has grown with the growth of the great Pacific State. Writing of his own experience of Col. Lynch, he says that it is the thing the South needs and must have. And the Memphis Appeal of last Tuesday, speaking of the Chinese-labor meeting in that city, says:

"We have seen a letter from one of the wealthiest and most successful citizens of San Francisco, dated the 18th inst, in the subject of Chinese labor for our cotton fields. The writer is a man who has control of one of the largest commercial enterprises on the Pacific coast, and now has in his employ hundreds of these laborers. A special proof of his success in California has shown the Chinese to be an industrious, hard-working, obedient, and frugal race. A special proof of their laboriousness in the field, the more is inexhaustible. On the subject of the best and most practical mode of getting them here, he says: 'Their services can be obtained only through their own contractors—their principal mode. A special provision made to one of these men will be satisfactory answered.'"

GEN. ALCORN.

A branch of the Menagerie, diverged from here in the direction of Meridian and Columbus, with Gen. Alcorn as chief manager, supported by Eggleston, Alcorn Moore and others. It is stated that the audience consisted almost exclusively of freedmen, and they in very small numbers.

Gen. Alcorn's speeches are represented to have been in the most approved style of carpet-bagging. The Conservatives were fiercely assailed, and the prejudices of the negroes were played upon. They were admonished in bitter terms not to permit themselves to be counseled in reference to the subjects on which they are to vote, by the Southern whites, against whom they were especially warned. AMES' NEWLY IMPORTED were recommended as the only fit counselors for colored people. They might obtain their means of living from the Southern whites and the Northern Republicans who have become permanent settlers and will not affiliate with the disfranchisers, but they must place themselves exclusively under the training of the lately imported platoon.

Gen. Alcorn was always a bungler in politics. His name is the synonym of failure in that line. The ultra Radical faction might possibly have prolonged a wretched career under the management of Gibbs, Plesher & Co., but it cannot survive the leadership of Alcorn. It will make a horrible noise until election day, and then go off the stage in convulsions.

The Chickasaw County Removals.

We erroneously inferred that the Woodmansee who was first appointed to office by Gen. Ames and then removed, was the carpet-bagger J. B. Woodmansee, of Convention notoriety. We were wrong then, but have got it right at last. The person referred to was Dr. C. S. Woodmansee, of Chickasaw county, formerly surgeon in the Federal army. So far from having participated in the framing of the Eggleston constitution, he opposed its ratification, as we learn by an affidavit published in the volume of testimony before the Congressional Committee. His testimony showed that he voted against it, not because he opposed reconstruction on a fair basis, but because he believed the constitution with its disfranchising features contained the elements of perpetual discord. He further deposed that the election was fairly held and that the freedmen who opposed ratification did so of their own accord. The inference we have drawn is that Ames appointed him under a misapprehension of his antecedents, and removed him in consequence of the facts set forth in this affidavit. And we have been informed that his spite against Jamison was not because of personal or political delinquencies, but in consequence of his recommendation of C. S. Woodmansee; whose affidavit had given an unpardonable offense to all the members of the Eggleston clan except Jamison.

A great deal has been justly said in disparagement of Jamison the late Eggleston candidate for Lieut. Governor, but if reports be true he is an angel of light compared to some of the appointments which Ames has made. For instance, see the Memphis Appeal's description of the characters he has put in office in Lafayette.

The flow of emigration from Europe continues to increase. A few days ago no less than 28,000 left the port of Liverpool alone during last week, of whom, a majority are coming to the United States.

We advise the Pilot to append this to his Menagerie speech.

Alcorn Running the Eggleston Machine.

Gen. Alcorn spoke again in the capitol on Thursday night, to repair the breach on his own side which his violent and bitter, but egotistical and stupid tirade, had made, during the Eggleston Convention.

His last speech was worse than his first. It was the poorest and most disgusting effort which has yet been made to arouse the prejudices of the blacks against the whites. With a little more pretension to style, it was a reproduction of the vile speech which Henry Mayson delivered a short time ago in Brandon—only, Henry Mayson was drunk with whisky, and Alcorn was drunk with malice and audacity.

In 1861, it was a common remark of Alcorn, that if the Union came triumphed in the war, he would turn "outlaw"—take to the high-ways and by-ways, with knife and pistol in his belt, and carry on warfare on his own hook.

But his outlawry consists only in putting himself out of the pale of decency in the part he is playing. He seems actually to rejoice in utter recklessness, and to look upon the grovelling speech he was delivering to catch the applause of the worst class of Loyal Leaguers, as a thing of course. He does not appear to have the least notion of the emotion he inspires among other classes, whose good opinion men will naturally covet, who have not gone the downward road beyond redemption.

His tirade can be reported colorfully no more than the jabber of a lunatic, but there were some points jotted down by our reporter which we will endeavor to reproduce for use in the canvass.

He claimed that the Eggleston constitution had not been defeated; and that it would be legitimate for Congress even yet to adopt it as the supreme law of the State! Having advocated that instrument, and advised the Radical Convention of Nov. 25th, to endorse the proclamation of the Committee of Five, and aided and abetted the Committee of Sixteen in the work which according to Elder Lynch brought them under the "contempt" of Congress—he seems yet to indulge the hope here that it may yet by some sort of hocus poens become the supreme law, unshorn of its abominations.

He vilified the people of Mississippi, charged that they are not law-abiding;—he said that the statistics show that "forty murders are committed a month"—which he attributes to the "Ku Klux associations," alleging that they have departed on his own private rights. "I join issue with the Southern people," he exclaimed, "when they say they are law-abiding."

In proof that they are not "loyal" he cited the election of Gov. Humphreys, impugning not only the fidelity of the Governor to his pledge of allegiance, but of the people who elected him.

He was savage on the Legislature of '65. He abused it for appropriating \$25,000 for the defence of Mr. Davis, who was on trial for serving the people in the public position in which they had assigned him.

Every member of the Legislature voted for that appropriation including J. L. Moore, a member of the Eggleston State Executive Committee.

He abused the Legislature for electing Judge Gholson to be its Speaker. And in the same connection he larped Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, with whom the people of Mississippi have as much to do as the man in the moon; and who, like Alcorn himself, is the first cousin to Bally Botton.

He reminded the negroes of the laws passed by the Legislature in '65, to arrest the vagrancy which the false pledge of the Bureau had encouraged; but he did not tell them that the laws were repealed by the same Legislature which passed them.

Strange enough he did not arraign that body for the most unpardonable of all its acts—viz. electing him to the United States Senate. That was its wildest, most extraordinary and most reprehensible freak.

At this point, he left the stand, and came down among the freedmen, to tell them in the most confidential and loving style, how badly the whites have treated them; and to remind them that by force of numbers their opportunity is ample to revenge themselves.

Here the reporter suddenly brought his notes to a close, exclaiming, "Get disgusted and left."

The Very Last.

The last case of Proscription which has come to our knowledge, was the removal of the Rev. Dr. John Hunter, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this city, and Mr. Joshua Green, Esq., from the Board of Trustees of the Blind Institute. It will be remembered that Mr. Green was removed from the Directory of the N. O. & J. R. R. six days before the expiration of his official term; and it is known that on the meeting of the stockholders he was restored to the position. A few days since Mr. Hunter applied to the District Commander for his approval of a requisition for warrants due to the Institute. The application was refused because Mr. Green happened to be Treasurer.

The only imaginable cause of the removal of Mr. Hunter was his dissent from certain remarks of Dr. Crandall, Private Secretary of the District Commander, grossly reflecting on the people of the State, and the expression of his opinion that the "fire-cracker" demonstration at Lexington, which Lynch manufactured into a sensation, was not really an attempt on the life of that person. According, therefore, to the ultra Radical doctrine as interpreted by Ames, you must credit all the slanders which are uttered against the people of the State, and accept as gospel truth Lynch's sensational stories, in order to be duly qualified for office.

What next?

Gen. Ames' speech to his Menagerie, is thus reported by the carpet-baggers' organ: "You have my sympathy, and shall have my support."

We understand that the steam presses of the Pilot, are engaged night and day in printing this stupendous effort in pamphlet form. Five hundred millions of copies, it is said, will not satisfy the demand for it.

"Sparkling Star" is the name of a negro fire company in Knoxville, Tenn.

Three Cheers for Glorious Old Virginia!

The Tarbell Platform.

With pathetic tenderness