THE WEEKLY CLARION.

VOL., XXXII--NO. 41. JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1869. $3 00 PER YEAR.

Letter from Ex-Senator A. G. Brown to Judge Dent.

Mississippi Politics—Mississippi Adopts the President's Policy—Judge Dent to be Nominated by the President's Original Supporters—General Ames Aspires to the United States Senate—A Fair Election Demanded.

Albert G. Brown, formerly United States Senator from Mississippi, and afterwards a member of the Confederate Senate, has addressed the following letter to Judge Dent:

TERRY, Hinds County, Miss., Aug. 18, 1869.

MY DEAR JUDGE—Your letter dated July 24 was received two or three days ago. I have taken the liberty of showing it to some of our influential friends, and am gratified in being able to say it meets their full approbation. It has never been expected by any of us that you were to enter the canvass otherwise than as a republican, or, that being elected, you were to administer the State government otherwise than as a republican on the Grant platform of equal rights to all men. Of course there will be dissenters. Entire unanimity is not to be expected in any great movement; but I am very certain that I speak the sentiments of all that vast majority of our people who sincerely desire peace and expect to get it on the basis of equal rights and equal justice to all men before the law, when I say we regret that the President thought it his duty to postpone our election so late a period as the 30th of November. Not that it will make any difference as to the result; that will be the same, no odds when the election is held. The late period appointed will have a disastrous influence on our material interests. Cotton picking commences about the 1st of September with us and ends about the last of November, so that as you see the whole season is to be covered by a political canvass that promises to be one of unusual interest. The negroes, as we have seen, are easily excited on politics, and we dread the effect, not on the election, but on cotton picking. We do not complain. Yet we can't help thinking that it was hardly fair to make our material interests subordinate to the political interests of the President's friends, as is supposed, in 2 of Pennsylvania. It is pretty rough skinning for us, but like the fellow's end, we are getting used to it.

I regret, more than I do the postponement of the election, that the President seems to allow himself to be more than half persuaded, notwithstanding our protestations, that we are not sincere and cannot, therefore, be trusted. Why, my dear sir, our main idea in asking you to take the federal ticket was to assure the President that we were sincere. If we contemplated treachery, is it likely we would give the leadership to the President's brother-in-law? Even Butler, I think, would give us credit for more sagacity than that. Now what have we done? We have protested our willingness to support the President on his own grounds; we have laid down a platform of principles, as we sincerely think, in exact accordance with his policy; we have invited his brotherinlaw, who we suppose to be in full sympathy with him personally and politically, to stand as our candidate for Governor, and we intend in September to put a ticket in the field composed exclusively of his acknowledged friends, and we intend to elect it, if he will let us. When I say we, I mean all who agree to the policy we are pursuing, and that I understand to say, is a vast majority of the people of Mississippi, white and black. The President can defeat your election if he will, and he is the only power on earth that can do it. If he shows a want of confidence in the 40,000 white voters in the State who offer him their support, he will paralyze their zeal and neutralize their efforts, and the consequence will be that thousands on thousands of negro votes will be sponged up by the other side that would otherwise be cast for you.

If the President will simply carry ut his promise made to your friends last winter and see to it that we have a fair election that is all we want. To do this he must check up General Ames, in other words, as commander of this department, and actingmilitary Governor of his State, that he should openly pledge his support to the other side? Is it fair that he should turn your friends out of office, because they are your friends, Union men though they were, and republicans though they are, and have been from the first? Is it fair to appoint none to office but those who labor on the other side? Is it fair for the General, holding the relations he does to Mississippi, to be himself a candidate for the United States Senate? All this I charge and I can prove, and I simply ask can we, under these circumstances, expect a fair election? Is the President deceived as to the relative strength of the two parties in this State, making his own election the dividing line between them. I do not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that of the white element with Democratic votes and write, and therefore understand what is being done, a very large majority are now for you. The negroes will take sides as they are led either way. To show the utter weakness of the other side, Ames, after the most diligent search, has not been able, with all the corrupting influence of official patronage, to find men enough in the State of his way of thinking, to fill the offices. The President is determined to uphold such a power as that at the expense of driving from his support nineteen-twentieths of all the white men in the State, and as a necessary consequence, sooner or later, a large proportion of the colored voters, then all I have to say is he is a very indifferent political tactician, however great he may be as a commander of armies.

The President ought to understand who it was that first offered to repose entire confidence in him before he gives his support to either side. I affirm, and stand prepared to prove it uncontestably if it is denied, that we offered as early as last March to sign a joint address to the President asking him to make a recommendation to Congress in reference to our Mississippi affairs, and pledging ourselves to stand by that recommendation, whatever it might be. The other side rejected the proposition. Who, then, showed a want of confidence in the President? Was it we, who proposed to leave everything in his hands, or those who, let the world be told, who clung to the idea that Congress would stand by them and force on us an infamous constitution, which the people had rejected and which both the President and Congress have virtually said since ought to have been rejected? If our proposition had been accepted I undertake to say there would to-day have been but one organized party in Mississippi worthy of the name of a party, and that would have been the Grant party. Our proposition was not accepted; and what then? We came home satisfied with what the President and Congress had done. The other side came sore-headed and grumbling. Our people commenced organizing in good faith to sustain what the President and Congress had done. The other side refused to co-operate, and after awhile they seemed to awaken, as if from a sudden stupefaction, rubbing as if to get on to our platform. That is to say, they had turned against the hand that had fed them—their own constitution—and were vociferous against that very intolerance and proscription which they had with so much vehemence urged on Congress and the President only a few weeks before. And these are the people who now claim that the President has taken them into favor and turned his back on you and your friends. We shall believe it when we see more of it.

I do not know what course the President will consider it his duty to pursue, but this I know, that brains and education will tell after awhile on the most stolid in minds, even on the obtuse intellect of the negro.—If the President is willing to take us, well; if he rejects our overtures of friendship he must not blame us if we seek society elsewhere. It may as well be understood first as last that we do not mean to give our countenance or support to men who but a little while ago, for mere personal aggrandizement of their own, would have ground us to dust under the rough heel of the most despotic government that the world ever saw. If we had yielded to these men, instead of relying on the President and Congress, as we did, we should to-day have been fixed and fast under their iron rule—Can any one blame us it we refuse to vote for them now, or if we refuse to trust to expressions of generosity extorted from them at the last hour? They fought for despotic rule until overwhelmed by defeat. We now demand that they do as the Confederates did, stack their arms and take the best terms they can get. If they will vote with us, well; and with more generosity than they have shown, after a little while, when they have shown their faith by their works, we will make them captains over hundreds and thousands, but not yet. We want to be friendly with the President. It depends on him whether we shall be or not. To me and many old men like myself it makes very little difference, politically or personally, what course things may take. There is hardly anything in the chapter of accidents that can give us again any active participation in the affairs of government, but we want peace—permanent, lasting peace. We would not, therefore, leave to our sons the inheritance of avenging any wrongs that may be inflicted on us. The old must soon die off and the young ones take their places. I want to leave my son, and so does every right thinking man, no wrongs of mine to be set right after I am gone. At most it cannot be long before these boys now growing up will get possession of the State government. It belongs to the men of this generation to decide how they shall manage it. That they may avenge gratuitous insults heaped on their fathers is not without the range of human probabilities. Such things have happened.

Since commencing to write this letter the printed address of the Old-line Whigs and Democrats has made its appearance. It will, of course, arrest your attention. It has been my advice that we do not take part in the Convention, but pledge ourselves to support its nominees if they stand square on the National Union Republican platform. I have advised this class of our friends to stay out of the Convention, to avoid any charge or even suspicion that we had controlled the nominations, and leave it all to Grant's original supporters. In a word, we want to show our faith by our works. That has been my advice, and, to a great extent, has been the advice of our leading friends. Old-line Whigs and Democrats. You will observe that the 135 gentlemen, hailing from forty-four counties in the State, who have signed to the address, advising the Old-line Whigs and Democrats to vote for the National Union Republican ticket, do not advise them to assume the name Republican. There is nothing to which men cling with so much tenacity, politically speaking, as to old party names. They will cling to a name long after it has ceased to represent an idea. If the Old-Line Whigs and Democrats vote for the President's friends and to carry out his policy, I don't think it will be worth his while to demand that they shall call themselves Republicans. "A rose," we are told, will "smell as sweet by any othher name," and "a vote's a vote for a' that." We want votes. That's the idea.

I have seen it stated in telegrams from Washington, that you do not contemplate coming to Mississippi until about the 1st of November. Allow me to say that I think you ought to come as early as the 1st of October. If you are the nominee, of which I suppose there is no doubt, our people want to see you, and I repeat the advice I gave you in a former letter, make your first speech at Jackson, after a consultation with some of our leading friends, then attend a few mass meetings at prominent points on the lines of railroads. If business requires it, you can then return to Washington and come back again early in November and remain until after the election. If the elections in Tennessee, as we now suppose they have gone largely for the conservatives, and the administration remains neutral, we shall have an easy time in this State. In any event, I anticipate a complete victorry for your friends, unless Grant himself takes open grounds against you.

Very truly your friend and ob't sev't,
A. G. BROWN.

To JUDGE DENT, Washington City.

From the Canton Mail.

Clique.

Some of our contemporaries are mortally afraid of being ruled by a clique—the Jackson clique, as it is styled. Such is their terror of being tools of the clique, that whatever emanates from the Jackson, or is endorsed at Jackson, however it may be recommended by wisdom and policy, drives them off.—Nothing good, in their eyes, can come out of that Nazereth, Jackson. Anything hatched there sounds like clique! clique! and like the warning notes of the sportsman's gun to the wild goose, it is the signal to up and away.

Now, seriously, this mortal terror of being ruled by the Jackson clique—and it certainly looks silly,—threatens to be a drawback in this important crisis. Why, some of our most sterling journals have permitted themselves to be afflicted with the contagion, and we hear them re-echoing the cry, clique! clique! We are afraid we furnish the Radicals a secret by telling this, but it really does seem that all a Radical paper would have to do toward a few of our contemporaries, in order to get them to drop the Conservative cause, would be to shout clique! clique! Instantly they would raise their hands in horror, and conjure up such fearful visions as the "Jackson wiseacres," "the little party that lives in Jackson, etc., etc.

The movement now is ruled by no clique The wisest and most sagacious, the most trusted of all parties, old Whigs and Democrats alike endorse it. Attached to the address, we find, side by side, such names as that of A. R. Johnston, (Whig) and Wiley P. Harris, (Dem.); T. J. Catchings, (Whig) and E. Barksdale (Dem.); Geo. L. Potter, (Whig) and W. S. Featherston, (Dem.); J. T. Harrison (Whig) and A. G. Brown, (Dem.); Franklin Smith (Douglass Dem.) and H. W. Walter, (Whig.) There, representatives that time out of mind have been at political enmity, now stand together in counseling that which it is best for our people to do. And yet, because the address was printed in Jackson, one or two of our contemporaries examine it suspiciously and shout clique! clique! and are ready to fly away.

Will they follow the Alcorn clique? Will they aid the Eggleston clique? Will they assist the Ames clique? Or, since they will shout clique! let them take their choice and be with the "clique," a few of whose names we give above, or that we mention below.

Meeting of the National Republican Party, at Brandon, August 21st, 1869.

The meeting was called to order by Wm. Mannery, Sr., who moved that Judge J. F. Chester be called to the chair to preside over the meeting. On motion of Wm. Mannery, Rev. Elbert Norman, (col.) was elected Vice President, and A. Speer, Secretary.

The organization being completed, Judge E. Jeffords was called on and responded in a very able and convicting speech.

On motion of Emanuel Collier, (col.) the following committee was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, to-wit: Wm. Mannery, sr., Rev. Robt. Coleman, Capt. A. Speer, L. Washburn and E. Collier.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by J. F. Williams, colored, of Tennessee, and Amos Drane, colored, of Madison county.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, 1st. That we fully endorse and approve the principles of the National Union Republican party, as announced in the platform of principles adopted in the Convention held in the city of Jackson on the 23d of June,

Resolved, 2d, That we are for universal amnesty and universal suffrage, and for the equality of all men under the law, without reference to race or color or previous conditions.

Resolved, 3d. That there is now no issue between the colored and white races of Mississippi, and in the language of a distinguished colored man, any man who attempts to create an issue is an enemy to the colored race.

Resolved, 4th. That we are in favor of the Hon. Lewis Dent for Governor of this State, and that our delegates to the September Convention be instructed to cast the vote of this county for his nomination as the standard bearer of the party in the coming contest, and that the following gentlemen be appointed as delegates to represent this county in the September State Convention:

Beat No. 1.—T. S. White, B. F. Sutton, J. B. Lewis, (white;) Rev. Wm. Mannery, jr., Rev. Robert Coleman, Ned Lee, Wm. Mannery, sr., and Henry Neal, (colored.)

Beat No. 2—D. W. Busick, L. Washburn, B. M. D. Mason and U. Bourne, (white;) Jacob Nathaniel, Wm. Taylor, Wisdom Gullage, David Jones, Carl Mayers, Simon Eubanks and Pinkney Peters, (colored.)

Beat No. 3.—D. H. Cook, C. C. Alford and John McKoy, (white;) Rev. Elbert Norman, Rolla Comfort, E. Thompson and Ned Taylor, (colored.)

Beat No. 4.—Ed Jack, Alex. Speer and J. R. Butler (white;) Baltimore Finlay, Balam Parker and Emanuel Collier, (colored.)

Beat No. 5.—J. H. Coter, John Russell and S. L. Tucker, (white;) Sam Hobson, Henry Murry and George Harris, (colored.)

On motion it was resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the JACKSON CLARION, National Republican and Brandon Republican and that we hereby tender the thanks of the meeting to the speakers who have so ably defended our cause to-day.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. F. CHESTER, President.
ELBERT NORMAN, V. Pres.
A. SPEER, Secretary.

Letter from Copiah,

Outrageous assault on a Democratic negro.

Editor Clarion: On last Saturday a most disgraceful scene occurred at a colored church near Crystal Springs. The preacher in charge is called Hardin, (don't know what else,) hailed from Natchez, but has been in this vicinity for twelve months or more. Bro. Hardin got on a strain of politics instead of the Gospel, when a pious good man of the church named John Herrington objected to the preaching of politics, when some angry words took place between John and one Tom Robinson, when Tom struck John, and while they were engaged, a man by the name of Henry Patton, ran up and struck Herrington with a hand spike across the face, breaking his nose. Tom was fined a small sum and turned loose. Patton was held to bail to answer before the County Court. Henry Patton says that Bro. Hardin appointed him as one of the Police to keep order during the meeting, and if he could do so no other way, to resort to mob force, that uncle Hardin said he had orders from the Sheriff to that effect.

I have known Herrington for thirty years. He is an honest hard working man, and can borrow any amount of money from any one who knows him. CITIZEN.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT,

Endorsing the Loyalty, Sincerity and Good Faith of the Southern People.

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 18, 1865.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 16th inst., requesting a report from me giving such information as I may be possessed of, coming within the scope of the inquiries made by the Senate of the United States in their resolution of the 12th instant, I have the honor to submit the following:

With your approval, and also that of the honorable Secretary of War, I left Washington city on the 27th of last month for the purpose of making a tour of inspection through some of the Southern States, or States lately in rebellion, and to see what changes were necessary to be made in the disposition of the military forces of the country; how these forces could be reduced and expenses curtailed, &c.; and to learn, as far as possible, the feelings and intentions of the citizens of those States toward the General Government.

The State of Virginia being so accessible to Washington city, and information from this quarter therefore being readily obtained, I hastened through the State without conversing or meeting with any of its citizens. In Raleigh, North Carolina, I spent one day; in Charleston, South Carolina, two days; Savannah and Augusta, Georgia, each one day. Both in traveling and while stopping, I saw much and conversed freely with the citizens of those States, as well as with officers of the army who have been stationed among them. The following are the conclusions come to by me:

I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. The questions which have heretofore divided the sentiments of the people of the two sections—slavery and States' rights, or the right of a State to secede from the Union—they regard as having been settled forever by the highest tribunal—arms—that man can resort to. I was pleased to learn from the leading men whom I met, that they not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but, now that the smoke of battle had cleared away and time has been given for reflection, that this decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country, they receiving like benefits from it with those who opposed them in field and in council.

Four years of war, during which law was executed only at the point of the bayonet throughout the States in rebellion, have left the people possibly in a condition not to yield that ready obedience to civil authority the American people have generally been in the habit of yielding. This would render the presence of small garrisons throughout those States necessary until such time as labor returns to its proper channels, and civil authority is fully established. I did not meet any one, either those holding places under the Government or citizens of the Southern States, who think it practicable to withdraw the military from the South at present. The white and the black mutually require the protection of the General Government.

There is *such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government* throughout the portions of the country visited by me, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country and economy require that the force kept in the interior, where there are many freedmen, (elsewhere in the Southern States than at forts upon the sea-coast no force is necessary,) should all be white troops. The presence of black troops, lately slaves, demoralizes labor both by their advice and by furnishing in their camps a resort for the freedmen for long distances around. White troops generally excite no opposition, and therefore a small number of them can maintain order in a given district. Colored troops must be kept in bodies sufficient to defend themselves. It is not the thinking men who would use violence toward any class of troops sent among them by the General Government, but the ignorant in some cases might, and the late slave seems to be imbued with the idea that the moment he is his late master should by right belong to him, or at least should have no protection from the colored soldier. There is danger of collisions being brought on by such causes.

My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States *are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible*; that while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the Government; *that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the Government, not humiliating to them as citizens, and that if such a course was pointed out they would pursue it in good faith.* It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater commingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly with those intrusted with the law-making power.

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I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

His Excellency A. JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

TARBELL ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

What the Author of the Bitter-End Platform says against Negro Suffrage.

"Let all the ends thou aim'st at,
Be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth."

FOREST, July 3d, 1869.

EDITOR FOREST REGISTER—*Dear Sir*:—In the Register of last week was an extract of a letter of mine published in the North. As the sentiment quoted is defective, not merely in errors of language, which any reader may observe, but in omitting important connections, I will thank you for the privilege of a few words in addition.

The letter quoted from was one of many written to friends during the past year—prior to the passage of the military Bill—in the vain efforts to arrest the fearful tendencies of Congress, and to correct Northern opinion. THE IMMEDIATE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF THE FREEDMEN WAS OPPOSED AS UNJUST ALIKE TO BOTH RACES, BESIDES BEING A GIGANTIC WRONG TO OUR SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, which is in theory based on the virtue and intelligence of the people. I BELIEVED AND URGED THAT THE FRANCHISE WOULD PROVE A CURSE, RATHER THAN A BLESSING TO THE BLACKS in their present condition, presenting education, both secular and religious, with just, honest, truthful dealings at the hands of whites, as their first, great need. In illustrating their general unfitness for the ballot, I wrote plainly, it was in the discharge of a sacred duty, due to truth, and to the memory of those inspired men who framed our institutions. However strong my impressions, I am aware that I am sustained by truth, and that in fact *language would fail to declare their want of qualification for electors, and their consequent need of education.* My frankness was not through enmity to the colored people, because, if I know my own heart, I am their friend, though not friendly to their VICES, or their IGNORANCE.

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J. TARBELL.

Canvass Items from the Forest Register.

LEAKE COUNTY.—A private letter from one of the best and most reliable gentlemen of Leake county, says: "The county is all right for Judge Dent for Governor, and this you can rely on."

With the carpet-bagger and scalawag out of the way, Leake county will always do the neat thing.

From a letter to the Brandon Republican we learn that Perry county is almost a unit for the Conservative party. Count her one for reconstruction.

A gentleman who has returned from Neshoba county, says the entire voting population of that county, as far as he could learn, and he conversed with many prominent citizens, will cast their votes for the Conservative ticket. They are all Dentists.

We can speak for Scott. She will walk a chalk line for Conservatism and the Conservative ticket, provided it is what they have reason to expect it to be.

Smith was the banner county in '68, and from all we learn from it, the voters there will do the square thing over again in November.

On our recent visit to Newton, we found the leading men, and we met no small numbers of them, strong in the faith and decided on the question of successful reconstruction and Judge Dent.

A notorious negro named Bill Dennis, *alias* Clayton, was tried on a charge of larcency and convicted, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary. He was the leader of the Radical negroes of Meridian. The jury that convicted him, was composed of seven negroes and five whites.

ENDORSEMENTS OF THE CONSERVATIVE ADDRESS BY THE PRESS.

From the Mississippi Bulletin.

We have received an address to the people of Mississippi, through the Clarion, signed by a hundred and thirty-two of the ablest and best men of the different counties of the State, advising the conservative element, (Democrats and Whigs,) and all who desire to put an end to carpet-bag rule, and wish to see the State relieved from its present thraldom, to co-operate heartily with the National Union Republican party, in electing the men they may put before the people. We can see no other course than that above mentioned, to be pursued; but we are short of space this and will be the next, but when our columns become unencumbered, we shall lend all the aid we can in the direction indicated, and pass a few brick-bats carpet-bag-scallawags ward.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

We print elsewhere an address issued the other day to the people of Mississippi. It is a document for which we bespeak an attentive perusal. After the great events of Thursday it will be read with peculiar interest. This address is signed by a large number of representative men of all parties, Conservative and Republican. It contains such names as AMOS R. JOHNSTON, WM. YERGER, WILEY P. HARRIS, and many others equally well known and honored by the people of Mississippi. On its principles Mississippi will go into the canvass.

From the Kosciusko Chronicle.

We publish to-day on our outside the address of one hundred and thirty-six Conservative men from all parts of the State, and the old political parties, to the people advising them to co-operate with the "National Union Republican" party in the present canvass. The signers of this address are representative men—men who at heart are patriots and not mere office-seekers. Their opinions, therefore, are worthy of investigation, and when the people give the policy pointed out in the address an investigation, we believe that they will unanimously co-operate with the "National Union Republican" party. From every quarter the people are for supporting the nominees of that party. We are sincere when we say, that those who advocate running a third ticket, at this juncture, are aiding and abetting the ultra Radical party.

From the Brandon Republican.

In another column will be found an address to the Conservatives of Mississippi, signed by one hundred and thirty-two leading and influential citizens, representing almost every county, and both the old Whig and Democratic parties of former days. This address urges the Conservatives of the State to vote for the candidates of the Conservative Republican party, and against the party of carpet-bag proscrintionists, Hessians and thieves. We believe this is the only safe course for those who wish to rid the State of Military tyranny, to pursue, and we are sorry to see that a few of our old Hard-shell Democratic exchanges advise a different course. This is no time to stick to old party names and prejudices. We have always loved the name and principles of the old Whig party, yet when we believed we could do more effectual service against the crew of carpet-bag thieves and home-raised villains, by fighting under the Democratic banner, we cheerfully shouldered the Democratic harness, and fought the last glorious and victorious battle as a Democrat. Now, a different state of affairs exist.

From the Canton Mail

We commend to the careful perusal of our readers the address published on our first page to the people of Mississippi. It is a very carefully prepared document, and considers the situation in its true light. It comes with the signatures of a large number of our leading men—most of them men distinguished for wisdom and foresight, men whose voices deserve to be, and are ever heeded when dangers and troubles environ us. These representative men, from every section of our State, after carefully considering the situation, earnestly unite in pointing out what, in their opinion, is the course to be pursued in order to steer clear of the black gulf of Radicalism that yawns before us.

What the Memphis Avalanche and Boston Post say about Straight-Out Democratic Nominations.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The Southern people almost unanimously, are concurring in the opinion that in times like the present, old party names should be dropped. The love of Democracy is deeply engraved into every ligament and fibre of our body; but believing we can do more good against the enemies of peace by fighting under another banner for the present, we are willing to be called by any name.—This policy has been adopted by every Democratic paper in Virginia. Every Democratic paper and speaker in Mississippi, in less than one month from to-day, will sink the name of Democracy and unite upon a platform that will command the support of the patriots of all parties with a desire to secure peace and Universal Suffrage. The course which the Democracy of the Southern States have been compelled to pursue is most cordially approved by many of our friends in the Northern States. The editor of the Boston Post, a man whose Democracy has been tried with fire, and came out pure gold, in commending the policy of the Southern Democracy, says:

Many men and measures sanctioned by the Conservative movement at the South are opposed to Democratic sentiment, yet Democrats are willing to forego all minor considerations and unite with liberal Republicans to give them the victory for the great, patriotic object of breaking the shackles of military despotism, emancipating white men as well as black from the reign of demagogues, and presenting an opportunity for popular will to direct public affairs. This is the motive which influences Democracy to aid the Conservative section of the Republican party to gain victories. They surrender their own candidates, and are willing to adjourn their exclusive party organization for the purpose of obtaining a clear field for a fair contest when the full and honest expression of the majority shall be the governing influence. To obtain this opportunity Democrats encourage Conservatives in their battle against the proscriptive spirit of Radicalism; in the Conservative success of that battle Democracy claims no party triumph—it admits the predominance of Republicanism, but rejoices in it as an important step toward that position from which the mass of the people can act as their judgment shall dictate, unawed by the bayonet and unshackled by test-oaths and disfranchisement. When this is achieved, then the Southern Democracy can take the field as a distinct party, and ask no favor but such as reason, soundness of political principle, justifiable purpose and fair exertion shall accord. Then all parties can meet on equal ground, and acquiesce in the result will be an obligation which every good citizen owes to the voice of the majority. To claim such an election as that in Virginia as a Democratic party victory, is not only unjustifiable but a positive obstacle to the accomplishment of an opportunity to obtain such a victory.

Aquafortis upon the Presidential Hide.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

What have we for President? A jockey and sea-side lounger; a restless boy, needing constantly to be amused; and so impatient of business that he cannot stay at his post more than a week at a time. Five months in office, he has not yet given us an Administration.

But, posting a copying clerk here and there, to keep the machine in motion, he hurries off to idle a week at a watering place, act Dummy at a Monster show, or Helpless at a steamboat excursion.

The Presidency must indeed be a sinecure if, in such an hour as this, a man, bred in a camp and a tanyard, can properly discharge its duties three hundred miles from the Capitol, in the intervals of the intervals of the race-course and the half hours left after theaters and concerts. * * *

To your tents, O Israel! for another Buchanan sits in the White House, temporizing while the enemy gets into battle array.

The actual labor necessary to produce a crop of strawberries is not so great if that labor is guided by skill and intelligence.—And the great trouble is, that most persons go into it with their heads full of erroneous ideas upon the subject derived from theoretical essayists, who have no practical knowledge of what they are writing about. It is much to be regretted, but seems to be unavoidable, that all the useful information attainable from the mass of stuff daily printed upon agricultural subjects is like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff. This is because people who write seldom work, and those who work have no inclination to write.

The Yazoo Democrat reports the health of town and country excellent.

GRAND BARBECUE AND PICNIC IN RANKIN.

Exercises by Pupils of Brookfield Academy—Procession—Dinner—Addresses, &c., &c.

By invitation of the Committe of Arrangements your correspondent, in company with a friend, seated behind a good team, left the dull scenes of every day life in Jackson, to attend a Grand Barbecue, etc., prepared by the colored people at Brookfield (the premises of Maj. Barksdale) and the surrounding country, eight miles distant.

The ride through the country, dotted with shady groves of majestic forest trees was delightful, gentle breezes of pure country air fanning the hot parched brow of the town residents, making them feel as though they had gained a new lease on life. We passed numberless vehicles containing our colored friends of every age, sex and condition, while ever and anon from the byroads would emerge crowds of the sturdy yeomanry of the old "Free State," some on foot and many mounted on every conceivable species of the genus horse, all with joyous faces and happy voices proceeding to the attractive point, where as they had been assured by the excellent committee of arrangements (consisting of colored citizens) every thing would be done to make the day one of unalloyed pleasure and enjoyment.—A drive of an hour and a half brought us to

BROOKFIELD.

We were certainly unprepared for the beautiful display and excellent taste in every arrangement; upon a beautiful and tasty lawn were seen long lines of tables flanked upon either side by immense hamper baskets filled with substantials for the occasion, while at a little distance the "pit" where the meats were being barbecued, emitted a savory odor to tempt the appetites of the gods. The entire affair was conducted by the colored people, though the whites contributed generously to the dinner.

The morning was occupied with a grand parade and procession, numbering about one thousand colored people, with banners flying, headed by fifes and drums, under the direction of Grand Marshal Wade Randolph, and Assistant Marshals Henry Jackson, Henry Neal and John Allen.

THE EXAMINATION EXERCISES

By the pupils of Brookfield Academy, after prayer by the Rev. Robert Coleman, commenced at 11 and continued until 2 o'clock. Singing, declamations and recitations, constituted the order of exercises, and the pupils acquitted themselves in a manner alike creditable to themselves and their teacher, MISS ROXANA TURNER, a young colored lady, a native of Rankin county, and educated at Brandon. At three o'clock

DINNER

Was announced, when the white and colored people formed in separate columns and proceeded in excellent order to the tables which were groaning under the weight of the substantial and well cooked viands, where there was found enough and to spare for all present, the preparation of which reflected credit upon our colored friends, who had the entire management of the affair in all its departments.

AFTER DINNER.

According to the day's programme, addresses were delivered upon subjects appropriate to the occasion by Maj. E. Barksdale, Gen. Robert Lowry, Gen. James Dugan, and by the colored orators, Major J. E. Williams, Mr. Highgate and Rev. Robt. Coleman. The ceremonies were conducted with remarkable propriety and grace by Mr. Randolph, who deserves credit for the good order and good feeling that prevailed throughout the entire day, for in that large concourse there was not a single harsh word uttered, nor unpleasant emotion awakened. The whites, by accepting the invitation of their colored friends, gave evidence of the good feeling they entertained towards them, and the latter testified their appreciation by the kind attention which they bestowed upon them. Deep regret was felt at the absence of the highly respected colored citizen and free holder of the vicinity, Wm. Mannery, Sr., who had been chiefly instrumental in getting up the dinner, but was prevented by serious illness from attending.

THE CROPS

In the county, though having been injured by drouth, are reasonably promising as to cotton; and corn is all that could be asked—showing signs of thrift and prosperity amongst all classes.

POLITICS

Were tabooed on the occasion, but from the good feeling existing between the races, we may expect the "Free State" to heartily respond to the talismanic expression, "Let us have Peace." S. M. W.

SPRING HILL INSTITUTE.—We were favored with a call yesterday from Rev. J. L. Cooper, Principal of Spring Hill Institute, and one of the most accomplished and successful teachers in this State. Spring Hill Institute is located near the line of Kemper and Lauderdale counties, eight miles west of Lockhart Station, Mobile and Ohio, R. R., eighteen miles north of Meridian, which makes it accessible from all parts of Mississippi, and a large portion of Alabama, by rail, crossing at Meridian. The location is high and healthy. There is no large stream or other local cause of sickness near, and the high, and sandy, pine ridges and cool springs of pure, freestone water, which flow out all around it, make it peculiarly desirable, both in winter and summer.

Spring Hill Institute is a Male and Female School combined. Mr. Cooper says he has tried this plan for four years, and judging by the fine list of students of both sexes, which we find in his catalogue, success seems to be crowning his efforts. The experience of most educators is against this plan, but Mr. Cooper insists that the contrary mode is a relic of the dark ages, and he is both eloquent and forcible in his arguments to prove his position.

Mr. Cooper is evidently a devout believer in the liberal use of printers' ink. *Ten thousand* copies of his late catalogue were printed, the distribution of which throughout Mississippi and Alabama, will bring him from thirty to fifty new scholars next session.

The next session opens on the 23d of September. For catalogues, address the Principal at Lockhart Station, Miss.

WESTERN HAME WORKS.—See the card of Messrs. Williams & Ferris, manufacturers and dealers in wood draft-hames, cart saddle-trees, etc., Blanchester, Ohio. Mr. H. E. Sizer, of this city, is their agent.

EDUCATIONAL.—We invite the attention of parents so fortunate as to have daughters to educate, to the circular of Bethlehem Academy, at Holly Springs.—The Academy buildings are now being considerably extended so as to have capacity for about two hundred pupils. For terms, regulations, &c., see circular.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.—In the absence of a large up-town hotel, it is some satisfaction to know that our city affords many excellent private boarding houses. Among the number we mention with pleasure the Washington House, now conducted by Prof. H. W. Pierce. The house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted, and all the accommodations are the very best. Permanent boarders or transient visitors will find the Washington House a delightful place to step at.

A True Statement of the Case.

It has sometimes been alleged by persons who have opportunity of knowing better that the proposition to support National Republicans in the pending election originates in a motive to reward the leaders of that party for their services in defeating the scheme of the Ultra Radical Clique to force the rejected constitution on the people, and that it looks to the elevation of those men to the neglect of popular and capable members of the conservative party.

No misrepresentation could be more palpable. The proposition to vote for National Republicans is due to the well-known rule of the governing party of the nation that the State shall not be admitted into the Union and escape from Radical military despotism, under democratic State officers and Democratic Congressmen. The fact that the National Republican leaders for the past eight months have resolutely opposed all the schemes of the Bitter-Enders, amid obloquy and reproach, and many of them at the sacrifice of the offices they held, is cited as proof, not that they deserve to be rewarded by our own people above distinguished Conservatives whom they would delight to honor, but that they are in favor of reconstruction on a basis as liberal and honorable as the laws of Congress will permit, and may safely be entrusted with the responsibilities with which it is proposed to clothe them in view of the exigencies of our condition.

We have full faith in the National Republicans because their acts have commanded our confidence. Yet we are free to say that we are not supporting them not for what they have done, but for what they propose to do. This was the consideration that induced the Virginians to support Walker; and this the motive that prompted the Tennesseeans to vote for Senter.

The National Republicans well understand the reasons that are assigned for the course the conservatives are advised to pursue; and they are clearly set forth by the Vicksburg Times, one of their ablest organs—as follows:

If our State were fully restored to the Union, if her people were relieved from an accursed and hateful fanatical despotism, if they were free to choose their new rulers, no one pretends that the democrats would vote for Judge Dent, or any other Republican, save as a matter of necessity, and a choice of political evils! If they were free to carry out their own views, is it not the most natural thing in the world that they would desire to elevate to power some one of their old citizens, those who have shared their joys and their sorrows, their prosperity and their adversity? If they had the power they would gladly confer office and honor upon the men who have served in the past; and who is there with a heart alive to every generous and grateful instinct, that would not rather honor, than condemn their foes doings? If the people of Mississippi could do so, we do not doubt that they would prefer to honor such citizens as Clark, Humphreys, Gholson, Featherston, Walthall, Lowry, and Martin. Each of these gentleman held honorable and responsible civil positions prior to the war, and during that unhappy fratricidal strife, they each did what they and the great mass of the people believed was right. We, of course believed they were wrong, but we do not less honor the man who bravely acts up to his convictions of what he believes right, because we are satisfied that he is grievously in the wrong. * With such men to choose from, it would be strange and unnatural if our people did not prefer to select, for honors and offices, those who have served them with courage and fidelity in the past. As, however, they are not free to choose those they prefer, they are determined to select those least exceptionable. It is this spirit of wisdom and patriotism which actuates our people in their preference for Judge Dent. They will ignore their personal and political preferences, and sustain Judge Dent, because he is honest and capable, because he is a gentleman who will strive to promote the best interests of the State.

DURANT, August 25th, 1869.

Editor Clarion: The friends of education have much to encourage them. The names of two gentlemen are announced as eminently qualified for the duties of General Superintendent of Education, and are assured that there is one more left.

Thos. S. Gathright, Grand Master of Masons, took a ground start as a teacher sixteen or seventeen years ago, at Summerville.

He is now Principal of the largest and best conducted high shool for boys in the State—as a proof of his ability and aptness to teach and govern.

Having proved faithful over a few, I take it as conclusive he may be safely made ruler over many and to this end I place him in nomination as pre-eminently qualified to take charge of and superintend the Public Educational interests of the State.

CHARLES T. MURPHY.

The Conservative Address.

The Port Gibson Standard is one of the half dozen (or less) from the entire Democratic press of the State that have not expressed full concurrence in the Conservative Address of Hon. Amos R. Johnston and his hundred and thirty odd co-signers representing more than two-thirds of the counties. And even the Standard does not withhold its approval from the main features of the paper. The points of agreement are thus stated in the Standard:

We agree with them that the objectionable portions of the proposed constitution, upon which President Grant has permitted our people to vote separately, ought to be voted down; and that the constitution, shorne of those objectionable clauses, ought to be adopted. We agree with them further, that the ultra wing of the Radical party, having put themselves on the same platform with the more moderate wing of that party, the contest will narrow down to a choice of candidates for the various offices in the State, and that it is very desirable to secure good men to administer the new constitution. We also agree with them in what they evidently intend to say, but do not say very distinctly, that whilst the Ultra Radical leaders are a set of unmitgated scamps, the Moderate Radical leaders are gentlemen; and that the selection of State officers be narrowed down to these rival factions, the latter would be far preferable.

The grand Ball Play by two hundred Indians at Canton, on Saturday, 4th September, promises to be one of the finest entertainments of the season. We have heard many of our citizens express a desire to witness it. If a sufficient number unite, Mr. Kerr, the accommodating depot agent, will provide a special train at half fare. Who goes? We hope the Directory of the State Fair Association will negotiate for the attendance of the ball-players during the State Fair in