

Such Constitution and Laws will effectively secure the civil and political rights of ALL PERSONS.—Gen. Grant's Message, April 7th, 1869.

Which means restoration of civil government; no proscription; universal amnesty and Equal Rights before the law to all, denial of Justice to none; no exclusive emoluments 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 add: 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 saddled with the burdens of government. Consequently it means: Disfranchisement. Class Legislation. Exclusive privileges. Taxation WITHOUT Representation.

Special and Particular Notice.

Subscribers finding a cross-mark on the margin of this number of THE CLARION will please understand thereby that a remittance is requested. We have sent bills to all indebted to the office. Several hundred have not yet responded, but we hope they will do so on reading this notice. We shall be gratified to have substantial evidence of the fact that all who read THE CLARION esteem it sufficiently to pay for it.

The Campaign.

With the view to extending our circulation as much as possible during the next few months, we will send THE WEEKLY CLARION for One Dollar from this date until 31st December next. THE CLARION contains more reading matter than any other paper in the State, and during the next five months its contents will be of special value to every Mississippian. Our present subscribers will oblige us by circulating above announcement.

The Virginia Election.

The organs of the Bitter-Enders pretend to believe that Congress will not admit Virginia into the Union because she has dared to trample under-foot the carpet-baggers, who had gathered like vultures around the carcasses of a dead lion, to fill their purses from her treasury. They have paraded Forney's words, "that Congress will hold the key to the citadel," uttered the day after the election, when the heat of the battle was not yet over, and he had not recovered from the mortification experienced by learning that small advantage his speeches had been to Wells and his Radical cohorts. They gloat at the fact that the Wells organs pronounce the election a fraud. They tell us that the State will not, as she should not, be admitted. They promise that abundant testimony will be furnished to substantiate this position. Is anybody surprised at this? More particularly is any person in Mississippi surprised at it when it is recollected that that monstrous proportions the same kind of testimony was introduced before Congress in the case of Mississippi last fall? When it is remembered how the Committee sent to Washington from this State deliberately swore to what was false to accomplish their ends? How the Committee of Five and their Commissioners in the various counties induced uneducated negroes to sign papers, the contents of which they were ignorant, for the same unlaudable purpose?

The Carpet-Bag Faction.

One who looks at the present platform of the Radicals, can trace very little resemblance, indeed, between their original principles and their present professions. A band of unprincipled adventurers, minus character, principles and honesty, in their Constitutional Convention of 1868, they planned, and diabolically adopted a constitution, recking with the quintessence of tyranny, oppression and undisguised meanness, disgusting to all liberty-loving men. For this odious Constitution they struggled at the polls with desperate energy, employing fraud and falsehood, almost without limit, and certainly without precedent, to force it upon the people of the State. Fairly defeated at the ballot-box, by a large majority of the people, they did not yield to the popular decision; but, through the instrumentality of fraud, perjury and attempted bribery, "moved Heaven and earth" to induce the Radical Congress to proclaim the rotten constitution they had framed, as the fundamental law of Mississippi, and thereby place the reins of the new government in their own foul hands, that, by fraud, embezzlement and rapine they might crush out the last remnant of vitality remaining in a down-trodden and suffering land. This affords us an illustration of the real sentiments of the Eggleston faction. They have never abandoned their principles. True, they have a platform, very conservative in its general tone, in which they pretend to have abandoned all their abominable doctrines, and to have embraced the conservative sentiments entertained by the National Union Republicans. Is there a sensible man in all Mississippi who can believe in this metamorphosis of the scawling faction? Can the leopard change his spots? Why, then, this beautiful and conservative platform, recently promulgated by the gang? Why has the hyena been magically changed into the cooing dove? Every man, with a thimble full of brains, very well knows that there has been no real change in the vile principles of the Radicals; that they remain, this day, precisely as they were, when with Eggleston, as the beautiful "figure head" of the concern, they sat in diabolical conclave in the capital of the State, like a flock of vultures, concocting the most infamous constitution ever framed on earth. They found, by the election returns, when the vote had been taken on the monster brought to life by their incubation, that even the decent colored men of Mississippi spurned them; they saw themselves spurned by the President of their own choice, repudiated even by the Radical Congress, and held in contempt by all decent men every where. As a last dying struggle to power and the spoils of office, these precious fellows change front, and, by a mere pen-and-ink platform, hope to delude and deceive an intelligent people. What a shallow device! The only effect of the new platform will be to add to the disgrace of the scawlings, if indeed, such a thing be possible.

The Aberdeen Examiner.

The Aberdeen Examiner hoists the name of Judge Lewis Dent for Governor, and that of Hon. J. W. C. Watson for Lieutenant Governor. Secretary Boutwell has authorized a denial of the report of a quarrel between Judge Dent and himself in reference to the Mississippi appointments. Really, the patronage within his gift in the State is too small a matter to wrangle over.

Editorial Correspondence.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., (ON THE WING.) July 22nd, 1869.

The first Thursday in August will be a great day for Tennessee. It is the time on which elections will be held for Governor and members of the Legislature. The contest is a reproduction of the issues involved in the Virginia election, and the plan of campaign is the same on the part of the enemies of proscription. The Conservatives have no candidate of their own for Governor, but are supporting Stokes, the candidate of the Bitter-Enders.

By the legislation of the ultra Radicals, who, at the close of war had control of the machinery of the State government, sixty or eighty thousand citizens of the State are disfranchised. It is to overthrow these infamous restrictions that the effort is now being made, and I am happy to say, with bright prospects of success. Notwithstanding the immense majority with which the Proscriptionists carried the last election, (40,000) it is confidently predicted that they will be beaten now.

In dread of the coming judgment, Stokes is attempting to play the same game of fraud and deception that was practiced by Wells in Virginia, and which is being tried by the Eggleston-Alcorn faction in Mississippi. He proposes to have renounced disfranchisement, and hypocritically claims to be an apostle of political toleration. In a recent discussion at Memphis, I noticed he boasted that his plan of relieving the people from their disabilities was more direct, sweepingly and effective than that of his competitor. In imitation of the arch Deceiver of whom we read in holy writ, he takes his listeners to a high mountain and promises them many things if they will trust in him and become his followers. But his professions are estimated at their real value, and he is recompensed with the scorn and derision of those he is attempting to conciliate.

It was a villainous expedient of the Proscriptionists of Tennessee in order to perpetuate their power, to pass a law requiring that no person should register as a voter except Federal or State office-holders, unless his "loyalty" could be testified by two "loyal" witnesses. The registrars are subject to be removed at his will. In all human calculation there seemed no mode by which to escape the observation of this system for confining the rule of the Disfranchisement to their own ranks. Senter, the acting Governor, became the champion of Free Suffrage, against the candidate of the Proscriptionists, and he is removing all those who emigrated South to get offices, would be a fatal folly.

The South has profited by the lessons of the war. The fact that those who were rebels are accepting, as the solution of the problem of reconstruction, the broad and generous doctrine of universal suffrage and impartial suffrage, shows growth and health and is full of a comprehensive promise of good.

Old Virginia is upon Greeley's platform now, for amnesty to all, and suffrage to all is Greeley's own platform. Tennessee is coming upon it. Mississippi will take her stand upon it in November. The Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted. Then the negroes in Kentucky and Ohio, as well as in Virginia and Mississippi, will have the right of suffrage.

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What Will we Gain by the New Movement.

Some of our Mississippi exchanges, with whom we agree in politics, but from whom we differ now as to the policy to be pursued by the Conservative element in the State, have asked what will we gain by joining with the Conservative Republicans in the vital contest which will soon be upon us? (And we must remember that this is the last fight. It is to settle the fate of Mississippi for weal or woe.)

They have seen that the movement is respected in Washington. By it we have been assured of fair play at the ballot-box, which was by no means certain until now. Gen. Ames said in his famous speech to the Radical Convention, "Gentlemen, you have my sympathy, and you shall have my support," and his acts bore witness to the truth of his words. He and since show that he meant every word that he said. Notwithstanding his acknowledged sympathy with the carpet-baggers and scawlings he will have to give us fair play, and this is all we will ask of him. We will want the votes to come out of the ballot-box as they go in; we will take care that they do so.

This much has been promised us through the aid of the National Republican party, and this much we have gained. We have seen that a large number of the leading Republican papers of the North have recognized them as enunciating the true principles of Republicanism. If theirs are true Republican principles, the opposition to our people from this party are about to cease. This much we have gained through them, for they first opened the eyes of the Liberal Republicans North to the fallacy of the previous course of their party towards the South, and to the villainy of the carpet-baggers, who have hoped through strife and violence, and perjury and fraud, to foist themselves upon the people of Mississippi as they have done in other Southern States.

From them we have learned that President Grant and part of his Cabinet look with sympathy upon their movement. Through them we have been put in communication with President Grant, and all will acknowledge that this is no small gain, when it is remembered how powerful is his influence with Congress and the Northern people. We need not recite what was gained by us through their assistance last fall in the fight before Congress. The constitution with all its obnoxious features would have been forced upon us, and Eggleston & Co. would have been foisted into every office in the State, had not Judge Jeffords, Maj. Woford, Capt. Fisk, and other Republicans tendered their aid to prevent this most diabolical work.

Our doubting friends tell us that some Democrats will not vote for these gentlemen. We cannot believe it. We cannot believe that any Mississippian is so lost to a sense of duty to his State that he would be willing to permit her to pass into the hands of such men as Ames has appointed to the registers, who alone can prevent it. But admitting that this is so in some parts of the State, it is not so here, these votes will be replaced twice over by this movement.

In proof of this we copy from the Canton Mail a statement as to what we have gained in Madison county by it. No paper in the State was more opposed to Reconstruction in '67 than the Mail, and than whom none struck harder or more effectively blows at the Constitution and the Democratic ticket last year. Here is the statement; it speaks for itself:

Madison county stands ready to do her part toward overthrowing the Radicals in November. There will be very little show of colored for the Eggleston party here. And yet, a year ago no county was so given over and deeply-dyed-in-the-wool Radical as Madison. There was none in which Radicalism was more rampant and Conservatism so hopeless. But see the change. The Radicals endeavored, not long since, to hold a little revival over, and succeeded in giving an impetus to Conservatism. They retired from this part of the field with their fingers in their mouths. We are all right, certainly, in Madison, everybody, white and black. We stand ready here to walk rough-shod over the Ultra's.

FUNNY—ISNT IT?

The objection of the carpet-baggers' organ to Judge Dent, who is a citizen of Coahoma county, temporarily residing in Washington, that he is not a citizen of Mississippi, is not less amusing than the other ground of opposition that he was a "rebel sympathizer" during the war. We do not know that was, inasmuch as we are acting with reference to the present position of men upon living issues, rather than to the past. Inasmuch, however, as Gen. Grant could afford to appoint Gen. Longstreet to one of the most lucrative offices in his gift, with the approval of an intensely Republican Senate, surely the Pilot ought to be able to overlook the alleged "sympathy" of Judge Dent, a National Republican, which at most was a matter of feeling and did not display itself in hard blows as in the case of Longstreet.

The laying of the French cable is nearly completed. The company which is in charge, consisting of French and English stockholders, claim that they have a right to land it upon Massachusetts shores, by virtue of authority from the Legislature of that State. Congress has not given its consent. It is well established that the jurisdiction of a State extends no further than low water mark. If it is landed without the permission of the government, will not this be violation of international law? The Attorney General of the United States so argues. Massachusetts, true to her record, is continually attempting to exercise powers that she has not. She should be reconstructed.

But even admitting all the Pilot alleges on the score of citizenship, does not the objection come gracefully from the partisans of the Ames administration, under which it is the custom to appoint men to office in the State, who had not returned a week within its limits? Besides, have we any law which the District Commander and his Bitter-End engineers respect? How comes Tarbell, the author of the platform of the Eggleston-Alcorn extremists, in Watts' place? And so to the end of the chapter. It is the ox of the Bitter-Enders which is now governed by the bell of the National Republicans.

The Lost Cause.

Gen. Alcorn's chances to be a Confederate Brigadier General or a United States Senator.

The Test Oath.

We anxiously await the decision of the Administration on the question of applying the iron-clad test to State officers, elected at the time of ratifying the new constitution, raised by the order of Gen. Canby, in Virginia. As there will be no appeal from the decision, prudence dictates that our course in the pending election should be guided by it in the selection of candidates. But we are not without hope that the decision will be adverse to the Canby constitution. The N. Y. Times (Republican) protests against it (the order of the Virginia Commander) and shows that it is "in direct conflict with the opinions of General Grant, repeated, and with the course pursued by the States already reconstructed."

And in support of this assertion the Times quotes from papers heretofore issued by Gen. Grant—as follows: On the 2d of March 1868, General Grant, in a dispatch to General Meade, wrote: "The officers elected under the new Constitution of Georgia, are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, nor are they officers elected under any so-called State authority, and are not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, of July 19th, 1867."

On the 29th April, 1868, in a dispatch to the Georgia Commander, at Atlanta, General Grant again wrote: "I have carefully read your letter of 18th April and its inclosure. I see nothing in them to change my opinion as expressed to you in my dispatch of March 2, 1868. The officers of Georgia are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, and are not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, of July 19th, 1867."

The iron-clad oath, therefore, was not applied to members of the Georgia Legislature. The same course was pursued in Louisiana. In the proceeding of the State Senate under date June 30th, 1868, we find recorded the following telegraphic dispatch from General Grant to General Buchanan: "I have no orders at present to give; but I repeat to you, as heretofore, that the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their Constitution and are not required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, of July 19th, 1867. The officers of Louisiana are not officers of the Provisional Government referred to in the Reconstruction acts, and are not therefore required to take the oath prescribed in section 9, of July 19th, 1867."

The Times, after citing this incontrovertible authority, proceeds to demonstrate by the language of the reconstruction acts, they "do not warrant the plea of the proscriptionists" that the test-oath of 1868, should be required of persons elected to fill State offices.

THE STATE FAIR.

It is desirable to see a full meeting of the stock-holders to-morrow evening at 4 o'clock, in the Senate Chamber. Plans for buildings, premium lists, and other important matters are to be considered.

In this connection we may state that the lumber is being rapidly delivered, and it is important that the work of building should begin at once. We have only three months for preparation.

We are somewhat surprised to learn that notwithstanding circulars have been sent to two or more well known gentlemen in every county in the State inviting them to serve on Committees, and to solicit subscriptions to the stock of the Association, not a single response has yet been received. Surely the burden, expense and responsibility of this great movement will not be suffered to rest exclusively on a few gentlemen in this vicinity. The State Fair is to be held under the auspices, and at the instance of the Plauters', Mechanics', and Manufacturers' State Association, and our whole people are alike interested in its success. It is to be in a sense a local Fair. We desire to see every county in the State represented on the Committees, especially on the Premium List, and we trust that the invitations so generally sent out will be responded to at once. There is not a moment to lose. The Premium List should be made up and published very soon, and as premiums mean money to procure them, we hope the officers of Auxiliary Associations will see the necessity of early, active and substantial co-operation with the Committees appointed by the State Association. Let us have a Fair worthy the name and State.

THE COST OF CHINESE LABOR.

It is impossible to determine this question. The cost of Chinese labor, like everything else, will be determined by the quality, supply, demand, and kind of work to be performed. The Chinese live cheap, know how to drive a bargain, and, like other people, will get all the money they can for their labor. In their own country where labor is abundant, their wages are a mere trifle. It was estimated in the report of the Committee on Labor in the Memphis Convention, that prices would range from \$8 to \$12 per month, according to circumstances.

A Correspondent Writing from Pontotoc.

"The Dent nomination brings consternation to the Radical camp in this quarter." So we hear of every portion of the State. Day by day accessions are gained to the ranks of the National Republican party, while the Radicals are getting weaker and weaker at the knees. Nothing will revive their drooping spirits but the return of Ames' from Washington with assurances that he will not be interrupted in his partisan measures. It may be, however, that he will not get these assurances. What then?

The Support which our people will give to the National Union Republican party.

should not be cold and formal, but warm, zealous, and active, embracing all honorable means to secure success. We assure all Mississippians that every consideration of State interest and prosperity as a people, demands that we should all work in the cause. Let us begin the work now, and keep up our labors until the votes are counted from the ballot boxes.

Although the election in this State was not fixed for as early a day as we desired, yet November will soon be here. Let our people wait, and hope and work.

The day of deliverance from military tyranny is approaching. Very soon we shall witness re-construction, and a complete restoration of pure civil rule.

Editorial Correspondence.

LYNCHBURG, VA., July 23, '69.

In the defeat of the ultra Radicals, represented by Wells, a hideous night-mare has been lifted from the bosom of the Old Dominion, and she breathes freer and easier than she has done since the collapse of the Confederacy. The expression of gratification at the result is almost universal. The fifty thousand of her white citizens who would have been disfranchised if the carpet-bag element had prevailed, are rejoicing in their deliverance, and the colored population are realizing a sense of joy in their liberation from the bonds of the same accursed power.

The result is due to the recognition by the hitherto governing class, of the inevitability of impartial suffrage as to race, and their determination to make the best of their circumstances in which they were placed. Until about six or eight months ago, the white population had settled down into a state of sullen indifference, trusting to the fatal folly of "non-action." But inspired by wiser counsels, they reversed their policy, and when the split occurred in the Republican ranks, they accepted the ticket and platform of the Liberals under Walker, and helped to achieve the crowning victory of the 6th July. The N. Y. Tribune, in its comments on the defeat of the Ultra's, says truly that "Republicans (Radicals) were first divided, and then defeated by two most unwise clauses inserted by them in their new 'State Constitution, clauses which disfranchised and excluded from office a very large number of the foremost men in the State. They did this in defiance of the counsels and remonstrances of 'earnest friends outside of the State, and thereby paved the way to their own defeat."

It is true, that Wells and his party, when they saw the hand-writing on the wall, professed to renounce their proscriptionist doctrines, and declared that "no government could be Republican with a large class of its citizens disfranchised," but these declarations were not trusted by the people. And well they were not. It returns out that by a secret movement of the loyal League conspirators, which did not show itself on the surface pending the canvass, eighty thousand Radical votes were cast for the disfranchising clauses which Gen. Grant had "marked out."

Doubtless this whole game will be played over again in Mississippi by the Bitter-Enders. It is in part already performed in the fair promises of their leaders. They are double edged proscriptionists at heart and are secretly hostile to the President because he declared that their constitution had been "rejected," (their oaths to the contrary notwithstanding) and claimed for the people of the State the privilege of again voting down its disfranchising clauses.

A strong party of conservatives, headed by Gov. Smith, Hon. John Goode, and others, opposed the withdrawal of the regularly nominated conservative State ticket in favor of the Liberal Republican Walker ticket; but surrendered their preference to the clearly ascertained will of the majority, and are now congratulating themselves on the wisdom, as well as patriotism, of their decision.

There is not now within the limits of the State a single dissident from the policy which was adopted. It secures the speedy admission of the State. It assures the restoration of civil government. It makes the resident population feel that once more they have a home and a country. It inspires capital with a confidence not felt before since the war. As an evidence of its good effect outside of the State, it is stated that Gen. Inboden, who has a land office in New York, for the sale of Virginia lands, has written that business has become much brisker in this line and inquiries from buyers more frequent.

A similar course in Mississippi will be attended with like results. Several prominent Texans have informed me that there is no thought in their State of diverging from the way Virginia has blazed out. Hamilton, the Independent Republican candidate for Governor, will be supported by the conservatives; and his election is a foregone conclusion.

A large number of persons are traveling this route to favorite watering places in Virginia, or to prominent cities North, in search of health and pleasure, or in pursuit of business. The railroad connections are complete, and passengers are put through with despatch. The management of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad under the Presidency of Gen. Mahone, one of the most gallant and accomplished Confederate leaders, is a perfect model of order. The cars are new and fresh, with superb sleeping apartments; the conductors are obliging, and everything moves along with the precision of time itself.

THE CHINESE MOVEMENT.

The Memphis Avalanche states that Geo. W. Gift, of that city, will leave on Thursday the 23d inst., in the interest of the Arkansas River Immigration Company, and is authorized to contract for one thousand Chinamen, to be delivered to Thomas H. Allen, agent of the company in Memphis. He goes via the Union Pacific Railroad to San Francisco, and thence by steamer Hong Kong, which route will occupy between forty and fifty days. In the event that the necessary number can be obtained in California, Mr. Gift will return at once with them from that place, deferring his trip to China until the expiration of Chinese labor in the cotton fields of the South is fairly made. He is provided with the means necessary for expenses, and has also letters of credit for \$50,000.

The Corinth News comes to us this week with the name of Judge Lewis Dent for Governor, flying at the head of its columns.

Gov. Gen. Ames, after running the Radical party in this State aground, has gone to Washington with the hope that Secretary Boutwell will be able to help him to get it again afloat.

The Conservatives of Carroll and Scott Counties are already at work. Read the proceedings of their meeting, and profit by their example.

The Catholics of Canton, have received a large bell for their church. It was consecrated to the service of the church last Sunday.

From the Front.

CONSERVATIVE IN CONCEPT.

Notwithstanding the weather was favorable, there was a good attendance at the court-house, both white and colored, to witness the trial of Judge Dent for Governor. On motion of Henry Waggoner, Esq. (the white counsel), the jury was impaneled. By request, the Chair made a personal appeal to the subject was made by Judge Dent. The subject was made by Judge Dent. The subject was made by Judge Dent.

Forney's Chronicle says that "complaints are made because the President 'has fixed as late a day as November 30th, for the election in Mississippi.' None are heard here in Mississippi. Our people are all satisfied with the time. It gives the opponents of the Bitter-Enders opportunity to effect their organization, so that they will make a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether."

The Conservatives of Carroll county have gone manfully to work. That county, true to her record of sixty-seven, when she sent two Conservative delegates out of three, to the Reconstruction Convention, and to her record of sixty-eight in defeating the Constitution, is determined not to be behind in the coming contest, which is to give 'civil and political rights to all men."

The Conservative meeting held here on last Monday, was the largest political meeting we have ever attended in Carroll. There was about the same number of whites and blacks present—there being about one thousand or fifteen hundred of both colors on the ground.

The election in Alabama for members of the Legislature and Congress will come off on Tuesday, the 3d of August next. There is no Conservative Republican ticket in the field. Our friends insist upon running a straight out Democratic ticket. We shall see what will come of it.

We insert in to-day's issue the proceedings of a meeting of Conservatives at Forrest. Keep up a brisk firing along the line.—A little more grape, Captain Bragg.

We understand that the National Republican nominating Convention is to be held in this city on Friday, August 20th. In anticipation of the same, delegates have already been chosen, in several counties.

In another column we publish a card from Mr. B. M. D. Mason, who was appointed Mayor of Brandon by General Ames. Mr. Mason accepted the office in the belief that he would be expected to perform only its legitimate duties, but upon learning that Gen. Ames requires all his appointees to do the dirty work of the Radical party, he promptly resigns.

Dr. Davis of the Tuka Gazette is about to read all the papers that have expressed themselves in favor of accepting the assistance of the Conservative Republicans in the coming election, out of the Democratic party. That's it, Doctor, when then, or whip them out. You are giving the Eggleston-Alcorn faction the only encouragement they have received since Judge Dent signified his willingness to run on a platform giving "civil and political rights to all men."

From the Hills County Journal.

The two Platforms Discussed in our judgment, the reconstruction of the two conventions, the Liberal and Bitter-Enders, held at Jackson, are not nearly so important as the resolutions of the latter, which are to the country nearly thirty years to two of the most remarkable men that our country has ever produced. The resolutions of the Conservative Convention are